

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

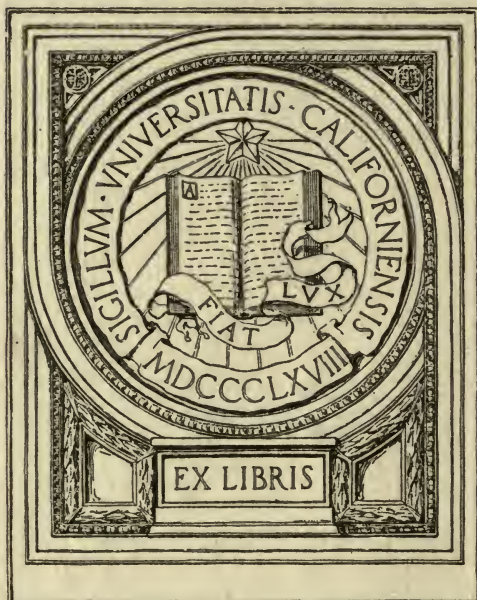
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G. H. KNIBBS,
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LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

Prepared under instructions from
THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HOME AND TERRITORIES,

BY

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA

By
The Honorable Mr. Justice G. D. Young

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PREFACE.

Up to the present time, no systematic attempt has been made to investigate the various systems of Local Government in all the Australian States. As it is desired, if possible, to utilize the municipal subdivision of the States as a basis for the presentation of data in connexion with the next census, it has been considered advisable to undertake a fairly exhaustive examination of the systems at present in force. At the same time, the development of Local Government in Australia has been traced from its inception, and all available statistical information collected.

In the conspectus at the end are given details not only of all the Acts at present in force which relate to Local Government directly, but also of such Acts the carrying out of the provisions of which may be handed over to or undertaken by Local Authorities.

Undertakings of public utility, which are managed solely by Government officials, are not mentioned in the following pages, except in a few cases, where circumstances warranted it, such as in the case of a public utility having been first managed by a Local Authority and subsequently by Government, or vice versa.

It is appropriate to acknowledge here the services of Mr. Brian H. H. Hooker, of this Bureau, in connexion with the critical collation of a great number of parliamentary Acts and official documents, and the preparation of the large amount of tabular matter required in the work.

G. H. KNIBBS,
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Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Melbourne, 8th July, 1919.

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TABLE I. SUMMARY OF THE DATA

Run	Time (min)	Temp (°C)	Pressure (mm Hg)	Flow Rate (ml/min)	Detector Response
1	10	100	100	1.0	0.5
2	20	100	100	1.0	1.0
3	30	100	100	1.0	1.5
4	40	100	100	1.0	2.0
5	50	100	100	1.0	2.5
6	60	100	100	1.0	3.0
7	70	100	100	1.0	3.5
8	80	100	100	1.0	4.0
9	90	100	100	1.0	4.5
10	100	100	100	1.0	5.0

TABLE II. SUMMARY OF THE DATA

Run	Time (min)	Temp (°C)	Pressure (mm Hg)	Flow Rate (ml/min)	Detector Response
11	110	100	100	1.0	5.5
12	120	100	100	1.0	6.0
13	130	100	100	1.0	6.5
14	140	100	100	1.0	7.0
15	150	100	100	1.0	7.5
16	160	100	100	1.0	8.0
17	170	100	100	1.0	8.5
18	180	100	100	1.0	9.0
19	190	100	100	1.0	9.5
20	200	100	100	1.0	10.0

TABLE III. SUMMARY OF THE DATA

Run	Time (min)	Temp (°C)	Pressure (mm Hg)	Flow Rate (ml/min)	Detector Response
21	210	100	100	1.0	10.5
22	220	100	100	1.0	11.0
23	230	100	100	1.0	11.5
24	240	100	100	1.0	12.0
25	250	100	100	1.0	12.5

SECTION I. INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. Local Government.

1. **General.**—Various systems of Local Government have for many years past been adopted in European countries, where the management of the streets, &c., has been entrusted to Councils elected by the inhabitants of the greater cities. In London, for example, municipal government has been in operation for centuries past, hence it was only natural that with the increase of population in Australia, similar institutions would be established. Since the first formation of Town Trusts in Western Australia in 1838, the development of Local Government has been fairly rapid, so that at the present day practically the whole area of four States is under the control of Municipal or District Councils, while only the more thinly populated parts of New South Wales and South Australia are not yet brought under their jurisdiction.

As between the States, the duties and functions of the various municipal and other local authorities have throughout varied very slightly, their main function being the upkeep and construction of roads and bridges. Other duties are the sanitary arrangements, the lighting of their areas, and the administration of Acts such as the *Dog Act*, *Food and Drugs Act*, *Slaughtering Act*, *Weights and Measures Act*, *Width of Tires Act*, &c., in those States in which the duties imposed by those Acts are not specifically included in the *Local Government Act* of such States.

The provision of a water supply is not so generally entrusted to Municipalities; in the chief cities they are under the control of an independent Board appointed by the members of groups of Municipal Councils or by the Governor in Council.

In addition to the functions which a Local Authority must carry out, there are a large number which it may, either with or without the consent of the Governor in Council or of the ratepayers, perform, such as the establishment of tramways and other means of communication, of hospitals, recreation grounds, libraries, charitable institutions, museums, and such matter as bands.

In the following pages the systems of Local Government are classified under four headings:—

(i) *Municipalities.*—Under this heading are understood all bodies which have general control over areas defined under the various Local Government Acts. Usually a distinction is made in the Acts between town and country Municipalities; in some States separate Acts have been passed for each, and in others the same Act applies to both, certain powers being conferred on the one class and not on the other. Under the former are included Cities, Towns, Boroughs, and Urban Municipalities, under the latter Rural Municipalities and Shires. Local Boards of Health are usually municipal, but in some parts of Western Australia they are independent of the Municipality. The Cities of Sydney, Melbourne, Geelong, Hobart, and Launceston are administered under separate State Acts.

(ii) *Water, Sewerage, and Irrigation Boards.*—These Boards manage the water supply and sewerage of towns and districts, irrigation works, drainage, &c. Where, as in some cases, the Boards are created by Government, they do not come within the purview of this pamphlet. Where, however, the members of the Boards are elected, mention is made herein of their functions and duties.

(iii) *Harbour and Marine Boards.*—These Boards, dealing solely with matters relating to harbour works and shipping, are described whenever the members are elective.

(iv) *Fire Brigade Boards.*—These relate solely to fire brigades, the Local Authorities and fire insurance companies electing the members.

Each of these four groups has a separate chapter devoted to it, although in many cases they overlap; thus a Municipal Council may also be a Water Board, and so on.

2. Early History of Local Government in Australia.—The first State to adopt any system of Municipal Government was Western Australia, where in 1838 Town Trusts were formed. It is doubtful whether, strictly speaking, these Trusts come under the heading of self-government, as they were not elected, but consisted of all resident Justices of the Peace and land-owners in the Town. The City of Adelaide was first incorporated in 1840, and in the same year in New South Wales, Trusts were elected to manage the roads within parishes. In 1842 the first District Councils were incorporated under Letters Patent issued by the Governor under the Imperial Act, which gave a constitution to New-South Wales. Melbourne was incorporated under a special Act in 1842. The first State Acts constituting Municipalities were passed in New South Wales in 1858, in South Australia in 1849, and in Western Australia and Tasmania in 1858. The New South Wales Act of 1842 applied also to Victoria, but after separation was replaced in the latter State in 1854 by a new Act. In Queensland, after separation, an Act passed in 1864 replaced that of New South Wales of 1858.

3. History of Local Government in the various States.—The following is a brief resumé of the progress made in Local Government by the different States :—

(i) *New South Wales.*—Under *The Parish Roads Act* 1840 it was not compulsory on the inhabitants to form a Trust, the Magistrates being authorized to call a meeting for the purpose of settling the question, while District Councils under the 1842 Act could only be incorporated by Letters Patent. In other districts, with the exception of the City of Sydney, roads and other means of communication were either directly controlled by Government or placed in the hands of Commissioners appointed by the Governor. Under the *Municipalities Acts* of 1858, 1867, and 1897 Municipalities could only be proclaimed upon petition from resident householders. Under the *Local Government Act* 1906, existing Municipalities remained, and the Governor was empowered to divide the balance of the State into Shires, no petition being required. At the end of 1916, the area incorporated in Municipalities and Shires was 183,526 square miles, out of a total area of 310,367 square miles, or nearly 60 per cent.

The City of Sydney was incorporated in 1842; the Council was, however, dissolved in 1853, but restored again in 1857. The Incorporation Act has been amended from time to time and was consolidated in 1879 and 1902.

(ii) *Victoria.*—Prior to separation, the New South Wales Act of 1842 applied to Victoria, but the Constitution Act of 1850 contained provisions for the abolition of existing Councils and for the incorporation of fresh ones upon petition from inhabitant householders. In 1853, main roads were placed under the control of a Board nominated by the Governor, who was also authorized on petition from land and householders to proclaim Road Districts under the control of a Board elected by the ratepayers. For smaller areas not exceeding 9 square miles the *Municipalities Act* 1854 allowed the formation of Municipal Districts, while the Act of 1863 retained existing Road Districts and made provision for the creation of further Road Districts and also of Shires. Under this Act the minimum area for a Road District was fixed at 40 square miles, and for a Shire at 100 square miles. The *Local Government Act* 1874 classified Districts into Boroughs and Shires, while the whole were termed Municipalities. Cities and Towns were deemed to be Boroughs, while Road Districts were converted into Shires. Alterations were made to this Act from time to time, and it was finally consolidated in 1915, by which time the whole of Victoria, with the exception of French Island, had been incorporated. Melbourne and Geelong were proclaimed Towns in 1842 and 1849 respectively, while Melbourne was created a City in 1847 and Geelong in 1910. Both these Cities are still working under the Acts of 1842 and 1849 with their amendments respectively, and are not subject to the provisions of the other Acts relating to Municipalities.

(iii) *Queensland.*—Prior to separation, two Municipalities had been incorporated under the *New South Wales Municipalities Act* 1858. This Act was replaced by the *Municipal Institutions Act* 1864, by which any City, Town, or Rural District could be constituted a Municipality provided that it contained not less than 250 inhabitants. In order to provide Local Government for rural districts, the *Provincial Councils Act* was passed in the same year, but became a dead letter, only one Council having been formed, which soon ceased to exist. The *Local Government Act* 1878 divided Municipalities

into Boroughs and Shires, the former comprising Towns and the latter Country Districts. New Municipalities could be created, but must at least have 500 resident inhabitants. Under the *Divisional Boards Act* 1879, the whole of the Colony, exclusive of already constituted Municipalities, was split up into Divisions. The two Acts were consolidated by the *Local Authorities Act* 1902, Municipalities other than Shires being now termed Cities or Towns, and Shires and Divisions, Shires.

The City of Brisbane was incorporated in 1859, but is subject to the provisions of the same Acts as other Municipalities.

(iv) *South Australia*.—In this State there were formerly three types of Local Authorities—Road Boards, Municipal Corporations, and District Councils.

(a) *Road Boards*.—The first Board was formed by the Act of 1841 of a number of persons mentioned therein to manage the Great Eastern Road, but was dissolved in 1844, and the road handed back to Government. Under the *Main Roads Act* 1849 certain main roads were placed under the jurisdiction of a Central Board appointed by the Governor, while District Boards could be elected by the inhabitants of each Hundred for other public roads. In 1852, these subsidiary roads were handed over to the District Councils mentioned below, all main roads still remaining under the management of the Central Board. In 1865 the Governor was empowered to proclaim Districts and appoint Local Boards of Main Roads, but in 1874 the Central and Local Boards were abolished, and eight Main Road Districts formed, each with a Board partly elected by Municipal and District Councils. On the passing of the *District Councils Act* 1887, the control of the maintenance of main roads was handed over to District Councils. The cost of making and maintaining main roads has always been defrayed by Government.

(b) *Municipal Corporations*.—The first Ordinance of 1849, as well as the Act of 1861, related primarily to Adelaide, but other towns could also be incorporated. The Act of 1890, with its amendments, still in force, allows for the proclamation of new Municipalities, but stipulates that the value of property therein must be sufficient to produce at least £300 per annum from the general rate.

(c) *District Councils*.—The first *District Councils Act* was passed in 1852, and empowered the Governor to constitute Districts, with Councillors elected by the ratepayers. This Act, after having been frequently amended, was finally repealed by the Act of 1914, now in force. At present a new District can be proclaimed only if the area contains rateable property capable of yielding £200 on a rate not exceeding one shilling in the pound.

(d) *City of Adelaide*.—The City of Adelaide was first incorporated in 1840, but in 1843 the Council was dissolved, and the City managed as a Government Department. In 1849 the management was handed over to a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Governor, and in 1852 the City Council was again formed under an Ordinance passed in 1849.

At the present date an area of 46,361 square miles have been incorporated into Municipal Corporations or District Councils out of a total area of 380,070 square miles, a little over 12 per cent.

(v) *Western Australia*.—The first Act in 1838 placed the management of streets, &c., in Townships in the hands of Trusts, the members of which were composed of all resident Justices of the Peace and proprietors of allotments. These Trusts, with the exception of the Perth Trust, continued until 1871. The *Municipal Institutions Act* 1871 abolished the Trusts, and empowered the Governor to proclaim any Town a Municipality. This principle is still in force, with the exception that in 1895 a Town could only be proclaimed a Municipality if it contained rateable property capable of yielding £300 on a shilling rate, which was changed in 1906 to £750 upon an annual rate.

In 1838 a Trust was formed of all Justices of the Peace and proprietors of 1,000 acres of land to take over the management of all roads and bridges not within the limits of a Township, and in 1841 owners of not less than 320 acres of land were included. In 1847 it was abolished, and the roads were handed over to a Central Board of Works appointed by the Governor, with power to form Local District Boards consisting of all persons owning 320 acres of land within the District; in 1849, however, both the Central and Local Boards were abolished, the construction and management of the roads reverting to Government.

Under the *District Roads Act* 1871 the Governor could proclaim Road Districts with Local Boards, and this provision remained through all subsequent Acts, and is at present in force.

Perth originally was governed by a Town Trust, but this was not found to be satisfactory, as an Ordinance was passed in 1858 by which the City Council was elected by the ratepayers. Since 1871 the City has been subject to the provisions of the Acts governing other Municipalities.

At present date the whole of Western Australia is incorporated either in Municipalities or District Councils.

(vi) *Tasmania*.—Prior to the passing of the *Local Government Act* 1906, there was a great variety of elective Boards in Tasmania, each in control of a District for certain specified objects, but they were all abolished by that Act. These various Boards were as follows :—

(a) *Road Districts*.—Under *The Roads Act* 1840, the control of the main Hobart to Launceston Road was retained by the Government, while that of other roads was placed under the management of District Commissioners elected by the inhabitants of the District. In 1847 these latter roads were placed under the control of the Court of Quarter Sessions, but in the following years several roads were exempted by special Acts and handed over to Trustees elected by householders. Under the *Cross and Bye Roads Act* 1851 the Governor could proclaim Road Districts under the control of Trustees elected by the land-owners and householders of the District. In 1865 provision was made that where any roads were under the control of a Municipality such Municipality was deemed to be a Road District. Under the *Main Roads Act* 1880 certain scheduled roads were withdrawn from the control of Road Districts and handed over to the Government, other Main Roads being grouped into Main Road Districts under Boards; but where such Main Roads were within a Rural Municipality or Road District these latter became the Main Road Districts. The cost of the maintenance of Main Roads was defrayed by Government.

(b) *Rural Municipalities*.—Under the *Rural Municipalities Act* 1858 any Town or Electoral, Police or Road District could be proclaimed a Rural Municipality with a Council elected by the ratepayers. In 1865 the whole Colony, with the exception of the Cities of Hobart Town and Launceston, was divided into 30 Municipal Districts; of these, seventeen had already been constituted, and others could be proclaimed on petition.

(c) *Town Boards*.—Under the *Town Boards Act* 1884 the Governor could constitute a Town, provided that it was not situated within the boundaries of a Rural Municipality. Trustees elected by the ratepayers exercised the provisions of the *Police Act* with regard to the health and improvement of Towns, and in the following year every Town was declared to be a Road District.

(d) *Fruit Boards*.—These could be constituted under the *Codlin Moth Act* 1887 by the Governor, with a Board elected by fruit-growers.

(e) *Rabbit Trusts*.—The *Rabbit Destruction Act* 1871 authorized the Governor to proclaim Rabbit Districts, with Boards elected by land-owners. These Trusts were abolished in 1882, and again constituted in 1887. In 1889 every Municipal District was declared to be a Rabbit District.

(f) *Local Boards of Health*.—Under the *Health Act* 1885 a Central Board of Health was constituted, and the Councils of Rural Municipalities and Town Boards became Local Boards of Health. Other Local Boards could be proclaimed where no Municipality or Town Board existed. The Central Board was abolished in 1903, and its duties transferred to a Chief Health Officer.

(g) *Boards of Works*.—These were appointed by the Governor as Advisory Boards regarding the expenditure of the moneys set apart for the construction of roads and bridges under the *Waste Lands Act* 1863. In 1870 these moneys were handed over to the Trustees of Districts.

(h) *Recreation Ground Trusts*.—Under the *Public Recreation Grounds Act* 1888 these grounds were placed in the hands of Trustees elected by electors for the House of Assembly residing in a proclaimed Recreation Ground District.

(i) *School Boards*.—These were appointed by the Governor.

(j) *City of Hobart*.—The earliest Act referring to Hobart Town is the *Police Act* 1838, by which the Surveyor-General was to set out the limits of the Town and make footpaths. In 1846 Hobart Town was placed in the hands of Commissioners elected by the ratepayers, and in 1852 in those of a Municipal Council. In 1857 it was declared a City, and in 1881 the name was changed to Hobart. The present Act regulating the City Council was passed in 1893, and with its amendments is still in force.

(k) *City of Launceston*.—Launceston was given its first Municipal Council in 1852, at the same time as Hobart, but was not incorporated until 1858. It was proclaimed a City in 1888, and is now managed under the *Launceston Corporation Act 1894*, with its amendments.

When the *Local Government Act 1906* was passed all Boards were abolished, their duties being handed over to Municipal Councils. The whole of the State was at the same time divided up into Municipalities.

§ 2. Water Supply, Sewerage, and Irrigation.

1. *General*.—At present all the capital cities in Australia, as well as some country towns, have comprehensive systems for water supply and sewerage. Irrigation areas have also been proclaimed in various States, as well as Drainage Boards.

(i) *Water Supply*.—In the capital cities of Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane the water supply is in the hands of Boards, elected by Municipal Councils, though in Sydney the Government is also represented; in Adelaide and Perth it is wholly under Government control: while in Hobart and Launceston the City Councils have the sole management. In country towns in New South Wales the Government constructs waterworks and hands them over to Municipalities when completed. In Victoria and South Australia waterworks are wholly under Government control, with the exception of Geelong, where there is an elective Board. In Queensland and Tasmania they are in the hands of Municipalities, though in the latter State a few are managed by elective Boards.

(ii) *Sewerage*.—Sewerage systems are worked conjointly with water supply schemes, and are controlled in the same manner.

(iii) *Irrigation and Drainage*.—In New South Wales and Victoria these are entirely in the hands of the Government, with the exception of the Mildura Trust in Victoria. In Queensland they are under the supervision of the Local Authorities, in South Australia under that of elective Trusts, and in Western Australia partly under Boards and partly under Government.

2. *New South Wales*.—Sydney and Newcastle both have comprehensive systems of water supply and sewerage, while in several country towns there are smaller systems. Irrigation is now wholly in the hands of Government, while there are also a large number of Drainage, Water and Bore-water Trusts.

(i) *Sydney Water Supply*.—When the City Council was formed it took over certain waterworks which had been constructed by Government. In 1888, the management of the water supply was transferred from the City Council to the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, which was constituted in that year, and consisted of members appointed by the Government, the City Council and other Municipalities.

(ii) *Sydney Sewerage*.—The first sewerage system was begun in 1853, and the present one in 1877. The former constructed by the City Council, and the latter by the Government, were handed over to the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board in 1889.

(iii) *Hunter District Water Supply*.—The waterworks for the supply of water to the Newcastle District were constructed by the Government and handed over in 1892 to a Board partly nominated by the Governor and partly elected by Municipalities interested therein.

(iv) *Hunter District Sewerage*.—Similarly to the water supply, the Government constructed the works and when portions were completed transferred them to the Hunter District Water and Sewerage Board, the first transfer having been made in 1907.

(v) *Water Supply in Country Towns*.—Under the *Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Act 1880*, the Government constructs the works and hands them over to the Municipalities when complete; in some cases, however, the Municipalities themselves construct the works either with money advanced by Government or out of their own resources.

(vi) *Sewerage in Country Towns*.—Sewerage systems have been constructed in country towns by the Government, and handed over to the Municipalities, though in a few cases they have been constructed by the Municipalities themselves.

(vii) *Water, Irrigation and Drainage Trusts*.—Trusts for draining swamp lands were first authorized in 1865, and further Acts were passed in 1902 and 1912. Trusts have been created for drainage, water supply, and artesian bores. At Hay, Wentworth, and

Balranald, Municipal Irrigation Trusts were formed in 1890 to 1893, but were dissolved in 1913. The Government took over these, and has also carried out other irrigation schemes, notably the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Scheme.

3. **Victoria.**—Melbourne and suburbs have a comprehensive scheme for water supply and sewerage, as well as Geelong. There are also systems of water supply in country towns, as well as irrigation schemes.

(i) *Melbourne Water Supply.*—The water supply of Melbourne until 1853 was in the hands of the City Council, when it was transferred to the Commissioners of Sewers. In 1890 the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works was formed, and assumed control of the waterworks.

(ii) *Melbourne Sewerage.*—One of the objects for which the Metropolitan Board of Works was formed was the carrying out of a system of sewerage for Melbourne and suburbs, which work was inaugurated by that Board and has since been controlled by it.

(iii) *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage.*—These works were originally in the hands of a Trust elected in 1907 by the Councils of Geelong and adjoining Municipalities, but in 1910 this Trust was superseded by one, the members of which are elected by the ratepayers.

(iv) *Water Supply in Country Towns.*—At first country waterworks were constructed by the Government, but since 1881 Municipal Councils could elect Trusts for that purpose.

(v) *Irrigation.*—In 1883, Irrigation Districts and Trusts could be formed, but in 1905 all Irrigation Trusts except the Mildura Trust and a large number of waterworks were vested in the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

4. **Queensland.**—Waterworks have been constructed for Brisbane and other Towns, and sewerage works are in course of construction for Brisbane. Local authorities can also construct waterworks. Irrigation is placed in the hands of Boards.

(i) *Brisbane Water Supply.*—The first works were constructed by the Brisbane Board of Waterworks, appointed by the Governor. Under the *Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act 1909*, all the Brisbane waterworks were vested in the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, the chairman of which is appointed by the Governor, and the members elected by Municipal Councils interested.

(ii) *Brisbane Sewerage.*—This is in course of construction, the work being carried out by the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board.

(iii) *Water Supply in Country Towns.*—Under the *Water Authorities Act 1891*, water areas can be proclaimed and placed under the jurisdiction of one or more Local Authorities, which are empowered to construct waterworks.

(iv) *Irrigation.*—Irrigation areas can be proclaimed under the *Irrigation Act 1891*, and Boards constituted similarly to those under the *Water Authorities Act* of the same year.

5. **South Australia.**—The City of Adelaide has both a water supply system and a sewerage system; several country towns are supplied with water, and there are also Drainage and Irrigation Trusts.

(i) *Adelaide Water Supply.*—The Adelaide waterworks were originally in the hands of the City Council, but were handed over to Commissioners in 1855, and finally to Government in 1858, being now administered by the Commissioner of Public Works.

(ii) *Adelaide Sewerage.*—The control of the sewers of Adelaide was transferred from the City Council, in 1878, to the Commissioner of Public Works.

(iii) *Water Supply in Country Towns.*—Practically the whole of the country waterworks have been constructed and are controlled by the Government.

(iv) *Drainage.*—Special legislation has been passed for dealing with the drainage of the south-eastern part of the State. At first the works were wholly in the hands of the Commissioner for Public Works, with local nominee Boards, but in 1877 subsidiary drains were handed over to be maintained by Boards elected by ratepayers. These Boards ceased to exist in 1895, and were merged into District Councils. In 1908, however, the whole of the drainage was placed under the control of the South-Eastern Drainage Board, of which one member is appointed by the Governor and four others by resident landholders.

(v) *Irrigation.*—The Governor may proclaim an irrigation area to be under the control of the Commissioner of Crown Lands until two-thirds of the blocks have been leased, when it passes into the hands of a Board elected by the ratepayers.

6. **Western Australia.**—The more important waterworks in this State are the Perth, including Fremantle, and the goldfields waterworks. There are also minor waterworks in country towns, and sewerage systems for Perth and Fremantle.

(i) *Perth and Fremantle Water Supply.*—The Perth waterworks were first managed by a private company, but in 1896 were sold to the Government and handed over to the Municipal Council to be managed by a Board of four members, comprising the Mayor of Perth and three members appointed by the Governor. This Board was abolished in 1904, and replaced by the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, consisting of three members appointed by the Governor. In 1910 a Special Minister for Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage was appointed, and the control of all works vested in him.

(ii) *Metropolitan Sewerage.*—Formerly under the management of the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, this is now in the hands of the Government.

(iii) *Goldfields Water Supply.*—This was a purely Government undertaking.

(iv) *Water Supply in Country Towns.*—Water areas can be constituted under the jurisdiction of Local Authorities, but most of them are controlled by Government.

(v) *Drainage.*—The Governor can constitute a Drainage District, under the control of a Board. At present there are two undertakings managed by the Government, and a few small ones by Boards.

7. **Tasmania.**—Both Hobart and Launceston are provided with water supply and sewerage systems. Many country towns have waterworks controlled either by Trusts or Municipal Councils.

(i) *Hobart Water Supply.*—The control of water supply was vested in 1860 in the City Council, which still has the management thereof.

(ii) *Hobart Sewerage.*—The sewerage of Hobart was controlled by the City Council until 1891, when it was transferred to the Metropolitan Drainage Board, the majority of the members of which were elected by the various Local Boards of Health interested from among themselves. In 1913 the sewerage works were transferred back again to the Hobart City Council.

(iii) *Launceston Water Supply.*—In this City, the construction and management of the waterworks have been vested in the City Council since 1852.

(iv) *Launceston Sewerage.*—The construction and management of the Launceston sewerage system has always been under the control of the Launceston City Council.

(v) *Water Supply in Country Towns.*—Special Acts have been passed from time to time authorizing the construction of waterworks in various places by trustees elected by ratepayers. In 1908 the majority of these waterworks were transferred to Municipal Councils, the minority still remaining under the control of Trusts.

§ 3. Harbour and Marine Boards.

1. **Harbour Boards.**—In all of the more important harbour towns in Australia, Boards have been created with the duties of controlling shipping, deepening water-ways, erecting wharves and sheds, and performing other work in connexion with harbours. In the majority of the States these Boards consist of members directly nominated by the Government, but in Melbourne and Tasmania the Harbour Trusts are elected by interested parties, and in Queensland they are partly elective and partly nominated by Government.

2. **Marine Boards.**—Excepting in Tasmania, Marine Boards are not elective. In Hobart the members of the Boards are elected by ship-owners, importers, and exporters, &c., and in Launceston by the ratepayers. In the outer ports they are usually elective. A Marine Board in Tasmania also performs the duties imposed elsewhere on a Harbour Trust.

§ 4. Fire Brigade Boards.

1. **General.**—The tendency of late years has been to concentrate the management of Fire Brigades in the hands of a Central Board, elected by Municipal Councils and insurance companies; this is the case in New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia. In Victoria there is, in addition to the Metropolitan Board, also a Country Board, which supervises brigades in country towns. In Queensland and Tasmania there is a Board in each town possessing a fire brigade.

SECTION II.

MUNICIPALITIES, ETC.

§ 1. New South Wales.

(A) Road Trusts, Municipalities, and Shires.

1. **General Review.**—The first Act which in any way provided for Local Government in New South Wales was the *Parish Roads Act* 1840, empowering proprietors of land through which a parish road passed to elect Trustees to manage the same, the revenue being derived from tolls. In 1842 the Governor, under the Imperial Act establishing the Legislative Council of New South Wales, was authorized to create District Councils by Letters Patent. In 1849 certain scheduled roads were placed in the hands of Commissioners. In 1858 the *Municipalities Act* was passed, by which Municipalities were formed, while under the Act of 1867 existing Municipalities were created Boroughs, and larger districts outside Boroughs could be formed into Municipal Districts. This system continued in force until 1905, when all of the State outside of the City of Sydney, existing Municipalities, and the Western Land Division, was divided into Shires. In the following year the *Local Government Act* 1906, which embodies most of the provisions of the previous Acts, and controls the present system of Local Government, was passed. The City of Sydney, which is constituted under separate Acts, is dealt with separately, and none of the following remarks apply thereto.

2. **Legislation prior to the Formation of Parish Road Trusts.**—Prior to 1833, all public works, including roads and bridges, were constructed by and maintained at the expense of Government. Towards the end of the eighteenth century officers and others were required from time to time to send men to repair the roads, while settlers could either do their share of work in person or furnish a man for the purpose. For this work the Government allowed rations. The system of levying tolls was very early in vogue, and the receipts from this source were devoted to the expenses of road making and mending. A somewhat original method for repairing the Sydney and Parramatta road was adopted in 1806, when all public and private carts passing along the road were required, if not otherwise loaded, to take a load of brickbats and drop them in the places appointed by the overseer of roads.

In 1832 an Act was passed by which the Governor appointed places where toll gates and ferries were to be established or continued, and fixed the rates of tolls; he was also authorized to let the tolls by auction for periods not exceeding twelve months. By the *Improvement of Roads Act* 1833 the Governor could proclaim new roads, and state whether they were to be maintained at Government or Parish expense. Two years later half the householders in any Parish in the County of Cumberland could apply to the Court of Petty Sessions to have a road or bridge repaired. On receipt of this application the Court was to inquire into the matter, report the scale of tolls required, fix the place where a toll bar was to be erected, and appoint a collector of tolls. In 1838 the Surveyor-General was instructed by the *Police Act* to set out the carriage and footways in Parramatta, Windsor, and other towns. All streets formed at public expense were deemed to be dedicated to the public.

3. **Parish Roads Act 1840.**—By this Act one-third of the proprietors of lands through which, or within 3 miles of which, a parish road passed could requisition the Magistrates in Petty Sessions for authority to elect Trustees. In order to determine whether such

Trustees were to be appointed, the Magistrates were required to call a public meeting, and, if the question was decided in the affirmative, to decide on the number of Trustees to be appointed, and to call a second public meeting for the purpose of electing them. Any land-owner owning land of the value of £200 or upwards had one vote for each Trustee. The Trustees were elected for three years, and were empowered (a) to levy a rate not exceeding 6d. per acre; (b) to buy, sell, or exchange land; (c) to appoint surveyors; (d) to establish toll bars and tolls, and to let them on lease for a period not exceeding one year; and (e) to borrow money for the purpose of road making and repairing. In 1850 the period for which tolls could be leased was extended to five years, and Trustees were also empowered to repair branch roads within half a mile of a main parish road.

4. District Councils Act 1842.—A Legislative Council and District Councils were established by *An Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land*, passed by the Imperial Government in 1842. By this it was lawful for the Governor, by Letters Patent, to incorporate District Councils, the boundaries being defined in the Charter. The districts were to have Councillors roughly in proportion to the population as follows:—Not more than nine if less than 7,000, not more than twelve if between 7,000 and 10,000, not more than fifteen if between 10,000 and 20,000, and not more than 21 if the population was 20,000 and upwards.

The qualifications of a Councillor were:—(a) to be 21 years of age; (b) to be seised of lands of a yearly value of £100, or of a total value of £2,000 clear of encumbrances and charges; and (c) not to be pecuniarily interested in a contract with or to hold a lucrative office under the Council. The qualifications of an elector were:—(a) To be seised in his own right or entitled to an estate of freehold, or to be in possession of lands or tenements situate within the district of a clear value of £200; or (b) to be a householder occupying a dwelling house of the clear annual value of £20. Persons under 21 and aliens were disqualified. The qualifications were respectively the same as those for members of and electors for the Legislative Council. The President of the District Council was appointed by the Governor, and was styled Warden. Councillors were elected for three years. In each District a surveyor, who had passed an examination before a competent tribunal and who was approved by the Governor, was to be appointed, and accounts were to be laid before the Governor annually. The duties of the Council consisted (a) in making, maintaining, and improving existing roads, streets, bridges, and public buildings; (b) in the establishment and support of schools; (c) in making orders and by-laws; (d) in the purchase, sale, and management of property; and (e) in providing means for defraying such expenses connected with the administration of justice and police within the districts as were by law directed to be defrayed by the District. Half the cost of the police (exclusive of that belonging to the convict establishment) was to be defrayed by the Councils from rates levied for the purpose, the other half being provided from the General Revenue. The revenue of the Councils was derived from rates, tolls, and penalties inflicted for breaches of by-laws or imposed on persons refusing to serve as Councillors. The first step to carry out this Act was taken in 1843 by the incorporation of Campbelltown, Appin, Camden, Narellan, and Picton as one District Council, but in the same year Campbelltown and Appin were separated, and different Councils were created for each. In 1844 the number of District Councils had increased to eight, and these, in conjunction with the Municipal Council of Sydney, and the Road Trusts, subsequently established, constituted the whole of the Local Government system prior to 1858. The system of District Councils does not appear to have worked satisfactorily, and attempts were made to procure the repeal of the clauses of the Imperial Act relative thereto, as it had been found that these Councils were not suited to the circumstances of the Colony, and were unable to raise the taxation required for police purposes.

5. Sydney Suburban Roads Act 1848.—During the period 1848 to 1858 the Governor was empowered to appoint Commissioners to maintain roads, which were specified in the various Acts constituting Road Trusts. All the property in the roads was vested in these Commissioners, who were authorized to erect toll gates, collect tolls, &c.; they were also empowered to lease tolls for periods not exceeding two years.

On 1st May, 1890, tolls were abolished, and the operations of Road Trusts generally ceased, until in 1896 only the South Head Road Trust was active.

The following table shews the revenue and expenditure of Road Trusts from 1858 to 1887, and the length of roads maintained by them from 1861 to 1887:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—ROAD TRUSTS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1858 TO 1887.

Year ending 31st December.	Number of Trusts.	Revenue.			Expenditure.			Length of Roads.
		Rent of Tolls.	From Treasury.	Total.	Salaries, &c.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.	
	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£	Miles.
1858	10	4,593	1,446	6,039	400	5,522	5,922	..
1859	6	3,944	1,790	5,734	372	5,852	6,224	..
1860	6	5,534	3,377	8,911	1,350	6,419	7,769	..
1861	6	4,637	2,894	7,531	711	7,610	8,321	149
1862	7	11,763	3,635	15,398	2,027	12,421	14,448	191
1863	7	5,223	5,208	10,431	1,777	12,869	14,646	191
1864	7	5,306	4,789	10,095	1,267	8,859	10,126	194
1865	7	5,359	2,065	7,424	1,216	5,869	7,085	189
1866	7	5,636	4,669	10,305	1,734	7,608	9,342	194
1867	7	6,147	4,868	11,015	1,522	8,807	10,329	182
1868	7	5,640	4,875	10,515	1,087	9,765	10,852	182
1869	6	4,616	3,171	7,787	560	7,765	8,325	178
1870	6	4,071	2,400	6,471	794	5,664	6,458	164
1871	6	4,086	1,377	5,463	576	5,399	5,975	105
1872	6	4,301	2,369	6,670	486	4,490	4,976	186
1873	6	10,264	2,662	12,926	390	13,290	13,680	203
1874	6	4,152	2,118	6,270	358	5,810	6,168	194
1875	6	4,153	2,550	6,703	405	5,939	6,344	198
1876	6	3,966	2,650	6,616	390	5,810	6,200	198
1877	6	4,111	2,111	6,222	423	6,179	6,602	150
1878	6	4,025	2,993	7,018	365	5,923	6,288	150
1879	6	4,412	2,613	7,025	412	7,757	8,169	149
1880	6	4,260	2,338	6,598	366	6,424	6,790	145
1881	6*	4,041	2,108	6,149	494	5,848	6,342	148
1882	6	4,824	4,173	8,997	550	7,690	8,240	138
1883	6	1,133	9,076	10,209	312	7,467	7,779	127
1884	6	941	7,098	8,039	331	7,181	7,512	127
1885	6	1,028	4,748	5,776	355	8,349	8,704	129
1886	6*	654	8,198	8,852	364	5,840	6,204	129
1887	6*	136	6,977	7,113	212	7,629	7,841	125

* Revenue and expenditure of one Trust not available.

6. **Municipalities Act 1858.**—Under this Act, the Imperial Act of 1842, as far as it related to District Councils, was repealed. Any City, Town, Hamlet, or Rural District could be proclaimed a Municipality on petition from 50 householders, unless a stronger counter petition was presented. At the request of the Municipality, or on petition, a Municipality could be divided into two Wards if the population was below 1,000, and into three Wards if over. The number of Councillors was fixed at six if the population did not exceed 1,000, otherwise at nine. If the Municipality were divided into Wards, there were to be three Councillors for each Ward. Every ratepayer was eligible as elector or Councillor. The Chairman was elected by the Councillors. Councillors were elected for three years, but one-third of their number retired annually. All public streets, bridges, ferries, wharves, jetties, and public thoroughfares were placed under their care and management; they were also authorized to adopt means for establishing and maintaining cemeteries, water supply, lighting, sewerage, public hospitals, asylums for destitute children, gardens, and libraries. Councils were empowered to collect tolls, to levy a general rate not exceeding one shilling in the pound, to levy special rates for sewerage, water supply, and lighting, and to borrow up to an amount not greater than the revenue for three years. The endowment from Government was fixed at pound for pound of rates

raised during the first five years after incorporation, ten shillings for the next five years, five shillings for the third period of five years, and was then to cease. Under this Act thirty-five districts were incorporated, and nearly all of these still exist.

7. Municipalities Act 1867.—This Act repealed the foregoing Act, and introduced new features. Under it all Municipalities were divided into Boroughs and Municipal Districts, the Municipalities existing at the passing of the Act being retained and designated Boroughs.

(i) *Boroughs.*—A Borough might consist of (a) any City or Town with or without its suburbs or country immediately adjacent thereto; (b) any suburb of the Metropolis as then incorporated; or (c) any populous district. It was requisite for a Borough to have a population of at least 1,000, and upon its first incorporation to contain an area of not more than 9 square miles, of which no one point was to be more than 6 miles distant from any other point.

(ii) *Municipal Districts.*—A Municipal District might consist of any part of the Colony not containing a Borough or an existing Municipality, and should comprise upon its first incorporation an area not exceeding 50 square miles, of which no one point should be more than 20 miles distant from any other point. The population of a District must not be less than 500 persons.

On receipt of a petition from 50 persons liable to be assessed for municipal taxes, the Governor could constitute a Municipality. A Municipality might be divided into two, three, or four Wards, with six, nine, or twelve Aldermen, according as the population was under 1,000 or 4,000, or 4,000 and over, respectively, there being three Aldermen for each Ward. Every person of the age of 21 and over, who was liable to be rated, became an elector, and was eligible, if male, as an Alderman. Plural voting for Aldermen was allowed, the number of votes ranging from one to four, according as an elector was assessed at under £25, £75, £150, and £150 and over.

The Councils had the same functions as were specified under the Act of 1858, but in addition they were empowered (a) to erect public baths, (b) to license vehicles, (c) to extirpate noxious weeds, and (d) to establish free infant schools and free libraries. The general rate was limited to one shilling in the pound. Special rates could be made for sewerage, lighting, libraries, and free infant schools; but the total amount of all rates could not exceed two shillings in the pound. Borrowing powers up to the estimated revenue for five years were granted. The Government endowment was fixed on the same scale as in the preceding Act (see p. 10). In 1880 a special endowment, equal to one-half of the total amount of rates collected for the previous year, was granted for one year. In 1884 Councils were authorized to raise special loans for establishing gas works, or to contract for the supply of gas, and in 1888 they were permitted to borrow for the erection of Town Halls and Council Chambers.

In 1897 a consolidation was made of the 1867 Act and its amendments, but no important alterations were made. In 1902 a special endowment of two shillings and sixpence in the pound of rates collected was granted to Municipalities for the purpose of making and maintaining the kerbing and guttering of streets and asphaltting footpaths, but only to Municipalities not in receipt of ordinary endowment. In 1904 the provisions relating to municipal gasworks were extended to works for the supply of electric light and power.

8. Local Government (Shires) Act 1905.—Under this Act the Governor was empowered to divide into Shires the whole of the State outside of the City of Sydney, any existing Municipality, and the Western Land Division. The provisions of this Act are embodied in the *Local Government Act 1906* now in force, and are given in § 10 hereinafter.

9. Local Government Extension Act 1906.—This Act repealed the *Municipalities Act 1897*, but was soon after replaced by the Act at present in force, viz., the *Local Government Act 1906*.

10. Local Government Act 1906.—The statute law relating to Local Government in New South Wales is now contained in the Act of 1906, which has been amended in several details, more especially by the amending Acts of 1907 and 1908.

(i) *Areas Incorporated.*—Prior to the year 1907 the total area incorporated formed a very small part of the area of the State, as may be seen in the following statement :—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—AREA INCORPORATED, 1860 TO 1906.

Year	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1906.
Area incorporated, square miles ..	409	649	1,573	2,387	2,816	2,830

The areas of Municipalities for each year from 1876 to 1915 are shown in a subsequent table (see pp. 15 and 17).

At the present time the whole of the Eastern and Central Land Divisions, with the exception of Lord Howe Island, the Federal Territory, and a portion of the Western District, are incorporated, the total area so incorporated being 183,526 square miles. Of the Western Division, 125,913 square miles are still unincorporated.

(ii) *Provisions of the Act.*—The following are the chief provisions of the Act of 1906, with its amendments :—

(a) *Allocation of Areas.*—The areas controlled by Municipal Councils remain the same as under the 1867 Act, while existing Boroughs and Municipal Districts are also preserved. The division into Shires was effected by the Governor in Council, the number so created being 135, varying in size from 36 square miles to 5,730 square miles. The division of a Municipality into Wards is still optional, and can be effected on petition from the Council or from a majority of ratepayers, but the division of a Shire into Ridings is compulsory.

(b) *Cities.*—Apart from Cities already proclaimed, a District may be proclaimed a City provided that it has during the preceding five municipal financial years had an average population of at least 20,000 persons, and an average gross revenue of at least £20,000. It must, in addition, be an independent centre of population, not a suburb.

(c) *Reconstitution of Areas.*—The Governor is empowered (i) to unite two or more areas ; (ii) to divide areas ; (iii) to alter boundaries ; (iv) to convert a Municipality into a Shire and vice versa ; (v) to unite parts of an area to the whole or to part of another area ; and (vi) to add land to a Municipality or Shire. As a general rule, such reconstitution is effected on petition from ratepayers. On resolutions by Councils affected, and, if demanded, on a confirmatory poll of electors, an adjoining Municipality may unite with the City of Sydney.

(d) *Constitution of Councils.*—In a Municipality the number of Aldermen must not be less than six nor more than twelve, except in North Sydney and in united Municipalities, where the number may rise to eighteen. The number of Aldermen for each Ward is fixed by the Governor, and Aldermen are not entitled to any allowances or travelling expenses. In a Shire the first Council consists of six Councillors, which number may be increased later on to nine. Ridings have equal representation, and Councillors are entitled to reasonable travelling allowances. The Mayor of a Municipality and the President of a Shire are elected by the Aldermen and Councillors respectively. Members are elected for three years, and all retire at the end of that period.

(e) *Qualifications of Electors and Councillors.*—An elector may be of either sex and classed either as an occupier or owner, and in a Municipality also as a ratepaying lessee, provided that he is a natural-born or naturalized British subject of the age of 21 or upwards. An occupier is defined as a person who (i) has been continuously, during the preceding three months, in joint or several occupation as tenant under lease of any rateable land of a yearly value of £5 and upwards ; (ii) is manager, secretary, or director of a public company renting land under the same conditions ; (iii) is resident manager of any rateable land of a yearly value of £5 or over ; (iv) has been continuously, during the preceding three months, in occupation of rateable land by virtue of a miner's right or business licence under the *Mining Act* ; (v) has been continuously in occupation as share-farmer of rateable land of a yearly value of £5 or over ; or (vi) is in occupation of Crown lands or buildings, and paying rent for same. An owner (i) is severally or jointly the owner of any rateable land ; (ii) is the manager, secretary, or director of a company owning land ; (iii) is the holder of a Crown lease ; or (iv) is the resident manager of a Crown lease. A ratepaying lessee is a person who, jointly or severally, or as manager of a company, is the lessee of any rateable land.

Any male person whose name is on the roll of electors, if not disqualified, is eligible to be elected an Alderman or Councillor.

(f) *Functions of Councils.*—The Councils of Municipalities and Shires are invested with the following duties :—(i) the care and control of public places and roads, with a few exceptions; (ii) the regulation of traffic; (iii) public lighting; (iv) the prevention and mitigation of bush fires and floods; (v) the construction and maintenance of streets, jetties, and wharves; and (vi) the administration of the *Public Watering Places Act*, the *Impounding Act*, certain parts of the *Police Offences Act*, the *Public Health Act*, and the *Cattle Slaughtering and Diseased Animals and Meat Act*. Municipalities are also charged with (i) the handling of night-soil; (ii) the maintenance of drains and sewers in villages and towns; (iii) providing water without reticulation for villages and towns; (iv) licensing public vehicles and hawkers; and (v) the care and management of parks and gardens. These latter powers may be acquired by Shires by resolution of the Council followed by application to the Governor. Further powers may also be acquired by either Shires or Municipalities. These are (i) the administration of the *Public Gates Act*, and the *Native Dog Destruction Act*; (ii) water supply by reticulation; (iii) the maintenance of ferries, fire brigades, municipal buildings, cattle yards, abattoirs, markets, parks, recreation grounds, refuse destructors, cemeteries, and public baths; (iv) the manufacture and supply of gas, electricity, and hydraulic power; (v) the regulation and control of theatres, public halls, night shelters, and common lodging-houses; (vi) the establishment and management of places of public recreation, public libraries, art galleries, museums, public gardens, and bands; (vii) the regulation of hoardings and posters, and of verandahs and balconies; (viii) the inspection and regulation of the sale of fish, meat, &c.; (ix) the suppression of public nuisances; (x) the regulation or prevention of inflammable buildings, cattle driving, and houses of ill-fame; (xi) the establishment of milk depots and mortuaries; (xii) advertising for settlement or touring; (xiii) the sale of stone or gravel from pits belonging to the Council, and other minor matters. These powers may be acquired by a resolution passed by an absolute majority of the Council and confirmed by the Governor, or if a petition, signed by 50, or, if there be less than 300 ratepayers on the roll, by one-sixth of the ratepayers, be presented to the Governor demanding a poll, the result of the polling determines whether the powers in question shall be acquired. If a majority votes against the resolution at the poll, no further action may be taken in the matter for two years.

(g) *Rates and Rateable Property.*—All land is rateable except the following :—(i) commons, public parks, and public reserves not held under lease or licence; (ii), cemeteries, public hospitals, benevolent asylums, and buildings used exclusively for charitable purposes; (iii) churches and free public libraries; (iv) unoccupied Crown lands; (v) lands vested in the University of Sydney, occupied and used solely for the purposes of education; (vi) lands vested in the Chief Commissioner of Railways and Tramways, and actually used for the purposes of the Government railways or tramways; and (vii) land held under lease from the Crown for oyster culture. A valuation of the unimproved capital value must be made every three years, while triennial valuations of the improved capital value and of the assessed annual value are compulsory with Municipalities, and optional with Shires.

Rates are of four kinds, general, special, local, or loan.

(i) *General Rates.*—A Shire must levy a general rate of not less than one penny and not more than twopence in the pound on the unimproved capital value, but this minimum may be reduced with the consent of the Governor. A Municipality must also levy a general rate of not less than one penny in the pound on the unimproved capital value. A Municipality may raise further funds by an additional general rate on either the unimproved or improved capital value. If 100 ratepayers demand a poll on the question whether the basis of assessment is to be on the unimproved or improved value, the decision rests on the result of such a poll. In a Municipality with less than 100 ratepayers, one-sixth of the ratepayers can demand a poll. In a Municipality the total amount derived from general rates must not exceed the total amount which the Council estimate would be yielded by a rate of twopence in the pound on the unimproved capital value, and one shilling and sixpence on the assessed annual value taken together, of all rateable land in the Municipality.

(ii) *Special Rates*.—These may be levied on the unimproved or improved capital value at the option of the Council. A special rate for lighting may be levied only on rateable land within the area deriving benefit therefrom. A rate made under the *Country Towns Water and Sewerage Act* must not be levied on the assessed annual value, but on either the unimproved or the improved value at the option of the Council, or on the decision of a poll of ratepayers.

(iii) *Local Rates*.—These are similar to special rates, and are levied only on the rateable land within the area affected. They may be levied on improved or unimproved capital values at the option of the Council. In the case of a local road, a Council may levy a local rate on all lands having frontage thereto, or to which such road gives immediate access.

(iv) *Loan Rates*.—A loan rate must be sufficient to pay interest and sinking fund on the loan, and may not be reduced until the loan is paid off.

In any Municipality the total amount of all rates must not exceed twopence in the pound on the unimproved value, and two shillings in the pound on the assessed annual value, taken together.

(h) *Borrowing Powers*.—A Council of a Municipality may borrow up to an amount equal to 10 per cent. of the unimproved value of the rateable land within the District for the purpose of effecting permanent improvements or works, or other lawful objects, or for the repayment of moneys lawfully borrowed, and the Government may guarantee any such loan. Before floating a loan, notification of the details must be given, a report on the expenditure must be made by a Government officer, the approval of the Governor must be obtained, and a poll must be taken of the ratepayers. At this poll it must also be decided whether the rating is to be made on the unimproved or on the improved capital value, and the amount of the loan rate must be fixed. A Shire Council may borrow up to the amount of its income for three years.

With the consent of the Minister, both Shires and Municipalities may temporarily borrow on overdraft an amount not exceeding one-third of the estimated revenue to be received from rates in a year.

(i) *Endowment*.—Municipalities not receiving statutory endowment under any Act repealed by the Act of 1906 are entitled to a sum not exceeding three shillings and fourpence in the pound on the general rate collected. If the revenues are sufficient to meet the reasonable requirements of the Corporation under proper management no endowment is granted.

For the purposes of endowment, Shires are classified every three years into six classes, based on (i) the extent of revenue and expenditure; (ii) the extent, difficulty of construction and maintenance of roads and other public works; (iii) the extent of Crown lands in the district; and (iv) other matters. A sum of £150,000 is payable annually, and is paid on the basis of the amount of general rates collected in the previous year. In the following table are shown the number of Shires in each class and the endowment received by each class:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—CLASSIFICATION AND ENDOWMENT OF SHIRES, 1916-18.

Class	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Number of Shires	63	5	8	4	3	1
Endowment received in the £1 on general rate, up to	10s.	15s.	20s.	25s.	30s.	40s.

In addition, 52 Shires in the first class received no endowment.

11. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.

(i) *Municipalities*.—The following particulars regarding Municipalities (exclusive of Sydney), are given: (a) the number, area, number of electors, and annual value of improved lands and buildings for the years 1859 to 1916, the length of roads and streets from 1862 to

1916, the improved capital value of rateable property from 1871 to 1916, the estimated number of dwellings from 1886 to 1916, the estimated population from 1888 to 1916, and the unimproved capital value of rateable property from 1900 to 1916; (b) the revenue and expenditure for 1859 to 1916; and (c) the outstanding loans from 1886 to 1916, and the assets and liabilities from 1895 to 1916.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—MUNICIPALITIES (EXCLUSIVE OF SYDNEY).—AREA, POPULATION, AND VALUATIONS, 1859 TO 1916.

Year.	Number of Municipalities.	Area.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Population.	Number of Electors.	Valuations.			Total Length of Roads and Streets.
						Unimproved Capital Value	Improved Capital Value	Annual Value of Improved Lands and Buildings.	
	No.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	Miles.
1859	12	..	..	..	4,809	..	..	302,590	..
1860	20	261,760	..	..	7,842	..	..	432,738	..
1861	21	..	..	..	8,712	..	..	415,740	..
1862	23	..	..	..	11,381	..	..	452,361	587
1863	26	..	..	..	13,476	..	..	472,447	699
1864	28	..	..	..	14,761	..	..	530,264	765
1865	29	..	..	..	14,788	..	..	530,439	708
1866	30	..	..	..	15,038	..	..	574,512	748
1867	30	..	..	..	16,659	..	..	579,982	680
1868	36	..	..	..	17,567	..	..	626,919	841
1869*	40	415,360	..	..	21,455	..	..	672,880	923
1870*	43	..	..	..	23,670	..	..	731,344	1,039
1871*	54	..	..	..	27,245	..	12,243,610	834,200	1,323
1872*	66	..	..	..	29,421	..	12,885,920	897,073	1,634
1873*	70	..	..	..	31,574	..	13,545,365	940,191	1,837
1874*	74	..	..	..	33,780	..	13,526,035	951,310	2,199
1875*	74	..	..	..	34,263	..	15,180,864	1,109,947	2,322
1876*	74	782,420	..	..	35,252	..	17,135,645	1,256,181	2,519
1877*	75	784,692	..	..	39,297	..	18,529,682	1,418,094	2,686
1878*	79	843,681	..	..	46,128	..	19,767,704	1,496,939	2,734
1879*	84	908,929	..	..	51,107	..	21,643,113	1,854,431	3,457
1880*	86	945,473	..	..	54,271	..	23,779,439	2,101,362	3,678
1881*	86	945,473	..	..	54,264	..	28,368,957	2,330,946	3,739
1882*	91	1,011,745	..	..	59,562	..	28,747,646	2,286,611	3,758
1883*	98	1,048,795	..	..	64,014	..	35,101,265	2,716,449	3,588
1884*	102	1,083,739	..	..	68,512	..	40,707,921	3,214,327	3,881
1885*	110	1,103,272	..	..	78,250	..	47,676,079	3,641,366	4,101
1886	116	1,145,205	84,083	..	88,692	..	54,618,448	4,017,636	4,435
1887	121	1,159,848	92,188	..	98,439	..	63,343,960	4,397,495	4,720
1888	131	1,267,663	100,836	498,748	..	..	75,708,755	4,246,880	4,910
1889	144	1,355,036	108,805	548,402	..	..	81,684,806	4,732,713	5,674
1890	157	1,524,892	117,954	577,148	128,768	..	82,772,158	4,872,922	5,897
1891	164	1,561,526	119,758	581,806	135,619	..	88,560,500	5,143,652	6,211
1892	167	1,634,116	125,755	630,630	142,996	..	95,388,000	5,393,215	6,728
1893*	170	1,657,795	129,336	634,590	146,017	..	95,756,000	5,209,932	7,249
1894*	174	1,681,110	131,012	639,751	147,324	..	95,756,000	5,964,499	7,361
1895*	181	1,752,061	133,190	652,780	155,406	..	88,976,300	4,929,340	7,818
1896*	182	1,764,869	135,148	660,695	156,457	..	82,759,000	4,835,150	7,873
1897*	183	1,765,620	136,613	678,820	159,065	..	79,321,800	4,762,640	7,262
1898*	183	1,765,620	139,002	696,250	160,225	..	77,465,700	4,760,530	7,338
1899*	189	1,804,642	..	..	154,022	..	78,085,200	4,848,310	7,315
1900*	190	1,799,652	147,632	741,023	157,273	33,343,813	81,649,700	5,338,460	7,442
1901*	190	1,799,652	156,059	768,090	159,182	33,499,613	84,626,900	5,511,430	7,446
1902*	191	1,808,032	160,169	789,650	161,311	33,525,613	85,224,700	5,416,500	7,474
1903*	191	1,808,032	165,443	791,240	163,889	34,336,851	89,383,900	5,635,800	7,569
1904*	191	1,808,032	169,666	808,320	162,999	34,286,851	92,324,700	5,812,950	7,627
1905*	191	1,808,032	169,678	808,320	158,170	34,459,210	94,768,900	5,998,120	8,170
1906*	193	1,809,512	172,228	839,570	..	34,459,210	95,705,100	6,123,280	..
1907*	192	1,915,188	179,259	892,280	173,405	30,483,316†	99,246,700	6,516,660	8,823
1908*	190	1,915,188	183,360	918,520	..	43,990,839	101,226,066	6,801,100	..
1909*	189	1,914,753	186,166	935,480	..	43,284,821	101,889,075	6,886,726	9,380
1910†	189	1,914,753	..	928,838	..	43,576,529	105,000,873	7,089,753	..
1911†	189	1,914,753	194,024	954,660	184,041	45,904,447	111,339,540	7,568,814	..
1912†	189	1,917,727	194,024	1,011,570	..	48,287,967	116,294,879	8,085,742	9,628
1913†	187	1,861,087	..	1,053,410	..	49,048,097	124,166,294	8,722,986	..
1914†	185	1,861,087	..	1,085,660	211,787	54,553,024	138,660,176	10,167,033	..
1915†	184	1,861,087	..	1,100,740	..	56,246,418	149,147,802	10,881,866	10,128
1916†	184	1,834,207	..	1,091,060	333,739	58,098,043	153,817,695	11,432,698	10,166

* Year ending first Monday in February of the following year.

† Year ending 31st December.

‡ Estimated.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—MUNICIPALITIES (EXCLUSIVE OF SYDNEY).—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1859 TO 1916.

Year.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	Government Grants and Endowments.	Other (including Loans).	Total.	Administrative Expenses	Works.	Other (including Lighting, Water, Loan Redemption &c.).	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1859	..	..	..	2,807	..	..	..	4,238
1860	..	..	..	21,825	..	..	..	27,490
1861	17,717	15,133	..	32,850	..	..	..	37,533
1862	..	..	..	16,175	..	..	..	14,916
1863	22,470	17,600	..	40,070	..	..	..	35,479
1864	21,513	19,332	..	40,845	6,156	..	35,204	41,360
1865	23,444	18,999	..	42,443	6,366	..	31,375	37,741
1866	29,241	14,039	..	43,280	9,077	..	33,382	42,459
1867	29,577	19,059	..	48,636	8,670	..	34,425	43,095
1868	33,476	19,926	..	53,402	9,689	..	36,094	45,783
1869*	34,463	19,174	..	53,637	10,164	..	48,300	58,464
1870*	39,507	15,503	..	55,010	11,586	..	42,747	54,333
1871*	43,082	15,548	11,672	70,302	11,836	..	50,501	62,337
1872*	41,815	21,930	16,150	79,895	11,883	..	53,639	65,522
1873*	45,879	18,962	22,283	87,124	12,233	..	68,102	80,335
1874*	56,873	21,755	13,556	92,184	13,259	..	73,944	87,203
1875*	66,633	23,449	16,903	106,985	13,615	..	77,959	91,574
1876*	67,043	23,610	20,996	111,649	16,342	..	90,582	106,922
1877*	68,759	86,875	23,336	178,970	14,955	82,192	30,571	127,718
1878*	76,809	56,931	44,176	177,916	16,551	142,255	45,275	204,081
1879*	81,057	92,902	36,386	210,345	18,376	146,039	51,738	216,153
1880*	97,315	64,115	58,214	219,644	19,222	155,058	60,788	235,068
1881*	107,122	68,318	91,756	267,196	22,433	153,495	64,348	240,276
1882*	125,089	85,277	92,347	302,713	25,012	200,998	77,477	303,487
1883*	143,945	102,666	84,474	331,085	27,163	226,739	89,694	343,596
1884*	165,234	87,656	127,271	380,161	29,792	245,974	97,867	373,633
1885*	190,419	103,523	200,877	494,819	32,705	303,335	125,922	461,962
1886	215,021	116,623	208,807	540,451	37,293	303,313	152,473	493,079
1887	254,585	97,408	372,279	724,272	42,598	421,057	198,918	662,573
1888	271,563	92,885	357,483	721,931	47,373	410,742	219,430	677,545
1889	296,284	130,216	237,110	663,610	47,736	348,765	249,254	645,755
1890	320,255	154,736	247,145	722,136	51,811	410,537	280,611	742,959
1891	348,056	168,306	255,230	771,592	57,880	391,055	297,808	746,743
1892	355,962	147,585	230,917	734,464	62,735	407,111	295,629	765,475
1893*	342,103	142,741	161,361	646,205	52,644	321,344	246,829	620,317
1894*	339,608	53,483	345,057	738,148	57,471	258,913	410,882	727,266
1895*	319,846	114,428	247,135	681,409	60,790	187,354	392,775	640,919
1896*	327,844	73,081	219,594	620,519	62,443	191,257	368,202	621,902
1897*	331,414	90,284	206,006	627,704	63,005	213,361	362,568	638,934
1898*	329,807	76,915	197,734	604,456	62,940	192,815	361,731	617,486
1899*	330,651	43,179	230,869	604,699	60,689	182,568	387,292	630,549
1900*	372,873	42,044	214,631	629,548	61,388	187,163	381,723	630,274
1901*	389,455	80,719	231,117	701,291	61,665	183,817	406,001	651,483
1902*	400,733	49,696	273,672	724,101	63,925	204,555	478,347	746,827
1903*	441,850	60,841	179,738	682,429	82,649	221,494	370,266	674,409
1904*	443,308	24,225	188,938	656,471	67,478	224,949	371,241	663,668
1905*	460,982	24,335	247,785	733,102	68,118	233,718	433,698	735,534
1906*	486,132	83,022	231,501	800,655	70,689	255,647	452,057	778,393
1907*	536,909	71,206	321,880	929,995	78,713	285,586	544,533	908,832
1908†	612,087	32,361	321,194	965,642	105,572	265,440	496,231	867,243
1909†	631,595	30,886	441,948	1,104,429	94,225	342,634	592,681	1,029,540
1910†	648,571	33,408	445,116	1,127,095	98,172	393,076	631,763	1,123,011
1911†	731,687	26,136	482,403	1,240,226	102,040	413,246	661,142	1,176,428
1912†	818,197	25,757	567,866	1,411,820	98,721	504,556	771,901	1,375,178
1913†	889,353	24,202	678,901	1,592,456	113,242	549,749	811,725	1,474,716
1914†	1,026,537	55,718	668,466	1,750,721	116,084	635,775	849,591	1,601,450
1915†	1,074,453	54,895	698,067	1,827,415	115,363	707,997	945,285	1,768,645
1916†	1,118,554	58,399	713,124	1,890,077	121,009	686,367	1,003,356	1,810,732

* Year ending first Monday in February of the following year.

† Year ending 31st December.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—MUNICIPALITIES (EXCLUSIVE OF SYDNEY).—ASSETS,
LIABILITIES, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1886 TO 1916.

Year.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans.	Year.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1886	..	..	440,149	1902*	1,727,900	1,522,370	1,346,511
1887	..	..	733,148	1903*	1,787,277	1,509,166	1,351,939
1888	..	..	817,087	1904*	1,861,377	1,535,669	1,372,439
1889	..	..	894,013	1905*	1,888,778	1,558,960	1,392,332
1890	..	..	1,041,296	1906*	2,033,729	1,547,255	1,396,872
1891	..	..	1,083,775	1907*	2,071,721	1,584,168	1,424,340
1892	..	..	1,159,450	1908†	2,158,427	2,363,014	1,368,605
1893*	..	..	1,262,393	1909†	2,188,049	2,347,655	1,445,593
1894*	..	..	1,323,874	1910†	2,396,427	2,562,639	1,453,108
1895*	1,599,210	1,342,009	1,325,235	1911†	2,500,184	2,597,871	1,456,628
1896*	1,623,581	1,448,627	1,315,910	1912†	2,696,284	2,693,199	1,486,196
1897*	1,610,365	1,473,635	1,297,569	1913†	2,853,055	2,798,969	1,498,245
1898*	1,674,965	1,467,359	1,326,703	1914†	3,083,055	2,938,299	1,586,752
1899*	1,671,500	1,486,722	1,320,934	1915†	3,339,420	3,187,869	1,657,323
1900*	1,723,859	1,497,905	1,322,044	1916†	3,542,751	3,352,073	1,692,133
1901*	1,762,156	1,503,540	1,347,140				

* Year ending first Monday in February of the following year.

† Year ending 31st December.

(ii) *Shires*.—The following tables shew particulars for Shires for the years 1907 to 1916 of (a) the number of Shires, their area, estimated population, number of electors, unimproved capital value, length of roads and streets, and number of dwellings; (b) their revenue and expenditure; and (c) their assets, liabilities, and outstanding loans. These loans are only temporary, representing moneys borrowed from the banks on overdraft.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—SHIRES.—AREA, POPULATION, AND VALUATION,
1907 TO 1916.

Year ending 31st December.	Number of Shires.	Area.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Population.	Number of Electors.	Unimproved Capital Value.	Total Length of Roads and Streets.	
	No.	Sq. Miles.	No.	No.	No.	£	Miles.	
1907	..	134	179,130	..	542,800	119,529	81,526,814	..
1908	..	134	182,111	99,945	547,800	..	82,414,771	..
1909	..	134	182,111	104,528	564,660	..	83,464,446	67,043
1910	..	134	182,111	..	578,963	..	89,935,912	67,490
1911	..	134	182,111	..	601,840	137,173	94,189,939	67,490
1912	..	134	180,567	124,897	632,570	..	97,461,454	79,089
1913	..	135	180,655	..	645,140	..	99,452,191	..
1914	..	135	181,208	..	649,040	160,744	103,451,177	..
1915	..	136	180,655	..	647,570	..	104,745,633	81,075
1916	..	136	180,655	..	646,320	174,350	105,697,791	..

NEW SOUTH WALES.—SHIRES.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1907 TO 1916.

Year ending 31st December.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	Government Endowment and Grants.	Other.	Total.	Administration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1907 ..	287,635	235,794	100,666	624,095	100,435	249,868	101,163	451,466
1908 ..	382,336	220,925	23,607	626,868	116,932	516,072	23,215	656,219
1909 ..	374,540	309,005	33,599	717,144	117,696	529,954	29,134	676,784
1910 ..	421,596	323,658	49,120	794,374	125,699	599,945	39,388	765,032
1911 ..	463,501	355,286	62,243	881,030	128,126	647,220	56,860	832,206
1912 ..	517,025	402,820	79,653	999,498	83,721	773,479	76,125	933,325
1913 ..	562,820	183,315	90,376	836,511	91,450	707,923	86,717	886,090
1914 ..	609,580	329,944	105,468	1,044,992	95,760	801,542	99,169	996,471
1915 ..	612,612	339,062	114,447	1,066,121	87,527	813,400	117,943	1,018,870
1916 ..	626,303	331,434	135,286	1,093,023	100,224	843,803	134,870	1,078,897

NEW SOUTH WALES.—SHIRES.—ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1907 TO 1916.

Year ending 31st December.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans.	Year ending 31st December.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1907 ..	..	..	12,763	1912 ..	455,420	77,494	17,212
1908 ..	228,729	35,153	8,810	1913 ..	440,252	109,453	36,783
1909 ..	258,214	24,622	7,414	1914 ..	488,004	109,717	45,304
1910 ..	307,708	44,770	11,147	1915 ..	560,479	129,181	49,220
1911 ..	379,589	67,827	12,445	1916 ..	589,788	152,777	148,367

(B) City of Sydney.

1. **General.**—The City of Sydney, as already stated, is incorporated under special Acts, and the following is a brief résumé of the various matters relating thereto.

2. **Legislation previous to Incorporation in 1842.**—The first Act relating to Sydney was passed in 1833, under the provisions of which the Governor could appoint two Police Magistrates, who were authorized to nominate a police force, and penalties were fixed for various offences. A Town Surveyor was to be appointed, whose duties were to set out the carriage and footways, and affix names of streets. Carters and boatmen were to be licensed, and the Justices were to fix the fares to be charged by them.

The first Building Act was passed in 1834, and prescribed that no building might be erected within 12 feet of the exterior edge of the kerbstone, and that notice of intention to build must be given to the Town Surveyor.

In 1837 the *Sydney Building Act* was passed, by which buildings were classified and the thicknesses of walls determined; but this was in 1839 limited in its effect to a certain district within the town limits.

3. **Incorporation of the City of Sydney Act 1842.**—In 1842 Sydney was proclaimed a City. It was divided into six Wards, and its boundaries were defined. All occupiers of houses, counting-houses, and shops of the value of £25 per annum were enrolled as

Citizens, provided that they were householders resident within 7 miles of the City. In order to be qualified as a Councillor, Auditor, or Assessor, a candidate had to be possessed of real or personal estate of the total value of £1,000, or be rated at the annual value of £50, ministers of religion not being eligible. Four Councillors for each Ward were to be elected on the first of November, one Councillor in each Ward to retire annually. After the election of Councillors they were, on the ninth of November, to elect from among themselves six Aldermen for a period of six years, one-half of whom were to retire every third year. One Alderman was to represent each Ward. The Councillors and Aldermen elected the Mayor. If a Councillor refused to accept office, or resigned his seat, he was liable to a penalty of from £25 to £50, and under like circumstances a Mayor was liable to a penalty of from £50 to £100. On the first of March the ratepayers were to elect two Assessors for each Ward, and two Auditors for the whole City. The duties of the Council were to keep the streets in repair, construct common sewers and waterworks, make by-laws, levy rates, and appoint police. The City rate was not to exceed one shilling in the pound, the police rate sixpence, and the lighting rate fourpence. Borrowing up to an amount equal to three years' average revenue was permitted. Fees taken at police offices, except at the water-police office, were to be applied to the maintenance of the Sydney Police, and a Government subsidy of pound for pound was granted on the police rates up to £5,000, and on the City rates up to the same amount.

The system of municipal police does not appear to have worked satisfactorily, as an Act was passed in 1844 suspending the collection of the rate for 1845. This Act was renewed annually until 1850, when the police force for the whole Colony was constituted.

In 1844 the qualification for Citizens was reduced to an annual value of £20, while that for Councillors was raised to £100.

In 1847 the Council was empowered to make by-laws for licensing and regulating hackney carriages.

4. Sydney Corporation Act 1850.—By this Act, that of 1842 was repealed, except as far as concerned the incorporation and boundaries of the City. Most of the provisions of the previous Act were reincorporated, but there were several important amendments, of which the following were the chief:—Unnaturalized aliens and persons who had received eleemosynary relief during the previous twelve months were not eligible as Citizens. The Citizens were to elect the Mayor from among the Aldermen or Councillors. The maximum amount of City rates which could be levied was raised to one shilling and sixpence and the lighting rate to sixpence per pound of annual value, and the borrowing powers were extended to the amount of five years' revenue instead of three years'.

5. Dissolution of the City Council, 1853.—On the 31st December, 1853, the City Council was dissolved and its duties handed over to three Commissioners, appointed by the Governor, who were also to carry out the provisions of two proposed Acts relating to sewerage and water supply. In 1854, carters plying for trade within 8 miles of the City were required to be licensed by the Commissioners, and in the same year the Commissioners were empowered to water the streets, levy a rate for the same, and lease markets and tolls.

6. Restoration of the City Council, 1857.—By an Act passed on the 18th March, 1857, the Commissioners were relieved of their duties, and the City Council restored in their place. All persons on the electoral roll for Sydney, who were ratepayers, were entitled to be Citizens. The number of Wards was raised from six to eight, and sixteen Aldermen were to be elected, two for each Ward, of whom eight were to retire annually. Any Citizen was qualified to be an Alderman. The Mayor was to be elected by the Aldermen, not by the Citizens. Fresh boundaries of the City were scheduled. The carrying out of the *Sewerage and Water Act 1853* was vested in the Council, which was authorized to borrow up to £100,000 for City purposes, up to £200,000 for sewerage purposes, and up to £150,000 for waterworks.

In 1866 the whole cost of paving footways in certain scheduled streets was placed on the owners of the adjoining property. In 1870 the boundaries of the City were altered, the number of Wards still remaining at eight, and the Council was authorized to purchase lands and erect cattle sale yards, and to borrow up to £12,000 for the purpose.

In 1873 the licensing of public vehicles was vested in a Commission, and in 1879 provision was made that a building surveyor should be appointed and that no dwelling should be permitted in any lane less than 20 feet in width.

7. Sydney Corporation Act 1879.—This Act was a consolidation of the previous existing Act and amendments. The number of Aldermen was raised to 24, being three for each Ward, and the penalties for refusing to accept office were repealed. No street was permitted to be less than 66 feet in width, and no lane less than 20 feet. The maximum amount of the City rate was raised to two shillings per pound of annual value, exclusive of lighting, and special or local rates were not to exceed sixpence. The Council was to secure a supply of pure water, and was authorized to levy a water rate on premises within 150 feet of a main water pipe.

A temporary endowment was granted by the Government for ten years, not to exceed £25,000 a year, and not to exceed a pound for pound grant on rates raised in excess of one shilling. At the same time the Council was relieved of a debt of £40,000 to the Consolidated Revenue incurred for sewerage. The Council was also allowed to borrow up to £75,000 on the guarantee of the Consolidated Revenue for the purpose of liquidating an overdraft on the sewerage account. Further borrowing powers were granted from time to time.

8. Sydney Corporation Amendment Act 1900.—The City was divided into twelve Wards, each with two Aldermen, who were to retire every second year, but were eligible for re-election. The qualification for Citizens was altered, and the following persons were entitled to citizenship:—Any person, male or female, who was a natural-born or naturalized British subject; who was the owner of freehold property assessed at £5 or upwards, or, if leasehold, of the yearly value of £25; or was the owner of a house, shop, &c., of the value of £10; or had been a lodger continuously for six months, and had occupied lodgings of the value of £10 or upwards. Any male person on the roll was eligible as Alderman. The Council was also empowered to resume land for municipal purposes.

9. Sydney Corporation Act 1902.—This Act consolidated and repealed previous existing Acts, but practically no fresh provisions of importance were inserted.

In 1908 an important amendment was made, by which the Council was enabled to assess the general rates on the unimproved capital value, instead of on the improved value, and under such conditions the levying of the land tax within the City was suspended. This general rate must not be less than one penny in the pound, in addition to any other rate, but the total amount leviable of all rates must not exceed threepence in the pound on the unimproved value, or two shillings in the pound on the average annual value. A valuation of the unimproved capital value is to be made every five years. Camperdown was added to the City as an additional Ward. The maintenance and control of the lending branch of the Public Library was vested in the Council.

In 1912 an Act was passed empowering the Council to purchase or resume land, erect dwelling houses, and to let them to working men.

In 1916 the maximum amount of the general rate on the unimproved capital value was raised to sixpence in the pound, provided that if such a rate were made, no other general or City rate should be levied.

10. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—In the following tables are given (i) the revenue and expenditure for the years 1858 to 1916; (ii) the assets and liabilities from 1895 to 1916, and the outstanding loans from 1888 to 1916; and (iii) the area, number of dwellings, population, number of rateable properties, length of streets, unimproved capital value, annual value and improved capital value from 1859 to 1916 of the City of Sydney.

Particulars of the revenue and expenditure of the City Council on water supply and sewerage for 1858 to 1889, prior to the transference of these works to the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, are included. Further details of the revenue and expenditure on water and sewerage are given in the chapter dealing with those subjects (see pages 157 and 161).

NEW SOUTH WALES.—CITY OF SYDNEY.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1858 TO 1916.

Year ending 31st December.	Revenue.			Expenditure.			
	Rates.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1858 ..	29,330	126,425*	155,755	10,823	80,273	60,062	151,158
1859 ..	32,912	31,326	64,238	8,869	74,431	44,484	127,784
1860 ..	41,611	45,953	87,564	8,402	27,182	29,383	64,967
1861 ..	35,213	71,886	107,099	8,600	58,338	18,731	85,669
1862 ..	34,120	43,064	77,184	9,368	63,960	31,780	105,108
1863 ..	31,611	104,119	135,730	9,391	52,819	47,964	110,174
1864 ..	32,638	43,108	75,746	10,007	56,188	23,703	89,898
1865 ..	34,644	66,619	101,263	10,930	58,153	38,510	107,593
1866 ..	38,444	54,710	93,154	11,334	46,275	32,408	90,017
1867 ..	38,220	69,619	107,839	8,750	52,456	49,794	111,000
1868 ..	39,779	131,447	171,226	8,276	75,452	72,191	155,919
1869 ..	40,459	125,708	166,167	8,823	95,208	44,016	148,047
1870 ..	41,304	87,954	129,258	9,344	77,208	71,737	158,289
1871 ..	38,536	141,670	180,206	9,805	46,632	87,005	143,442
1872 ..	37,952	130,234	168,186	9,859	62,085	90,840	162,784
1873 ..	36,929	75,210	112,139	10,389	62,533	126,206	199,128
1874 ..	37,362	129,975*	167,337	10,624	72,785	65,656	149,065
1875 ..	37,632	137,386*	175,018	10,186	52,685	53,295	116,166
1876 ..	39,218	67,342	106,560	10,332	92,027	58,834	161,193
1877 ..	45,673	191,534	237,207	10,455	106,956	75,812	193,223
1878 ..	46,619	114,951	161,570	11,003	123,319	66,792	201,114
1879 ..	48,902	149,219*	198,121	10,888	119,488	83,485	213,861
1880 ..	111,107	151,303	262,410	22,558	144,574	78,548	245,680
1881 ..	134,120	123,873	257,993	23,344	153,459	60,389	237,192
1882 ..	137,439	151,805	289,244	16,672	179,474	63,915	260,061
1883 ..	157,012	188,401†	345,413	17,422	197,329	87,008	301,759
1884 ..	161,705	179,965‡	341,670	18,196	248,069	107,526	373,791
1885 ..	162,988	157,467§	320,455	19,012	217,921	88,490	325,423
1886 ..	170,668	195,408§	366,076	19,014	229,805	87,663	336,482
1887 ..	186,823	149,243||	336,066	18,856	207,335	105,143	331,334
1888 ..	194,843	78,836‡	273,679	11,672	141,714	204,363	357,749
1889 ..	203,314	48,621¶	251,935	10,914	108,259	121,722	240,895
1890 ..	163,474	42,028	205,502	8,861	100,056	84,091	193,008
1891 ..	159,160	64,162	223,322	10,704	258,175	74,914	343,793
1892 ..	163,173	305,041	468,214	11,883	355,613	88,762	456,258
1893 ..	155,498	55,028	210,526	12,113	241,201	107,435	360,749
1894 ..	160,137	349,982	510,119	12,081	206,460	101,369	319,910
1895 ..	143,563	45,782	189,345	12,266	152,984	91,387	256,637
1896 ..	133,942	120,310	254,252	12,027	171,969	96,241	280,237
1897 ..	134,007	119,072	253,079	11,975	166,927	104,760	283,662
1898 ..	132,418	70,755	203,173	9,713	144,096	102,508	256,317
1899 ..	129,006	59,544	188,550	8,668	87,400	90,478	186,546
1900 ..	140,763	61,059	201,822	13,039	117,445	92,047	222,531
1901 ..	187,166	246,668	433,834	16,503	146,376	134,849	297,728
1902 ..	178,334	65,363	243,697	18,881	118,976	126,737	264,594
1903 ..	179,558	154,189	333,747	16,694	133,560	106,495	256,749
1904 ..	180,427	216,736	397,163	16,793	126,755	289,230	432,778
1905 ..	179,154	158,774	337,928	17,783	121,280	216,495	355,558
1906 ..	179,776	202,353	382,129	19,940	146,672	141,942	308,554
1907 ..	193,053	291,566	484,619	20,643	136,745	240,942	398,330
1908 ..	196,780	243,358	440,138	30,142	186,554	229,605	446,301
1909 ..	281,213	264,990	546,203	39,269	216,429	239,529	495,227
1910 ..	290,030	288,086	578,116	35,072	217,367	326,546	578,985
1911 ..	319,633	338,588	658,221	38,463	228,396	357,141	624,000
1912 ..	326,955	391,153	718,108	39,305	237,180	429,771	706,256
1913 ..	393,515	523,634	917,149	39,983	304,461	521,398	865,842
1914 ..	455,677	528,554	984,231	42,873	287,875	562,941	893,689
1915 ..	464,232	610,915	1,075,147	45,992	314,501	609,698	970,191
1916 ..	525,869	672,116	1,197,985	45,839	343,335	698,099	1,087,273

* Including £10,000 from Government. † Including £75,000 from Government. ‡ Including £25,000 from Government. § Including £18,750 from Government. || Including £31,250 from Government. ¶ Including £6,250 from Government.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—CITY OF SYDNEY.—ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND
OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1888 TO 1916.

Year ending 31st Dec.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans.	Year ending 31st Dec.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1888	..	..	735,000	1903	2,140,489	1,617,527	1,585,000
1889	..	..	740,000	1904	2,086,599	1,615,522	1,590,000
1890	..	..	710,000	1905	2,067,883	1,736,364	1,660,000
1891	..	..	710,000	1906	2,180,057	1,809,259	1,735,000
1892	..	..	960,000	1907	2,324,902	2,028,764	1,880,000
1893	..	..	1,260,000	1908	2,622,898	2,408,062	2,105,000
1894	..	..	1,260,000	1909	3,677,159	2,994,579	2,679,000
1895	2,410,968	1,301,958	1,260,000	1910	4,318,028	3,794,063	3,231,900
1896	2,028,650	1,414,720	1,355,000	1911	4,845,111	4,310,441	3,870,600
1897	2,045,442	1,525,798	1,410,000	1912	6,030,411	5,654,811	4,977,500
1898	1,983,375*	1,543,531*	1,410,000	1913	7,456,600	7,195,657	5,627,300
1899	1,921,308	1,561,265	1,410,000	1914	8,397,918	8,142,616	6,163,800
1900	2,057,069	1,588,233	1,410,000	1915	9,124,125	8,877,853	6,715,100
1901	2,078,927	1,612,008	1,570,000	1916	10,005,232	9,751,011	7,050,100
1902	2,095,859	1,588,123	1,535,000				

* Estimated.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—CITY OF SYDNEY.—AREA, POPULATION, AND
VALUATIONS, 1859 TO 1916.

Year ending 31st Dec.	Area.	Number of Dwellings.	Population.	Number of Rateable Properties.	Valuations.			Length of Streets.
					Unimproved Capital Value.	Annual Value of Improved Land, Buildings, &c.	Capital Value of all Property.	
	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	Miles.
1859	10,900	..	..	..	..
1860	11,150	..	753,900	..	..
1861	11,721	..	760,000	..	..
1862	11,912	..	760,000	..	..
1863	12,123	..	704,000	7,040,000	90
1864	12,150	..	622,000	6,220,000	90
1865	12,445	..	637,600	..	90
1866	12,740	..	652,900	..	95
1867	12,908	..	702,903	..	95
1868	13,098	..	708,400	..	95
1869	13,538	..	729,100	..	95
1870	13,995	..	750,524	..	96
1871	14,855	..	781,293	..	96
1872	14,751	..	732,168	..	97
1873	15,100	..	738,816	..	97
1874	15,472	..	748,235	..	100

NEW SOUTH WALES.—CITY OF SYDNEY.—AREA, POPULATION, AND VALUATIONS, 1859 TO 1916—*continued.*

Year ending 31st Dec.	Area.		Population.	Number of Rateable Properties.	Valuations.			Length of Streets.
	Acres.	No.			£	£	£	
1875	..	..	..	15,909	..	769,074	..	100
1876	..	..	..	15,956	..	760,000	..	100
1877	..	..	..	16,360	..	757,000	..	100
1878	..	..	..	16,590	..	947,000	..	100
1879	..	..	..	17,140	..	960,000	..	100
1880	..	..	..	18,062	..	1,037,000	..	100
1881	..	..	..	19,932	..	1,436,765	..	100
1882	..	..	..	20,105	..	1,449,857	..	100
1883	..	..	..	20,197	..	1,490,357	29,807,140	100
1884	..	..	..	21,271	..	1,671,493	36,772,840	100
1885	..	..	..	21,352	..	1,799,793	39,595,440	100
1886	..	..	..	20,716*	..	1,850,214	40,704,700	100
1887	..	..	..	7,946†	..	1,905,888	41,929,500	100
1888	..	..	..	8,172†	..	1,936,253	42,529,525	105
1889	..	21,437	128,158	6,321†	..	2,228,817	44,576,340	110
1890	2,880	21,500	128,880	20,966	..	2,276,362	45,527,240	115
1891	2,880	21,245	112,570	22,009	..	2,710,488	51,237,600	115
1892	2,880	21,767	113,430	22,358	..	2,785,846	55,716,900	115
1893	2,880	21,900	114,100	22,428	..	2,777,245	55,550,000	115
1894	2,880	22,400	114,820	22,428	..	2,496,175	55,470,000	115
1895	2,880	22,500	115,490	21,989	..	2,361,290	47,225,800	115
1896	2,880	23,190	115,980	22,228	..	2,237,040	44,740,700	115
1897	2,880	23,185	116,640	22,486	..	2,173,260	43,465,200	115
1898	2,880	22,877	117,270	22,428	..	2,145,800	43,159,900	117
1899	2,880	21,137	117,880	23,569	..	2,135,700	43,128,600	115
1900	2,880	21,137	118,480	31,131	..	2,144,830	42,896,500	115
1901	2,880	21,137	120,420	31,131	..	2,168,500	43,370,000	113
1902	2,880	22,207	121,200	34,932	..	2,239,750	44,795,100	113
1903	2,880	21,604	116,150	34,932	..	2,291,780	44,834,400	113
1904	2,880	21,399	113,240	37,502	..	2,307,800	44,889,000	113
1905	2,880	21,331	110,820	37,058	20,207,812	2,312,830	45,545,700	117
1906	2,880	22,296	110,760	37,058	20,207,812	2,323,040	45,749,800	117
1907	2,880	21,445	112,000	37,058	20,207,812	2,236,849	45,749,800	117
1908	2,892	23,035	112,900	42,149	20,207,812	2,249,760	49,060,600	118
1909	3,327	..	120,660	42,149	19,970,365	2,292,671	50,948,240	133
1910	3,327	..	119,800	42,149	19,952,793	2,346,399	52,142,200	133
1911	3,327	18,768	118,800	46,583	23,940,030	2,498,429	55,520,640	133
1912	3,327	..	116,400	46,583	23,988,480	2,582,788	57,395,288	134
1913	3,327	..	115,900	46,583	23,837,157	2,753,408	64,080,440	134
1914	3,327	..	110,700	43,683	27,395,826	3,271,102	75,786,580	134
1915	3,327	..	104,200	43,683	27,226,283	3,391,759	78,580,300	134
1916	3,327	..	106,000	43,683	31,168,904	3,466,550	80,264,720	124

* Number of persons paying City rates, 7,963.

† Number of electors on roll.

(c) Summary Tables.

1. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—The following tables give summaries of (i) the revenue and expenditure of all Road Trusts, Municipalities, and Shires, and of the City of Sydney, for the years 1858 to 1916; and (ii) the annual value of all property from

1860 to 1916, the unimproved capital value of all property from 1905 to 1916, the assets and liabilities from 1895 to 1916, and the outstanding loans from 1886 to 1916 of all Municipalities, including the City of Sydney, and Shires :—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—ROAD TRUSTS, MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND CITY OF SYDNEY.—SUMMARY OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1858 TO 1916.

Year.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates and Tolls.	Government Grants and Endowments.	Other.	Total.	Administration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1858	*33,923	*11,446	*116,425	*161,794	*11,223	*85,795	*60,062	*157,080
1859	*36,856	*1,790	*31,326	72,779	*9,241	*80,283	*44,484	138,246
1860	*47,145	*3,377	*45,953	118,300	*9,952	*33,601	*29,383	100,226
1861	57,567	18,027	71,886	147,480	*9,311	*65,948	*18,731	131,523
1862	*45,883	*3,635	*13,064	108,757	*11,395	*76,381	*31,780	134,472
1863	54,604	22,808	108,819	186,231	*11,168	*65,688	*47,964	160,299
1864	59,457	24,111	43,118	126,686	17,430	65,047	†58,907	141,384
1865	63,447	21,064	66,619	151,130	18,512	64,022	†69,885	152,419
1866	73,321	18,708	54,710	146,739	22,145	53,883	†64,790	141,818
1867	73,944	23,927	69,619	167,490	18,942	61,263	†84,219	164,124
1868	78,895	24,801	131,447	235,143	19,052	85,217	†108,285	212,554
1869	79,538	22,345	126,708	228,591	19,547	102,973	†92,316	214,836
1870	83,882	17,903	88,954	190,739	21,724	82,872	†114,484	219,080
1871	85,704	16,925	153,342	255,971	22,217	52,031	†137,326	211,574
1872	84,068	24,299	146,384	254,751	22,228	68,575	†142,479	233,282
1873	93,072	21,624	97,493	212,189	23,012	75,823	†194,308	293,143
1874	98,387	33,873	133,531	265,791	24,241	78,595	†139,600	242,436
1875	108,418	35,999	144,289	288,706	24,206	58,624	†131,254	214,084
1876	110,227	26,260	88,238	224,725	27,064	97,837	†149,416	274,317
1877	118,543	88,986	214,870	422,399	25,833	195,327	106,383	327,543
1878	127,453	59,924	159,127	346,504	27,919	271,497	112,067	411,483
1879	134,371	105,515	175,605	415,491	29,676	273,284	135,223	438,183
1880	212,682	66,453	209,517	488,652	42,146	306,076	139,316	487,538
1881	245,283	70,426	215,629	531,338	46,271	312,802	124,737	483,810
1882	267,352	89,450	244,152	600,954	42,234	388,162	141,392	571,788
1883	302,090	186,742	197,875	686,707	44,897	431,535	176,702	653,134
1884	327,880	119,754	282,236	729,870	48,319	501,224	205,393	754,936
1885	354,434	127,021	339,595	821,050	52,072	529,605	214,412	796,089
1886	386,343	143,571	385,465	915,379	56,671	538,958	240,136	835,765
1887	441,544	135,635	490,272	1,067,451	61,666	636,021	304,081	1,001,768
1888	466,406	117,885	410,319	994,610	59,045	552,546	423,703	1,035,294
1889	499,598	136,466	279,481	915,545	58,650	457,024	370,976	886,650
1890	483,729	154,736	289,173	927,638	60,672	510,593	364,702	935,967
1891	507,216	168,306	319,392	994,914	68,504	649,240	372,792	1,090,536
1892	519,135	147,585	535,958	1,202,678	74,618	762,724	384,391	1,221,733
1893	497,601	142,741	216,389	856,731	64,757	562,545	353,764	981,066
1894	499,745	53,483	695,039	1,248,267	69,552	465,373	512,251	1,047,176
1895	463,409	114,428	292,917	870,754	73,056	340,338	484,162	897,556
1896	461,786	73,081	339,904	874,771	74,470	363,226	464,443	902,139
1897	465,421	90,284	325,078	880,783	74,980	380,288	467,328	922,596
1898	462,225	76,915	268,489	807,629	72,653	336,911	464,239	873,803
1899	459,657	43,179	290,413	793,249	69,357	269,968	477,770	817,095
1900	513,636	42,044	275,690	831,370	74,427	304,608	473,770	852,805
1901	576,621	80,719	477,785	1,135,125	78,168	330,193	540,850	949,211
1902	579,067	49,696	339,035	967,798	82,806	323,531	605,084	1,011,421
1903	621,408	60,841	333,927	1,016,176	99,343	355,054	476,761	931,158
1904	623,735	24,225	405,674	1,053,634	84,271	351,704	660,471	1,096,446

* Road Trusts and City of Sydney only.

† Including expenditure on Works in Municipalities.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—ROAD TRUSTS, MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND CITY OF SYDNEY.—SUMMARY OF REVENUE, ETC., 1858 TO 1916—*continued.*

Year.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates and Tolls.	Government Grants and Endowments.	Other.	Total.	Adminis-tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1905	640,136	24,335	406,559	1,071,030	85,901	354,998	650,193	1,091,092
1906	665,908	83,022	433,854	1,182,784	90,629	402,319	593,999	1,086,947
1907	1,017,597	307,000	714,112	2,038,709	199,791	672,199	886,638	1,758,628
1908	1,191,203	253,286	588,159	2,032,648	252,646	968,066	749,051	1,969,763
1909	1,287,348	339,891	740,537	2,367,776	251,190	1,089,017	861,344	2,201,551
1910	1,360,197	357,066	782,322	2,499,585	258,943	1,210,388	997,697	2,467,028
1911	1,514,821	381,422	883,234	2,779,477	268,629	1,288,862	1,075,143	2,632,634
1912	1,662,177	428,577	1,038,672	3,129,426	221,747	1,515,215	1,277,797	3,014,759
1913	1,845,688	207,517	1,292,911	3,346,116	244,675	1,562,133	1,419,840	3,226,648
1914	2,091,794	385,662	1,302,488	3,779,944	254,717	1,725,192	1,511,691	3,491,600
1915	2,151,297	393,957	1,423,429	3,968,683	248,882	1,835,898	1,672,926	3,757,706
1916	2,270,726	389,833	1,520,526	4,181,085	267,072	1,873,505	1,836,325	3,976,902

NEW SOUTH WALES.—ROAD TRUSTS, MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND CITY OF SYDNEY.—SUMMARY OF ANNUAL AND UNIMPROVED VALUES, ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1860 TO 1916.

Year.	Annual Value.	Unimproved Capital Value.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans.
	£	£	£	£	£
1860	1,186,638	..	..	..	..
1861	1,175,740	..	..	..	..
1862	1,212,361	..	..	..	..
1863	1,176,447	..	..	..	..
1864	1,152,264	..	..	..	..
1865	1,168,039	..	..	..	..
1866	1,227,412	..	..	..	..
1867	1,282,885	..	..	..	..
1868	1,335,319	..	..	..	..
1869	1,401,980	..	..	..	..
1870	1,481,868	..	..	..	..
1871	1,615,493	..	..	..	..
1872	1,629,241	..	..	..	..
1873	1,679,097	..	..	..	..
1874	1,699,545	..	..	..	..
1875	1,879,021	..	..	..	..
1876	2,016,181	..	..	..	..
1877	2,175,094	..	..	..	..
1878	2,443,939	..	..	..	..
1879	2,814,431	..	..	..	..
1880	3,138,362	..	..	..	..
1881	3,767,711	..	..	..	..
1882	3,736,468	..	..	..	..
1883	4,206,806	..	..	..	..
1884	4,885,820	..	..	..	..
1885	5,441,159	..	..	..	..
1886	5,867,850	..	..	..	440,149*
1887	6,303,383	..	..	..	733,148*

* Exclusive of the City of Sydney.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—ROAD TRUSTS, MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND CITY OF SYDNEY.—SUMMARY OF ANNUAL AND UNIMPROVED VALUES, ETC., 1860 TO 1916—*continued.*

Year.	Annual Value.	Unimproved Capital Value.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans.
	£	£	£	£	£
1888	6,183,133	..	..	..	1,552,087
1889	6,961,530	..	..	..	1,634,013
1890	7,149,304	..	..	..	1,751,296
1891	7,854,140	..	..	..	1,793,775
1892	8,179,061	..	..	..	2,119,450
1893	7,987,177	..	..	..	2,522,393
1894	7,460,674	..	..	..	2,583,874
1895	7,290,630	..	4,010,178	2,643,967	2,585,235
1896	7,072,190	..	3,652,231	2,863,347	2,670,910
1897	6,935,900	..	3,655,807	2,999,433	2,707,569
1898	6,906,330	..	3,658,340	3,010,880	2,736,703
1899	6,984,010	..	3,592,808	3,047,987	2,730,934
1900	7,483,290	..	3,780,928	3,086,138	2,732,044
1901	7,679,930	..	3,841,083	3,115,548	2,917,140
1902	7,656,250	..	3,823,759	3,110,493	2,881,511
1903	7,927,580	..	3,927,766	3,126,693	2,936,939
1904	8,120,750	..	3,947,976	3,151,191	2,962,439
1905	8,310,950	54,667,022	3,956,661	3,295,324	3,052,332
1906	8,446,320	54,667,022	4,213,786	3,356,514	3,131,872
1907	12,829,849	141,231,942	4,396,623	3,612,932	3,317,103
1908	13,171,598	146,527,422	5,010,054	4,806,229	3,482,415
1909	13,352,619	146,719,632	6,123,422	5,366,856	4,132,007
1910	13,932,947	153,465,234	7,022,163	6,401,472	4,696,155
1911	14,776,740	164,034,416	7,724,884	6,976,139	5,339,673
1912	15,541,602	169,737,901	9,182,115	8,425,504	6,480,908
1913	16,449,003	172,337,445	10,749,907	10,104,079	7,162,328
1914	18,610,693	185,400,027	11,968,977	11,190,632	7,795,856
1915	19,510,909	188,218,334	13,024,024	12,194,903	8,421,643
1916	20,184,148	194,964,738	14,137,771	13,255,861	8,890,600

(d) Municipal Gasworks.

1. **General.**—Under the *Municipalities Act* 1906, Municipalities are authorized to construct gasworks for public lighting and to provide private consumers with gas. In addition, acetylene gas plants have been established in certain Municipalities.

2. **Revenue, Expenditure, &c.**—The following tables give particulars of (i) the revenue and expenditure from 1908 to 1916; (ii) the assets and liabilities from 1908 to 1916; and (iii) the value from 1892 to 1916 of municipal gasworks:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—MUNICIPAL GASWORKS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1908 TO 1916.

Year ending 31st December.	Number of Municipalities.	Revenue.					Expenditure.					
		Private Lighting.	Public Lighting.	Sale of Residual Products.	Other.	Total.	Manufacture.	Distribution.	Management.	Public Lighting.	Other.	Total.
	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908	20	33,867	7,652	4,142	1,742	47,403	22,714	1,525	3,904	1,700	2,457	32,300
1909	20	38,421	8,850	4,492	374	52,137	24,848	2,160	4,663	1,838	2,789	36,298
1910	20	41,027	8,948	5,353	403	55,731	28,466	2,896	5,207	2,000	4,345	42,914
1911	21	43,183	9,258	5,806	252	58,499	29,942	2,931	5,323	2,149	4,564	44,909
1912	21	46,523	10,177	6,157	395	63,252	33,836	3,806	6,345	2,747	2,156	48,890
1913	21	51,960	10,818	6,941	362	70,081	33,904	4,299	9,664	2,870	885	51,622
1914	21	56,808	10,914	7,312	660	75,694	38,268	4,363	10,032	3,083	911	56,657
1915	21	60,229	11,388	8,023	468	80,108	41,165	5,115	10,738	3,469	706	61,193
1916	21	65,706	11,449	8,195	510	85,860	45,894	6,187	12,264	3,859	1,245	69,449

NEW SOUTH WALES.—MUNICIPAL GASWORKS.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1908 TO 1916.

Year ending 31st December.			Trading Account.		Loan Fund.	
			Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.
			£	£	£	£
1908	..	..	47,385	19,203	191,695	162,209
1909	..	..	30,877	7,425	200,602	156,131
1910	..	..	51,620	19,981	196,614	156,549
1911	..	..	53,892	22,077	191,464	151,651
1912	..	..	59,888	26,049	204,608	151,607
1913	..	..	69,323	32,480	200,613	141,138
1914	..	..	87,973	47,543	180,611	121,839
1915	..	..	97,641	53,592	205,664	129,941
1916	..	..	111,031	57,257	208,831	132,599

NEW SOUTH WALES.—MUNICIPAL GASWORKS.—VALUE OF WORKS, 1892 TO 1916.

Year ending—			No. of Municipalities.	Value of Works.	Year ending—			No. of Municipalities.	Value of Works.
			No.	£				No.	£
February, 1892	..	..	11	118,900	February, 1905	..	20	184,008
„ 1893	..	..	16	156,800	„ 1906	..	20	186,945
„ 1894	..	..	16	163,100	„ 1907	..	20	191,869
„ 1895	..	..	17	165,558	„ 1908	..	20	195,582
„ 1896	..	..	17	160,724	31st December, 1908	..	20	162,764
„ 1897	..	..	17	162,274	„ „ 1909	..	20	190,249
„ 1898	..	..	17	160,158	„ „ 1910	..	20	167,316
„ 1899	..	..	17	160,020	„ „ 1911	..	21	170,103
„ 1900	..	..	17	159,848	„ „ 1912	..	21	182,304
„ 1901	..	..	17	160,362	„ „ 1913	..	21	181,397
„ 1902	..	..	17	160,022	„ „ 1914	..	21	161,613
„ 1903	..	..	18	168,779	„ „ 1915	..	21	185,004
„ 1904	..	..	18	171,731	„ „ 1916	..	21	188,054

(E) Municipal Electricity Works.

1. **General.**—Various Municipalities have erected electric-light plants under separate Acts, and sell light and power to the public.

2. **Revenue, Expenditure, &c.**—In the following tables are shewn (i) the revenue and expenditure from 1908 to 1916; (ii) the assets and liabilities from 1908 to 1916; and (iii) the value from 1892 to 1916 of municipal electricity works, exclusive of those owned by the Sydney Corporation:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY WORKS (EXCLUSIVE OF SYDNEY)—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1908 TO 1916.

Year ending 31st December.	Number of Municipalities.	Revenue.					Expenditure.					
		Private Lighting.	Public Lighting.	Power Supply.	Other.	Total.	Generation.	Distribution.	Management.	Public Lighting.	Other.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908*	No. 6	6,779	9,366	504	1,952	18,601	6,878	1,468	943	690	3,421	13,400
1909*	6	6,662	8,780	1,897	994	18,333	8,688	1,683	1,195	858	1,482	13,906
1910*	7	7,410	9,084	4,211	351	21,056	11,105	1,697	1,434	1,952	2,025	18,213
1911*	8	9,478	9,569	5,373	766	25,186	13,322	1,957	1,930	2,090	1,102	20,401
1912	8	18,787	12,414	6,580	1,798	39,579	18,611	3,476	3,377	2,276	1,237	28,977
1913	10	21,120	9,768	5,917	2,432	39,237	17,524	2,826	6,204	1,821	1,136	29,511
1914	12	26,255	10,252	9,064	3,116	48,687	21,711	3,058	4,308	1,541	4,234	34,852
1915	11	30,186	11,138	10,910	3,115	55,349	23,782	3,353	4,970	1,917	4,508	38,530
1916	11	35,297	11,542	11,842	3,786	62,467	27,019	3,896	6,461	1,962	5,456	44,794

* Exclusive of Broken Hill.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY WORKS (EXCLUSIVE OF SYDNEY).—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1908 TO 1916.

Year ending 31st December.	Trading Account.		Loan Fund.	
	Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.
	£	£	£	£
1908*	19,656	5,610	62,026	91,003
1909*	8,745	5,014	86,005	103,369
1910*	8,446	8,983	90,294	107,574
1911*	10,541	10,941	100,305	116,812
1912	18,756	12,501	124,210	140,159
1913	24,476	16,144	117,324	123,744
1914	34,683	20,822	156,672	157,963
1915	54,710	31,573	159,440	159,161
1916	58,753	29,858	211,963	187,275

* Exclusive of Broken Hill.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY WORKS (EXCLUSIVE OF SYDNEY).—VALUE OF WORKS, 1892 TO 1916.

Year ending—	No. of Municipalities.	Value of Works.	Year ending—	No. of Municipalities.	Value of Works.
	No.	£		No.	£
February, 1892 ..	5	45,500	February, 1905 ..	5	52,000
“ 1893 ..	5	47,500	“ 1906 ..	5	64,500
“ 1894 ..	6	57,500	“ 1907 ..	6	71,500
“ 1895 ..	6	57,650	“ 1908 ..	6	77,700
“ 1896 ..	6	57,200	31st December, 1908*	6	49,962
“ 1897 ..	6	57,200	“ “ 1909*	6	61,290
“ 1898 ..	6	56,700	“ “ 1910*	7	64,001
“ 1899 ..	6	54,700	“ “ 1911*	8	71,370
“ 1900 ..	6	54,500	“ “ 1912	8	88,504
“ 1901 ..	6	54,500	“ “ 1913	10	76,757
“ 1902 ..	6	54,650	“ “ 1914	12	106,593
“ 1903 ..	6	54,850	“ “ 1915	11	104,874
“ 1904 ..	5	48,000	“ “ 1916	11	141,958

* Exclusive of Broken Hill.

§ 2. Victoria.

(A) Municipalities and Shires.

1. **General Review.**—Prior to separation from New South Wales, the Acts of that Colony were in force in Victoria. The Act of 1850, conferring a separate constitution on Victoria, provided for the formation of District Councils, Melbourne and Geelong having been already incorporated by special Acts. In 1853 a Central Road Board was created, and in 1854 the *Municipalities Act* was passed providing for the creation of Municipalities. This was superseded in 1863 by the *Local Government Act*, under which provision was made for Shires as well as Municipalities and Road Boards. This Act of 1863 has been amended and consolidated from time to time, and was finally consolidated in 1915, the whole of Victoria, with the exception of French Island in Western Port Bay, being now divided into Cities, Boroughs, and Shires. In 1912 the *Country Roads Act* was passed, by which certain main roads were to be constructed primarily at Government expense, a portion thereof being repaid by the Municipalities concerned.

The following particulars do not refer to the Cities of Melbourne and Geelong, which are dealt with separately (see pages 42 to 48).

2. **Legislation prior to the Formation of Road Districts.**—Prior to the Act of 1850, which granted a Constitution to Victoria, roads, bridges, &c., were subject to the same Acts as in New South Wales, except in Melbourne and Geelong, which were incorporated by special Acts in 1842 and 1849 respectively.

The Act of 1850, constituting Victoria a separate Colony, contained provisions respecting existing District Councils, which declared void the Letters Patent establishing a Council which had not been followed by an election of Councillors, and which permitted the revocation by the Governor of the Letters Patent of an existing District Council, upon the petition of the Council itself, or if there was no Council, upon the petition of resident householders. Simultaneously it was made lawful for the Governor to incorporate the inhabitants of a District and establish a Council upon petition from inhabitant householders. In every respect the conditions attached to the formation and duties of Councils under the 1850 Act were the same as those under the 1842 Act of New South Wales (see page 9), except that (a) the qualifications of an elector were reduced to £100 for a freeholder and £10 for a householder or leaseholder: (b) the word "man" was substituted for person; and (c) the provision requiring a District Council to provide half the cost of maintaining the police within its District was deleted.

The necessity for a more comprehensive scheme of Local Government soon became apparent, owing to the increase of settlement on the land, which followed the gold-rush. In 1852 two Committees of the Legislative Council were appointed, one to inquire into the operations of District Councils which had already been established, and the other to report generally upon the condition of the roads and bridges in the State, and as to how far the funds for their construction and maintenance could be best expended. The outcome of the second Committee was the passing of the *Roads Act* 1853.

3. **Roads Act 1853.**—Certain roads were proclaimed Main Roads, and were placed under the control of a Central Road Board consisting of three Commissioners nominated by the Governor. These Commissioners were given power to construct and maintain Main Roads and Bridges, as well as District, Parish, and Cross Roads and Bridges. In addition, the Governor was authorized to proclaim Road Districts, and on petition from five landholders and five householders a Justice of the Peace was required to call a meeting for the purpose of forming a District Road Board. At this meeting not less than five nor more than nine members were to be elected, persons assessed at from 5s. to 30s. per year having one vote, and those assessed at over 30s. two votes. The existing Trustees of a Parish Road were deemed to be a District Road Board for the locality through which such Parish Road passed and for 3 miles on either side, and were to continue in office until a Road District had been proclaimed and a Road Board appointed. Members of a Road Board were elected annually, and were empowered to construct and maintain Parish or Cross Roads. The revenue of the Board was derived from tolls and assessment rates, the latter of which were fixed at meetings of landholders and householders. The Board was not permitted either to borrow money or anticipate its funds; but, in 1854, the Act was amended to allow of a Board anticipating its funds by entering into contracts, but not to an amount exceeding the rates to be received for twelve months after making such contract.

4. **Municipal Institutions Act 1854.**—Under this Act, on the petition of 150 resident householders, the Governor was authorized to proclaim a Municipal District, provided that the area contained not more than 9 square miles, no part of which was more than 6 miles from any other part, and that the number of resident householders was not less than 300. A meeting could be convened by ten or more persons for the purpose (a) of deciding whether the Council should consist of 3, 5, or 7 members; (b) of determining the remuneration, if any, to be paid to Councillors; and (c) of electing the members. The Chairman was elected by the Councillors for a period of one year, while of the latter one out of three, two out of five, or three out of seven retired annually in rotation. The care and management of roads, streets, wharves, jetties, and piers were vested in the Council, as well as the provision of cemeteries, preservation of public health, maintenance of the poor and sick, and the necessary supply of water. The revenue was derived from tolls and dues on roads, markets, and wharves, and from rates not exceeding two shillings in the pound on the annual value, half of which was payable by the tenant and half by the owner. Power to borrow on mortgage or otherwise was granted to an amount not

exceeding three years' income. An amendment of the Act in 1856 made it obligatory for a member of the Council to be a resident in Victoria, and rendered the election of a non-resident member null and void. It also prohibited females from voting, and granted subsidies from Government funds. The Act of 1854 was consolidated and re-enacted in 1863, the principal features being retained. The more important new features were (a) that a quarter of the ratepayers might petition for the division of the Borough, as the Municipal District was now called, into three Wards; (b) that the number of Councillors was raised to nine for a single Borough up to 24 for four united Boroughs; and (c) that the Government endowments was fixed on a gradually decreasing scale, so that after the fifth year no subsidy was to be paid.

5. Local Government Act 1863.—Provision was made under this Act for Road Districts and Shires, the existing Road Districts and Councils being retained. A new Road District could be formed on the petition of ten or more inhabitants, but must contain not less than 40 square miles, and have rateable property of a net annual value of not less than £5,000. On the petition of twenty ratepayers a District might be divided into two or three subdivisions. A District Board comprised six, or, in the case of three subdivisions, nine members, while united Districts had up to fifteen members. One-third of the members retired annually. The powers of the District Councils remained practically the same, but the construction and maintenance of main roads and bridges was placed in their hands, although the Government was authorized to bear part of the cost of their construction. The endowment from Government for the first five years was fixed at £2 for every £1 of rates collected, and thereafter at £1 for £1. A Shire contained an area of not less than 100 square miles, and an income from rates amounting to at least £1,000. The powers and functions of a Shire Council were the same as those of a District Council, but, in addition, a Shire Council could borrow for permanent works or for the repayment of a loan on mortgage of special rates. In 1867 a Borough Council was authorized to issue hackney carriage licences.

6. Public Works Statute 1865.—The Governor appointed a Board of Land and Works, consisting of not less than three nor more than seven members, to consider and determine the adoption of plans of public works and acceptance of tenders. In addition, roads and bridges, not within a Road District, Shire, or Borough, were placed under its management, together with the receipt of tolls.

7. Shires Statute 1869.—This Act consolidated that portion of the *Local Government Act 1863*, together with its amendments, which related to Shires, and presented few new features. Existing Shires and Road Districts remained. Any union of Shires, Districts, Boroughs, &c., and any new Shire must have a minimum revenue of £1,000 a year from a rate of one shilling in the pound on the annual value. Shires could be divided into two or three Ridings, while the number of Councillors for a union of four Shires was raised to 24. The maintenance of main roads and bridges was vested in the Councils, but the Government could expend up to £70,000 in one year on main roads, and defray half the cost of bridges, but not exceeding £30,000 in one year. The Government endowment was fixed at £2 for every £1 of rates, not exceeding one shilling in the pound collected, the total amount not to exceed £160,000 a year for five years, after the expiration of which the subsidy was to cease. An amendment made in 1871 converted a Road District, the annual value of which exceeded £12,000, irrespective of its area, into a Shire.

8. Boroughs Statute 1869.—This Act repealed the *Local Government Act 1863*, but there were few points of difference between the two Acts. The number of Councillors was fixed at a minimum of six and a maximum of nine, except for united Boroughs, when it might range up to eighteen. The Government was authorized to contribute half the cost of main roads, but at a cost not exceeding £5,000 in one year, or £500 in one Borough.

9. Local Government Act 1874.—By this Act all previous Acts relating to Local Government were repealed, with the exception of those referring to the City of Melbourne or Town of Geelong. Every City and Town was deemed to be a Borough, and the Corporation of a Borough, Shire, or Road District, a Municipality. The existing boundaries of Boroughs and Shires were scheduled. A new Shire could be constituted

in place of a Road District when the sum of £500 was obtained on a rate of one shilling in the pound of annual value. A Borough must have an area not exceeding 9 square miles, having no point distant more than 6 miles from any other point, and containing not less than 300 resident householders. A Borough with a gross revenue of not less than £10,000 could be proclaimed a Town, or if the gross revenue was not less than £20,000, a City. The endowment for a Shire was fixed at £2 for every £1 of general rates, not exceeding one shilling in the pound, and for a Borough £1 for every £1, but not to exceed £2,000 in a year in any one Borough. An annual endowment of £310,000 was authorized, but ceased to be payable in 1879. A subsidy in lieu thereof, amounting to £310,000, was voted, and gradually increased until 1890-91, when £450,000 was reached. The system of collection by tolls was to remain in force until the end of 1875, but was prolonged by subsequent enactments to the end of 1877, when it was abolished, except at ferries.

10. Local Government Act 1890.—The Acts previously existing were consolidated by that of 1890. Among the alterations made was a change in the number of votes to which an elector was entitled, the new scale being one vote for property rated at less than £50 in a Borough, or £25 in a Shire; two votes for property rated at £50 to £100 in a Borough, or £25 to £75 in a Shire; and three votes for property rated above these amounts. No change was made in the rates of endowment. In 1891 the system of endowments was altered, and the following sums were granted for every £1 of general rates:—Cities and Towns, 10s.; other Boroughs, 15s.; Shires, I. Class, 12s. 6d.; II. Class, 24s.; III. Class, 28s.; IV. Class, 40s.; V. Class, 47s. 6d.; VI. Class, 55s. For the year 1893 these subsidies were reduced. In 1895 subsidies were withdrawn from Cities, Towns, and first class Shires. In 1891 the sum of £450,000 was provided as an annual endowment, reduced to £405,000 from 1st January, 1893; to £310,000 from 1st July, 1893; to £100,000 from 1st July, 1894; and to £50,000 from 1st July, 1902. For the year 1906-7 it was increased to £75,000, and from the 1st July, 1907, to £100,000, at which figure it remained until 1915, when it was reduced to £50,000. In 1896 the amount of annual rates requisite for the constitution of a Shire was increased from £500 to £1,500. In 1903 the *Local Government Act* was consolidated and amended. The principal new features of this Act were as follows:—(a) the number of inhabitants necessary to constitute a Shire was raised from 300 to 500, in addition to which the District must contain property capable of yielding £300 with a rate of one shilling in the pound of annual value; (b) Townships might be proclaimed on petition of 25 resident ratepayers in any Shire, but they were not to exceed 3 square miles in extent nor be distant less than 10 miles from the boundaries of the City of Melbourne; and (c) Boards were to be appointed by the Governor for the purpose of granting certificates of competency to municipal clerks and surveyors. No provision was made for the classification of Shires, &c., for Government endowments, the classification made in 1891 still remaining in force. An amendment in 1904 empowered the Governor to declare a Shire to be a Borough when such Shire attained the extent, population, and revenue requisite for a Borough. In 1907 the Municipal Association of Victoria was incorporated with power to establish a Municipal Officers' Guarantee Fund. In the same year an alteration was made in the classification and endowment paid, and the following scale was adopted on the basis of every £1 received as general and extra rates:—

Cities and Towns, no endowment.
Boroughs and first class Shires, 3s. ; maximum, £150.
Second class Shires, 5s. ; maximum, £1,600.
Third class Shires, 6s. ; maximum, £1,600.
Fourth class Shires, 8s.
Fifth class Shires, 10s.
Sixth class Shires, 12s.

The total endowment from 1907 was £100,000 a year until June, 1915, and was reduced to £50,000 a year from that date onwards. In the same year Municipal Councils were empowered to construct and maintain sheep dips, and to contribute towards public, agricultural, and technical schools.

In 1914 the 1903 Act was further amended, and power was given to the Governor, in the event of a Borough not containing rateable property capable of yielding £300

upon a rate of one shilling in the pound of annual value, or in the event of a Shire not raising £1,500 in general and extra rates, to either unite such Borough or Shire to an adjoining Municipality or sever a portion and annex it to another Municipal District. Further amendments were—(a) that females were now made eligible as Councillors; (b) that a recount by a Police Magistrate of votes cast at an election could be demanded; (c) that a Council could carry out any of the purposes provided for in a *Water Act*, could prohibit noises in streets, could regulate advertisements in public places, and could reclaim or improve insanitary or low-lying areas.

11. Country Roads Act 1912.—Under this Act the Country Roads Board was constituted, consisting of three members appointed by the Governor. The principal duties of this Board are to determine main roads, to see that Municipal Councils carry out permanent works satisfactorily, or carry them out itself if the Governor orders. All main roads are to be maintained by Councils. The total cost of making permanent works and of the maintenance of main roads is in the first instance paid by the Government from loan funds, and a portion varying from one-half to two-thirds of this expenditure is repaid by the Municipalities benefited. The revenue of the Country Roads Board is derived from moneys paid by Municipalities and by Government, fees and fines under the *Motor Car Act*, registration fees for traction engines, moneys standing to the credit of the Municipal Fees and Fines Trust Fund, and all fees received by the Crown under the *Unused Roads and Water Frontages Act 1903* (incorporated in the *Local Government Act 1915*).

12. Rating on Unimproved Values Act 1914.—Under this Act a Council is enabled to levy rates on the unimproved capital value instead of on the annual improved value of land, the valuation under the *Land Tax Act 1910* being adopted. A Council may adopt the provisions of the Act, but, if required, the consent of the ratepayers must be obtained by poll. This measure does not come into operation until proclaimed, which proclamation may be made when the valuations of lands made by assessors under the *Land Tax Act 1910* are available for adoption.

13. Workers' Dwellings Act 1914.—Under this Act Municipal Councils are authorized to purchase land and erect dwellings for leasing to workers who are not in receipt of over £200 a year.

14. Local Government Act 1915.—This Act consolidates the previous Acts and amendments, a slight amendment, allowing Municipal Councils to regulate street hawking, being made in the same year. The provisions of the *Workers' Dwellings Act 1914* were incorporated in this Act. The following are particulars of the chief provisions of the Act:—

(i) *Constitution of Municipalities.*—Provision is made for the continuation of Municipalities incorporated under previous Acts, and for the constitution of new Municipalities.

(a) *Shires.*—Any part of the State containing rateable property capable of yielding £1,500 upon a rate not exceeding one shilling in the pound of annual value may be constituted a Shire upon petition of at least 50 inhabitants.

(b) *Boroughs.*—Any part of the State, not exceeding in area 9 square miles, and having no point distant more than 6 miles from any other point, which contains not less than 500 resident householders, and which has rateable property capable of yielding £300 upon a rate not exceeding one shilling in the pound of annual value, may be constituted a Borough upon petition of 250 of such householders. Any Borough having during the preceding financial year a revenue of £10,000 may be declared a Town, or if such revenue reaches £20,000 a City, upon petition under the common seal of the Borough. Provision is also made for severing any part of a Municipality and annexing it to an adjoining Municipality, for dividing Boroughs into Wards, and Shires into Ridings not exceeding eight, and for uniting two or more Boroughs which form one continuous area so as to constitute one Borough.

(c) *Townships.*—Upon petition signed by not less than 25 ratepayers resident in any portion not exceeding 3 square miles in extent of any Shire and distant more than 10 miles from the boundaries of the City of Melbourne, the Governor may, with the consent of the Municipal Council, proclaim such portion a Township.

(d) *Dissolution of Boroughs and Shires.*—If it appears that any Borough does not contain rateable property capable of yielding £300 upon a rate not exceeding one shilling in the pound of annual value, or that the general and extra rates levied in a Shire during the preceding year did not yield a sum of £1,500, the Governor may either unite such Borough or Shire with any other adjoining Municipality, or sever portions and annex the same to any adjoining Municipal District.

(ii) *Qualifications of Councillors.*—In the case of existing Municipalities, the Council consists of the number of members assigned to it when the Act was passed, but, when the number of members is determined by the Act, such number, in cases where the Municipal District is not subdivided, is some multiple of three, not less than six, nor more than 24. In subdivided Districts three Councillors are allotted to each subdivision. Every person of either sex liable to be rated in respect of property in the Municipal District of the rateable value of £20 at the least is qualified to hold the office of Councillor, with the exception of (a) undischarged bankrupts or insolvents, (b) persons attainted of treason or convicted of felony or perjury or any infamous crime, (c) persons of unsound mind, and (d) persons holding an office of profit under the Council or participating directly or indirectly in a contract with the Council. Provision is made for the retirement of one-third of the Councillors annually in rotation, and for the annual election by the Council of the Chairman, who is styled the Mayor of a Borough or the President of a Shire.

(iii) *Qualifications of Electors, &c.*—Every person who on the tenth of June in any year (a) is of the full age of 21 years, (b) is liable to be rated in respect of any property within any Municipal District, and (c) has duly paid all sums payable in respect of any rates made three months or more before such day is entitled to be enrolled as a Voter if the property has an annual rateable value of not less than £5, or, whatever its value, if he resides in a house thereon. No “immigrant” within the meaning of the *Chinese Act 1915* is entitled to be enrolled unless he is a naturalized or natural-born subject. Plurality of votes is allowed on the scale shown in the following statement :—

VICTORIA.—PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS FOR ENROLMENT AS MUNICIPAL VOTER.

Number of Votes.	Annual Rateable Value of Property.	
	Boroughs (Including Cities and Towns).	Shires.
1	Under £50	Under £25
2	£50 and under £100	£25 and under £75
3	£100 and upwards	£75 and upwards

In a subdivided Municipal District a ratepayer is entitled to the number of votes corresponding to the annual value of his property in each subdivision. The occupier and owner of any rateable property may not both be enrolled in respect thereof, the former having the right to be enrolled in place of the latter. Corporations liable to be rated may appoint any person to be enrolled in their place. Joint occupiers and owners, not exceeding three, are each entitled to be enrolled, and in case more than three persons are rated in respect of any property, those whose names stand first in order upon the rate last made, or upon the last valuation if no rate has been made, are so entitled.

Voters' lists are prepared annually by collectors appointed for the purpose; and provision is made for the revision of the lists, for the time and place of holding elections, for the nomination of candidates, for voting by post, for the appointment and qualifications of officers, and for the meetings and proceedings of Councils.

(iv) *Powers and Functions of Councils.*—Municipal Councils are empowered to make by-laws for a great number and variety of purposes, of which the most important are as follows :—(a) The control and regulation of roads and streets, buildings, wharves, and public places; (b) the regulation of nuisances and traffic, (c) the supply and distribution

of water from waterworks under the management of the Council; (d) sewerage; (e) drainage; (f) lighting; (g) public reserves; (h) quarrying; (i) advertisements; (j) cattle driving; (k) street noises; (l) cabmen's shelters; (m) privies; (n) hawking within the Municipality; (o) the destruction of vermin; and (p) for maintaining generally the good rule and government of the Municipality. In addition, a Council may, with the consent of the Governor, make by-laws regulating (a) the erection of buildings or fences within 10 feet of a road; (b) the removal of same; (c) the exhibition of advertisements; (d) the construction of buildings; and (e) the erection of hoardings. Councils are authorized to undertake the supply of light, heat, or motive power for public or private purposes; may construct and maintain tanks, dams, and reservoirs; and may provide public baths and washhouses, markets, pounds, abattoirs, sheep dips, and places of recreation. They have also the power to register dancing saloons, to establish and aid charitable institutions, and to regulate noxious trades. All public sewers and drains within any Municipal District are vested in the Council, except those vested in any other Municipality or in the Board of Land and Works or in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. One of the principal functions of the Councils is to construct and maintain public highways, streets, bridges, ferries, and jetties within their respective boundaries. Further, a Council may acquire land, erect dwellings, and lease them to workers, and it is also a Local Authority for the purposes of the *Health Act*.

(v) *Rateable Property and Method of Valuation*.—All land, including buildings and improvements thereon, within a Municipality is rateable property, except the following:—(a) Crown lands unoccupied or used for public purposes; (b) land used exclusively for commons, mines, public worship, mechanics' institutes, public libraries, cemeteries, free primary schools, technical schools subsidized by Government, or charitable purposes; (c) lands dedicated as sites for agricultural colleges or experimental farms; (d) land vested in, in the occupation of, held in trust for, or under the management and control of any Municipality or any authority under the *Water Act 1915*; (e) land vested in fee in the Victorian Railways Commissioners, the Minister of Public Instruction, the Board of Land and Works, the Commissioners of the Melbourne Harbour Trust, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the Commissioners of the Geelong Harbour Trust and the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust. The rateable value of property is its net annual value, that is to say, it is the rent at which the property might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, free of all usual tenants' rates, taxes, insurance, and maintenance. In no case, however, must the annual value be less than 5 per cent. of the fair capital value of the fee simple of the property. A Council may, however, with the consent of the ratepayers at a poll to be held, if demanded, levy rates on the basis of the unimproved capital value of the land, and adopt the valuation made by the assessors under the *Land Tax Act 1915*.

(vi) *Rates*.—Municipal Councils are empowered to levy rates, which, together with grants and subsidies received from the Government, licence fees, market dues, rents, tolls, and sanitary charges, form their chief sources of income. The rates which may be levied are of three kinds, namely—general, extra, and separate rates.

(a) *General Rates*.—These are levied at least once in every year, equally in respect of all rateable property, and must not exceed two shillings and sixpence nor be less than sixpence in the pound of the net annual value. The rate must be levied on the occupier of the property rated, or, if there is no occupier, or if the occupier is the Crown or the Minister of Public Instruction or a public or local body, then upon the owner.

(b) *Extra Rates*.—In any Municipal District which is subdivided extra rates may be levied equally in respect of all the rateable property within any one or more of the subdivisions, but only on requisition by not less than two-thirds of the Councillors returned by such subdivision. The amount of general and extra rates levied in any year must not exceed two shillings and sixpence in the pound of the net annual value.

(c) *Separate Rates*.—These may be levied where it appears to the Council that any works or undertakings authorized by the Act are for the special benefit of any particular portion of the Municipal District. They may be made, however, only upon petition signed by a majority of the occupiers and by at least one-third of the owners, such owners being the owners of property in respect of which more than one-third of the total amount to be levied for the first year on account of such rate will be payable. Such

a rate must be confirmed by the Governor. Separate rates may be levied equally on all properties affected or may be differential, according to the benefits to be received by different properties. The amount of the rate must be such as will suffice to provide for the payment of interest and periodical repayments of, or sinking fund for the money borrowed on the security of the rate.

(vii) *Borrowing Powers.*—The Council of every Municipality may borrow money upon the credit of the Municipality by the sale of debentures, either for the purpose of liquidating previous loans or of carrying out specified permanent works or undertakings, such as (a) the construction, alteration, or enlargement of streets, roads, bridges, ferries, jetties, sewers, and drains; (b) the construction or purchase of waterworks, electric light works, gasworks, municipal offices, pounds, abattoirs, sheep dips, markets, workers' dwellings, baths, washhouses, pleasure grounds, libraries, museums, and places of public resort and recreation; (c) the establishment of hospitals, asylums, and buildings for charitable purposes; (d) the construction or purchase of machinery and plant for the treatment of refuse, for quarrying, and for the treatment of night-soil; (e) the reclamation of low-lying or insanitary areas; and (f) the purchase of land or any easement, term, right, or privilege in, over, or affecting land. The total indebtedness for loans for permanent works or undertakings must not exceed ten times the average income of the Municipality for the last three years from general rates, but any excess of general rates over one shilling and sixpence in the pound is not to be taken into account. The principal moneys secured by debentures must be paid within 40 years from the date of borrowing. In addition to the above borrowing powers, a Council may borrow money for permanent works or undertakings on the security of the whole or any part of its income, but not upon the credit of the Municipality, by the issue of debentures or mortgage, such income not to include moneys derived from general, separate, or extra rates, or from endowment. The amount so borrowed must not exceed five times the average income of the Municipality for the previous three years, and must be repaid within a period of 30 years.

Where a Council is empowered to execute any work at the cost of the owners or to require such owners to do so, a special improvement charge may be made on the properties affected, on the security of which money may be borrowed for the carrying out of such work.

The question as to whether any loan for the purpose of permanent works shall be incurred must be submitted to a poll of the ratepayers upon demand signed by any twenty persons whose names are inscribed in the municipal roll. A Council may also obtain advances from banks by overdraft, but such overdraft must not exceed one-half the prior year's revenue.

(viii) *Endowment.*—The distribution of Government endowment amongst Boroughs and Shires is based on the amount of general and extra rates received during the twelve months ending on the preceding 30th September, according to the following scale, no endowment being payable to Cities or Towns:—

VICTORIA.—ENDOWMENT OF BOROUGH AND SHIRES, 1916-17.

To every Borough or first class Shire	..	..	3s. in the pound.
To every second class Shire	..	..	5s. " "
To every third class Shire..	..	..	6s. " "
To every fourth class Shire	..	..	8s. " "
To every fifth class Shire ..	..	..	10s. " "
To every sixth class Shire..	..	..	12s. " "

Since the 30th June, 1915, the annual amount provided as endowment has been reduced to £50,000.

15. *Municipal Rates Recovery Act 1916.*—Under this Act a Council may sell land on which no rates have been paid for ten years, and which has been unoccupied for more than five years. Before selling, notice must be given by registered post to any person appearing to own or to have an interest in the land, and posted up on the ground and at the office of the Council. If the address of the owner is unknown, notice of intention to sell must be advertised once in a newspaper circulating in the neighbourhood of the land and once in a Melbourne newspaper.

16. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—The following tables shew separately for Cities, Towns, and Boroughs (exclusive of Melbourne and Geelong, and for Road Districts and Shires—(a) their areas, estimated populations, numbers of ratepayers, estimated numbers of dwellings, and the total and annual values of properties therein for the years 1856 to 1918; and (b) their revenue and expenditure for the years 1857 to 1917; and (c) their assets, liabilities, and outstanding loans for the years 1868 to 1917.

The revenue and expenditure of Municipalities on local waterworks prior to 1895 are not included in the figures given, and revenue from loans previous to that date is also not included.

Prior to 1874 outstanding loans were not in all cases included under the heading of liabilities, while frequently the value of halls and other buildings belonging to Municipalities were not included under the heading of assets.

VICTORIA.—CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS (EXCLUSIVE OF MELBOURNE AND GEELONG).—AREA, POPULATION, DWELLINGS, VALUE, ETC., 1856 TO 1918.

Year ending 30th September.	Number of Boroughs.	Area.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Total Value of Property.	Annual Value of Property.
	No.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
1856 ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	550,088
1857 ..	17	..	..	..	..	..	1,422,182
1858 ..	27	..	..	..	..	..	1,413,303
1859 ..	35	..	..	..	..	..	1,563,124
1860 ..	38	..	..	..	..	12,803,576	1,425,103
1861 ..	46	..	..	..	..	12,900,976	1,392,817
1862 ..	51	185,770	210,756	..	52,814	12,467,604	1,518,106
1863 ..	56	216,332	219,815	..	55,303	12,637,829	1,452,323
1864 ..	59	212,244	226,186	..	56,008	12,535,811	1,428,364
1865 ..	60	234,065	244,712	..	57,202	12,995,899	1,594,770
1866 ..	60	234,130	252,939	..	56,116	13,848,875	1,646,072
1867 ..	60	234,426	261,716	58,042	59,103	13,809,056	1,633,962
1868 ..	60	236,143	277,590	61,396	60,615	14,543,660	1,711,925
1869 ..	61	237,184	295,252	63,119	64,012	14,377,393	1,738,606
1870 ..	63	241,425	306,102	63,806	67,971	15,016,676	1,816,633
1871 ..	61	237,691	301,265	68,240	67,048	15,419,894	1,872,363
1872 ..	58	227,192	301,075	65,286	68,351	15,599,155	1,864,028
1873 ..	58	229,280	314,526	72,921	71,805	16,740,830	1,836,338
1874 ..	58	232,686	318,698	73,118	71,429	18,271,255	1,951,147
1875 ..	57	224,119	323,855	74,945	73,163	19,037,813	1,990,784
1876 ..	57	223,103	326,117	75,282	73,472	20,366,485	2,044,621
1877 ..	57	223,966	332,633	74,608	73,431	19,861,790	2,088,727
1878 ..	57	224,635	340,380	75,961	74,361	21,723,701	2,125,309
1879 ..	55	214,605	343,284	78,640	75,017	20,111,305	2,134,223
1880 ..	55	214,706	358,905	78,435	74,165	21,029,062	2,117,907
1881 ..	55	210,784	364,351	80,989	77,577	22,014,854	2,177,144
1882 ..	56	209,354	368,508	78,984	79,342	23,865,883	2,294,690
1883 ..	58	217,964	381,398	92,557	81,203	26,321,771	2,467,921
1884 ..	58	217,964	396,901	98,430	86,024	29,851,034	2,706,435
1885 ..	58	217,964	415,615	102,512	90,592	34,483,620	3,013,186
1886 ..	57	212,844	435,546	109,893	95,833	40,480,572	3,482,409
1887 ..	57	213,004	450,378	120,826	99,732	46,883,877	3,713,854
1888 ..	57	213,004	486,074	132,599	105,963	59,959,350	4,602,011
1889 ..	57	213,004	502,668	111,998	109,468	67,171,838	4,855,663
1890 ..	57	215,182	534,554	120,604	115,011	67,246,236	4,934,970
1891 ..	58	215,182	535,296	120,357	117,582	71,213,290	5,134,990
1892 ..	57	212,196	521,343	124,657	120,969	67,387,360	4,930,894
1893 ..	57	212,217	503,637	120,586	122,382	59,648,640	4,307,827

VICTORIA.—CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES (EXCLUSIVE OF MELBOURNE AND GEELONG).—AREA, POPULATION, ETC., 1856 TO 1918—*continued.*

Year ending 30th September.	Number of Boroughs.		Area.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Total Value of Property.	Annual Value of Property.
	No.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
1894 ..	56	208,541	497,131	129,887	125,139	52,845,491	3,783,745	
1895 ..	56	208,541	504,015	112,390	122,298	49,809,430	3,404,259	
1896 ..	56	208,544	499,162	119,825	124,406	49,324,860	3,251,573	
1897 ..	56	208,544	502,059	126,621	120,341	52,140,024	3,246,995	
1898 ..	56	208,544	505,589	130,567	122,029	51,723,649	3,196,586	
1899 ..	56	208,544	514,008	135,145	120,759	52,072,097	3,201,087	
1900 ..	56	208,544	519,892	131,132	120,489	52,088,030	3,255,517	
1901 ..	56	208,544	546,445	131,235	115,150	52,283,723	3,351,291	
1902 ..	58	218,624	566,605	135,079	119,257	61,660,823	3,749,658	
1903 ..	58	218,624	571,478	132,411	122,797	62,689,871	3,838,017	
1904 ..	58	218,624	571,305	135,864	123,856	63,978,420	3,896,554	
1905 ..	58	218,624	575,237	136,531	126,219	64,776,012	4,008,085	
1906 ..	58	230,091	571,001	138,768	125,536	65,482,725	3,970,828	
1907 ..	58	231,391	580,212	141,186	127,539	66,462,475	4,062,290	
1908 ..	58	231,391	593,679	145,440	129,438	68,270,378	4,174,901	
1909 ..	58	231,391	603,409	147,764	131,814	70,232,820	4,293,590	
1910 ..	58	231,391	613,927	152,249	134,941	72,572,623	4,417,524	
1911 ..	58	231,391	..	155,712	137,743	76,188,567	4,612,282	
1912 ..	59	244,549	624,859	162,109	..	80,591,133	4,864,209	
1913 ..	59	244,569	657,316	168,999	137,183	87,852,161	5,276,405	
1914 ..	59	244,569	680,979	170,707	152,009	93,529,159	5,584,601	
1915 ..	59	244,569	701,858	176,494	158,973	101,901,944	5,952,874	
1916 ..	50	202,852	700,300	176,321	160,194	102,886,577	6,018,125	
1917 ..	49	197,092	706,805	180,219	162,088	106,458,411	6,204,944	
1918 ..	50	..	723,210	185,419	..	110,380,883	6,492,455	

VICTORIA.—ROAD DISTRICTS AND SHIRES.—AREA, RATEPAYERS, DWELLINGS, AND VALUE OF PROPERTY, 1857 TO 1918.

Year ending 30th September.	Number of Districts or Shires.		Area.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Total Value of Property.	Annual Value.
	Road Boards.	Shires.						
	No.	No.	Sq. miles.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
1857 ..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	587,819
1858 ..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	800,826
1859 ..	30	..	..	..	..	..	9,960,578	739,124
1860 ..	42	..	..	..	..	..	8,817,292	821,901
1861 ..	60	..	..	..	..	..	12,764,286	1,311,102
1862 ..	84	..	42,131	226,785	..	40,990	*	*
1863 ..	98	8	48,905	270,487	..	52,878	17,092,176	1,721,839
1864 ..	65	34	50,496	284,639	..	58,683	17,920,334	1,889,828

* The total and annual values for the year 1862 do not apply, as in other years, to all the rateable property in the district, but only to messuages, tenements, and dwelling houses, and are therefore omitted.

VICTORIA.—ROAD DISTRICTS AND SHIRES.—AREA, RATEPAYERS,
DWELLINGS, AND VALUE OF PROPERTY, 1857 TO 1918—*continued.*

Year ending 30th September.	Number of Districts or Shires.		Area	Estimated Popula- tion.	Number of Rate- payers.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Total Value of Property.	Annual Value.
	Road Boards.	Shires.						
	No.	No.	Sq. miles.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
1865 ..	53	45	60,340	291,560	..	58,309	21,519,740	2,221,760
1866 ..	48	50	60,414	301,358	..	60,328	20,843,956	2,210,203
1867 ..	48	51	63,854	306,975	58,996	62,613	22,328,847	2,386,592
1868 ..	47	54	67,899	318,034	61,061	63,472	23,404,948	2,513,830
1869 ..	52	56	72,243	356,028	64,008	69,138	25,798,077	2,715,870
1870 ..	52	56	72,596	341,326	65,931	74,928	25,515,524	2,666,555
1871 ..	19	89	72,889	346,064	71,341	74,530	28,522,982	2,760,272
1872 ..	16	94	73,872	363,406	76,043	77,686	30,727,329	2,714,468
1873 ..	15	95	73,872	374,995	79,728	81,258	32,409,868	2,872,761
1874 ..	12	98	73,872	387,023	83,524	84,243	34,695,418	3,133,995
1875	108	74,601	387,473	88,014	87,254	39,468,968	3,548,932
1876	110	75,136	411,735	89,407	89,373	45,577,734	3,649,874
1877	111	81,981	421,667	89,873	90,861	48,282,719	3,745,305
1878	112	82,809	428,993	93,204	91,230	52,545,666	3,889,276
1879	115	79,001	441,383	98,128	95,184	51,891,236	3,983,169
1880	117	79,041	420,348	98,967	90,782	52,647,936	3,982,998
1881	117	81,839	438,091	100,493	94,202	55,333,665	3,968,751
1882	119	82,812	452,199	103,069	94,619	57,233,194	4,069,775
1883	119	82,858	449,506	106,659	95,197	58,255,588	4,121,425
1884	120	82,858	455,505	110,367	96,581	62,534,168	4,251,316
1885	123	85,088	463,031	115,189	99,165	66,938,970	4,494,206
1886	125	86,046	471,530	122,316	101,730	71,973,156	4,796,224
1887	126	86,276	484,035	127,230	104,807	76,938,174	5,033,542
1888	128	86,424	501,746	135,838	109,049	90,433,970	5,612,273
1889	130	86,860	506,965	129,666	109,485	102,346,953	6,271,791
1890	133	86,728	515,185	135,908	110,953	108,086,680	6,432,500
1891	137	86,728	523,699	138,919	112,447	112,075,270	6,592,500
1892	139	86,821	537,127	141,470	117,238	109,228,220	6,599,960
1893	142	86,821	548,207	141,613	118,342	109,855,080	6,476,010
1894	145	86,827	553,760	151,746	121,465	104,561,836	6,149,987
1895	149	86,827	560,600	152,137	124,667	101,497,200	6,491,987
1896	150	87,002	555,251	151,732	123,302	102,801,400	5,603,000
1897	150	86,827	560,614	155,499	122,047	102,998,270	5,576,190
1898	150	86,827	560,616	157,354	120,912	102,019,767	5,556,965
1899	150	86,982	567,655	159,487	122,618	101,473,386	5,528,909
1900	150	86,982	577,660	154,662	123,428	102,798,300	5,613,300
1901	150	86,982	571,683	159,128	122,645	106,839,331	5,771,865
1902	148	86,966	551,523	147,671	118,538	107,812,500	5,661,805
1903	148	86,947	557,285	150,724	118,996	111,803,468	5,880,386
1904	148	86,947	556,350	152,204	121,643	115,766,850	6,071,353
1905	148	86,947	552,414	153,908	121,335	116,336,442	6,244,799
1906	146	86,858	541,242	149,350	118,339	117,260,958	6,130,718
1907	146	86,857	565,739	151,869	120,114	121,797,646	6,395,094
1908	146	86,857	573,715	152,973	121,465	129,059,488	6,694,209
1909	146	86,856	581,866	155,492	124,045	136,538,811	7,043,511
1910	146	86,856	588,156	159,410	124,739	143,142,655	7,332,397
1911	146	86,856	568,494	163,916	126,951	150,970,220	7,716,815
1912	146	86,836	568,494	168,229	125,879	155,677,624	7,969,963
1913	147	86,836	583,909	173,271	125,879	160,628,933	8,152,473
1914	147	88,957	600,431	175,637	137,187	164,268,467	8,255,505
1915	147	88,657	608,838	181,480	138,462	167,405,523	8,517,938
1916	141	88,722	617,587	184,374	141,893	169,724,979	8,606,509
1917	139	88,731	619,696	187,894	142,511	172,309,539	8,732,116
1918	139	..	613,380	186,551	..	172,558,872	8,735,794

VICTORIA.—CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS (EXCLUSIVE OF MELBOURNE AND GEELONG).—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1857 TO 1917.

Year ending 30th September.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1857 ..	..	..	..	119,871	..	..	..	108,259
1858 ..	..	121,795	67,492	189,287	..	..	..	187,094
1859 ..	..	107,348	87,352	194,700	..	..	..	213,556
1860 ..	..	108,060	98,943	207,003	..	..	..	203,026
1861 ..	..	84,072	106,882	190,954	..	..	..	177,118
1862 ..	..	67,760	108,338	176,098	..	..	..	207,279
1863 ..	..	54,264	116,741	171,005	..	..	..	176,522
1864 ..	..	56,402	184,601	241,003	..	..	..	218,889
1865 ..	81,375	24,455	110,206	216,036	..	..	..	250,432
1866 ..	87,570	27,069	113,431	228,070	..	..	..	228,626
1867 ..	90,700	28,109	136,750	255,559	..	..	..	230,682
1868 ..	91,553	8,149	168,924	268,626	27,212	143,195	103,795	274,202
1869 ..	90,534	9,746	159,145	259,425	23,882	146,473	96,282	266,637
1870 ..	102,826	8,449	121,219	232,494	27,323	147,157	80,757	255,237
1871 ..	112,733	9,772	135,118	257,623	27,262	155,255	96,179	278,466
1872 ..	109,779	19,182	134,532	263,493	25,309	147,960	96,087	269,356
1873 ..	109,922	27,007	152,705	289,634	26,457	193,334	103,255	323,046
1874 ..	116,772	26,129	136,679	279,580	27,451	193,817	95,698	316,966
1875 ..	160,494	73,082	103,085	336,661	28,743	186,893	97,135	312,771
1876 ..	152,312	57,536	109,556	319,404	29,657	182,962	95,393	308,012
1877 ..	164,577	49,960	110,598	325,135	30,924	193,839	84,908	309,671
1878 ..	155,084	63,547	104,231	322,862	32,322	116,830	72,441	321,593
1879 ..	142,222	66,702	102,364	311,288	31,735	206,319	66,397	304,451
1880 ..	143,713	39,856	99,237	282,806	31,738	208,911	67,855	308,504
1881 ..	149,703	57,047	110,599	317,349	30,991	203,321	73,182	307,494
1882 ..	153,458	65,661	106,254	325,373	34,890	207,927	79,783	322,600
1883 ..	167,075	55,152	115,153	337,386	36,496	208,440	90,986	335,922
1884 ..	182,175	54,528	143,271	379,968	33,484	244,315	114,470	392,269
1885 ..	199,250	53,618	134,704	387,572	35,851	246,628	110,374	392,853
1886 ..	221,994	54,597	160,513	437,104	51,163	309,529	105,259	465,951
1887 ..	250,938	53,706	168,811	473,455	42,270	296,696	145,863	484,829
1888 ..	277,549	48,209	224,421	550,179	46,656	328,119	183,177	557,952
1889 ..	331,703	70,077	230,785	632,565	51,545	552,115	178,087	781,747
1890 ..	367,783	82,866	235,803	686,452	55,915	533,362	203,217	792,494
1891 ..	385,773	61,623	251,385	698,781	55,165	461,748	245,896	762,809
1892 ..	373,495	50,746	222,394	646,635	56,387	420,625	266,284	743,296
1893 ..	348,097	33,386	190,622	572,105	52,459	306,030	224,496	582,985
1894 ..	321,658	27,312	167,544	516,514	45,815	203,057	243,903	492,775
1895 ..	301,860	12,901	173,681	488,442	44,644	142,667	314,342	501,653
1896 ..	308,254	7,768	155,864	471,886	42,467	139,385	320,657	502,509
1897 ..	296,783	5,854	170,178	472,815	42,421	141,507	288,771	472,699
1898 ..	289,824	3,337	156,949	450,110	41,973	126,941	284,265	453,179
1899 ..	297,334	11,427	171,320	480,081	43,172	154,588	268,332	466,092
1900 ..	292,889	7,106	231,834	531,829	42,512	162,569	295,452	500,533
1901 ..	323,646	13,942	175,778	513,366	47,816	203,490	303,293	554,599
1902 ..	338,296	5,960	172,575	516,831	47,070	203,422	300,564	551,056
1903 ..	348,087	5,402	196,045	549,534	45,903	171,394	318,141	535,438
1904 ..	354,865	4,855	180,692	540,412	47,813	173,383	323,763	544,959
1905 ..	354,531	4,782	205,886	565,199	47,014	211,860	315,731	574,605
1906 ..	359,762	7,977	176,360	544,099	49,860	212,173	297,252	559,285
1907 ..	375,392	7,959	291,517	674,868	51,844	231,975	345,119	628,938
1908 ..	386,282	13,044	196,971	596,297	52,539	280,417	339,917	672,873
1909 ..	401,531	14,673	212,412	628,616	52,921	274,750	341,326	668,997
1910 ..	418,109	11,923	262,159	692,191	53,432	280,109	344,450	677,991
1911 ..	444,885	7,896	280,399	733,180	55,435	304,511	383,585	743,531
1912 ..	478,187	10,292	444,738	933,217	59,969	392,500	460,518	912,987
1913 ..	529,217	8,914	444,598	982,729	63,853	421,304	522,849	1,008,006
1914 ..	563,994	9,892	468,164	1,042,050	65,091	470,170	507,336	1,042,597
1915 ..	602,181	11,517	495,386	1,109,084	68,172	531,586	543,237	1,142,995
1916 ..	618,480	7,107	432,578	1,058,165	69,034	512,919	572,838	1,154,791
1917 ..	639,095	4,639	945,044	1,588,778	68,508	449,353	533,327	1,051,188

VICTORIA.—ROAD DISTRICTS AND SHIRES.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1857 TO 1917.

Year ending 30th September.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates and Tolls.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Adminis-tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1857 ..	..	..	..	58,113	..	..	..	53,483
1858 ..	..	75,532	23,238	98,770	..	..	..	91,300
1859 ..	..	87,592	31,029	118,621	..	..	..	115,257
1860 ..	..	89,132	33,338	122,470	..	..	..	125,852
1861 ..	..	104,149	41,980	146,129	..	..	..	131,092
1862 ..	..	170,470	56,363	226,833	..	..	..	198,648
1863 ..	..	112,248	88,274	200,522	..	..	..	212,043
1864 ..	..	195,222	154,118	349,340	..	..	..	345,669
1865 ..	94,099	181,799	94,913	370,811	..	..	..	416,939
1866 ..	96,740	201,291	104,993	403,024	..	..	..	390,138
1867 ..	95,422	206,047	88,152	389,621	..	..	..	451,090
1868 ..	104,217	128,430	138,721	371,368	43,579	298,299	67,512	400,390
1869 ..	109,215	289,167	135,741	534,123	45,443	323,302	152,750	521,495
1870 ..	112,187	263,700	152,994	528,881	47,984	399,170	81,188	528,342
1871 ..	125,569	245,003	151,460	522,032	46,561	446,814	79,746	573,121
1872 ..	124,674	228,472	188,671	541,817	50,949	408,818	96,756	556,523
1873 ..	132,858	247,044	149,524	529,426	54,434	444,136	90,797	589,367
1874 ..	141,904	232,801	160,735	535,440	55,062	460,475	109,922	625,459
1875 ..	207,531	342,219	89,212	638,962	55,115	379,719	98,595	533,429
1876 ..	202,730	294,840	97,576	595,146	58,849	421,857	101,775	582,481
1877 ..	205,640	265,795	64,061	535,496	56,729	384,259	76,501	517,489
1878 ..	195,504	202,068	58,021	455,593	63,715	375,811	72,185	511,711
1879 ..	190,013	359,706	56,057	605,776	63,201	382,733	68,644	514,578
1880 ..	190,085	362,356	52,746	405,187	64,698	358,743	64,525	487,966
1881 ..	199,329	302,845	55,324	557,498	61,690	374,747	67,562	503,999
1882 ..	202,386	388,581	61,502	652,469	67,968	456,452	71,956	596,376
1883 ..	203,959	334,343	61,871	600,173	70,345	477,123	83,136	630,604
1884 ..	215,071	314,671	63,507	593,249	72,590	461,351	80,960	614,901
1885 ..	224,314	306,684	64,743	595,741	78,692	410,434	104,556	593,682
1886 ..	237,848	313,165	64,112	615,125	81,599	432,142	89,371	603,112
1887 ..	249,364	312,849	66,155	628,368	82,085	429,580	125,710	637,375
1888 ..	272,665	319,080	82,295	674,040	87,824	506,238	110,768	704,830
1889 ..	297,520	360,208	96,341	754,069	94,772	556,842	127,010	778,624
1890 ..	318,386	490,821	116,466	925,673	99,410	658,898	150,063	908,371
1891 ..	331,674	449,442	135,488	916,604	100,887	715,192	157,427	973,506
1892 ..	315,192	461,513	107,452	884,157	102,728	633,033	164,403	900,164
1893 ..	313,069	234,732	96,131	643,932	102,716	538,020	168,184	808,920
1894 ..	313,792	288,366	90,625	692,783	90,831	421,236	168,970	681,037
1895 ..	305,473	140,591	101,278	547,342	84,619	273,001	150,026	507,646
1896 ..	306,116	103,876	107,390	517,382	75,596	252,678	159,556	487,830
1897 ..	300,990	89,678	91,133	481,801	74,893	296,079	139,330	510,302
1898 ..	302,782	88,686	86,241	477,709	75,581	287,148	147,403	510,132
1899 ..	308,367	154,080	97,383	559,830	76,442	295,629	150,411	522,482
1900 ..	307,207	144,970	92,591	544,768	76,783	329,342	149,333	555,458
1901 ..	299,494	161,714	101,001	562,209	75,564	373,533	139,969	589,066
1902 ..	308,344	92,734	111,263	512,341	76,610	321,919	152,895	551,424
1903 ..	317,928	92,927	133,328	544,183	72,644	252,116	171,335	496,095
1904 ..	351,995	75,547	102,214	529,756	72,544	295,028	151,128	518,700
1905 ..	342,231	85,790	102,796	530,817	71,242	324,181	140,221	535,644
1906 ..	356,306	87,010	116,551	559,867	72,324	341,975	147,522	561,821
1907 ..	381,963	109,249	128,992	620,204	75,896	411,737	138,386	626,019
1908 ..	388,334	159,522	120,213	668,069	75,459	465,313	155,361	696,133
1909 ..	418,496	160,829	145,416	724,741	84,569	466,614	171,852	723,035
1910 ..	443,026	175,140	195,201	813,367	87,111	562,896	277,622	927,629
1911 ..	468,862	149,158	189,830	807,850	90,520	559,451	206,580	856,551
1912 ..	490,873	151,129	252,540	894,542	93,187	609,366	240,750	943,303
1913 ..	516,562	151,880	249,946	918,388	99,364	565,945	198,466	863,775
1914 ..	531,335	134,328	676,016	1,341,679	102,174	605,970	427,534	1,135,678
1915 ..	514,057	128,944	265,839	908,840	103,550	524,875	303,944	932,269
1916 ..	563,854	64,419	288,664	916,937	107,580	526,275	287,719	921,574
1917 ..	587,662	63,640	247,938	899,240	108,974	478,483	271,680	859,137

VICTORIA.—CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS (EXCLUSIVE OF MELBOURNE AND GEELONG).—ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1868 TO 1917.

Year.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans.	Year.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1868..	133,747	101,405	71,813	1893..	1,389,325	1,954,150	1,762,671
1869..	60,464	117,976	97,115	1894..	1,347,710	1,931,107	1,867,339
1870..	105,646	95,828	104,258	1895..	1,690,108	2,612,921	2,123,062
1871..	114,447	165,943	108,922	1896..	1,883,882	2,570,075	2,086,220
1872..	134,098	210,514	121,494	1897..	1,981,862	2,613,607	2,097,604
1873..	198,964	306,311	184,579	1898..	1,972,047	2,609,778	2,095,048
1874..	196,083	361,748	188,241	1899..	1,678,463	2,049,644	1,934,322
1875..	209,326	384,895	242,916	1900..	1,656,804	2,103,333	2,005,321
1876..	201,861	304,916	239,997	1901..	1,963,304	2,211,426	2,100,999
1877..	237,784	312,691	237,380	1902..	1,916,147	2,216,022	2,099,749
1878..	307,160	382,916	307,706	1903..	1,684,979	2,157,207	2,044,273
1879..	215,423	292,140	280,153	1904..	1,696,043	2,130,693	2,036,542
1880..	267,359	368,798	304,739	1905..	1,655,876	2,054,812	1,969,701
1881..	278,884	387,828	302,875	1906..	1,644,261	2,032,307	1,936,874
1882..	300,785	416,907	335,525	1907..	1,756,966	2,111,186	2,003,098
1883..	367,443	481,354	374,058	1908..	1,847,545	2,152,050	2,025,895
1884..	409,628	552,329	475,922	1909..	1,848,772	2,131,826	2,001,483
1885..	533,484	692,142	596,371	1910..	1,963,558	2,186,726	2,051,952
1886..	626,152	796,885	705,225	1911..	2,048,029	2,257,050	2,101,234
1887..	689,890	1,032,469	906,183	1912..	2,119,564	2,401,361	2,218,592
1888..	1,029,010	1,398,058	1,193,763	1913..	2,198,996	2,610,464	2,393,394
1889..	1,227,930	1,569,617	1,363,662	1914..	2,301,170	2,638,346	2,429,495
1890..	1,278,324	1,708,644	1,506,907	1915..	2,269,897	2,725,008	2,493,406
1891..	1,322,090	1,804,583	1,650,181	1916..	2,284,240	2,712,927	2,497,803
1892..	1,442,176	1,987,671	1,780,325	1917..	2,410,828	2,701,881	2,477,604

VICTORIA.—ROAD DISTRICTS AND SHIRES.—ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1868 TO 1917.

Year.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans.	Year.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1868..	180,733	207,434	3,500	1893..	663,507	780,660	517,708
1869..	153,078	149,025	5,800	1894..	623,678	782,211	527,097
1870..	174,126	153,130	..	1895..	626,546	874,255	676,807
1871..	180,839	181,620	10,751	1896..	679,353	887,115	692,773
1872..	174,690	194,781	21,782	1897..	731,809	907,710	696,838
1873..	172,874	272,639	36,124	1898..	760,596	929,966	695,318
1874..	177,221	337,569	29,208	1899..	743,452	883,548	700,565
1875..	180,535	280,304	129,614	1900..	714,394	905,440	711,787
1876..	152,871	256,028	170,101	1901..	654,479	815,141	626,182
1877..	169,608	244,163	164,293	1902..	679,545	833,033	637,847
1878..	219,808	257,380	157,540	1903..	680,746	798,364	639,131
1879..	187,298	243,383	142,187	1904..	675,910	807,804	651,407
1880..	275,270	287,112	129,286	1905..	652,211	749,989	580,673
1881..	283,776	263,752	118,718	1906..	616,133	725,920	562,224
1882..	239,072	272,298	112,886	1907..	649,244	746,863	578,807
1883..	236,710	274,192	119,625	1908..	645,075	758,513	566,179
1884..	209,314	287,336	131,191	1909..	692,520	781,781	584,231
1885..	220,963	308,285	159,832	1910..	716,645	813,991	600,639
1886..	249,385	285,674	160,934	1911..	730,497	867,975	630,780
1887..	253,389	323,699	197,069	1912..	766,199	973,957	699,058
1888..	319,731	411,931	274,564	1913..	811,572	1,023,882	778,694
1889..	401,935	468,459	307,945	1914..	914,363	1,078,981	839,497
1890..	558,897	611,650	411,033	1915..	996,206	1,137,249	894,304
1891..	525,431	640,607	477,421	1916..	1,017,988	1,185,762	933,457
1892..	635,530	724,731	491,211	1917..	994,581	1,187,388	938,623

(b) **City of Melbourne.**

1. **General Review.**—The Act incorporating Melbourne as a Town was passed on the 12th August, 1842, and its provisions, with a few slight amendments, are still in force.

2. **Incorporation of the City of Melbourne Act 1842.**—Under this Act the boundaries of the Town were fixed, and the Town subdivided into four Wards. A readjustment of the boundaries was made in 1844. The first elections were made on the 1st December, 1842, an interim Council having been appointed by the Governor previous to that date. The Council consists of a Mayor for the whole Town, with one Alderman and three Councillors for each Ward. Two Assessors for each Ward and two Auditors for the whole Town are elected annually. The Mayor is elected by the Councillors and Aldermen from among their number, while the Councillors elect the Aldermen. The Mayor is elected annually, while the Aldermen are elected for a period of six years, and the Councillors for three years. The qualifications for Councillors, Assessors, and Auditors are (a) the possession of real or personal estate to the value of £1,000; or (b) assessment in respect of rateable property having an annual value of £50; no female is eligible. The original qualifications of an elector were that he must be (a) a male occupying any house or shop of an annual value of £25; and (b) a resident householder in the Town or within 7 miles thereof. The annual value of £25 was, however, reduced to £20 in 1844, and to £10 in 1852. Each elector was under the original Act entitled to one vote, but in 1863 this was altered so that every citizen assessed in respect of property having an annual value of less than £100 has one vote; if such annual value amount to £100 and be less than £150, he has two votes, and if it amount to or exceed £150, he has three votes. It was not until 1896 that females became eligible as electors.

Originally the police were appointed and paid by the Council, and a separate police rate, not exceeding sixpence in the pound, was levied, but this system was suspended from year to year from 1845 to 1851 and finally abolished.

On the 25th June, 1847, by Royal Letters Patent, the Town of Melbourne was proclaimed to be a City, and an Act was passed to that effect in 1849. In the latter year the Melbourne Building Act was passed.

In 1850 the Collingwood portion of Gipps Ward was severed therefrom and created a new Ward, styled the Fitzroy Ward, but ten years later, in 1860, it became a separate Municipality.

In 1902 the title of "Lord Mayor" was conferred on the Mayor of Melbourne.

In 1905 the Boroughs of Flemington and Kensington, and of North Melbourne, were united to the City of Melbourne, so that at the present date the City comprises eight Wards, each represented by one Alderman, three Councillors, and two Assessors.

The duties and powers of the City Council are the same as those conferred on other Municipalities.

3. **Revenue, Expenditure, &c.**—In the following tables are shewn particulars for the City of Melbourne in respect of (a) area, estimated population, number of ratepayers, estimated number of dwellings, total and annual values of property for the years 1856 to 1917; (b) revenue and expenditure for the years 1857 to 1917; and (c) assets, liabilities, and outstanding loans for the years 1868 to 1917:—

VICTORIA.—CITY OF MELBOURNE.—AREA, POPULATION, DWELLINGS, VALUES, ETC., 1856 TO 1917.

Year.*	Area.	Estimated Population.	No. of Ratepayers.	Estimated No. of Dwellings.	Total Value of Property.	Annual Value of Property.
	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
1856	755,288
1857	881,188
1858	995,945
1859	836,894
1860	7,534,100	753,410

* From 1856 to 1902, the financial year ended 31st August, since then 31st December.

VICTORIA.—CITY OF MELBOURNE.—AREA, POPULATION, DWELLINGS,
VALUES, ETC., 1856 TO 1917—*continued.*

Year.*	Area.	Estimated Population.	No. of Ratepayers.	Estimated No. of Dwellings.	Total Value of Property.	Annual Value of Property.	
	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	
1861	6,526,760	652,676	
1862	..	4,000	41,500	..	8,771	5,280,000	550,000
1863	..	4,000	41,000	..	8,850	4,445,664	555,708
1864	..	4,000	45,000	..	9,017	4,407,984	550,998
1865	..	4,000	45,400	..	9,052	7,118,530	711,853
1866	..	4,000	47,000	..	9,452	5,952,650	595,265
1867	..	4,480	48,500	9,730	9,927	6,138,250	613,825
1868	..	4,480	50,000	9,251	10,131	6,515,310	651,531
1869	..	4,480	50,500	9,430	10,592	6,776,360	677,636
1870	..	4,480	55,798	10,297	11,084	7,110,900	711,090
1871	..	4,480	54,767	10,566	11,530	7,360,200	736,020
1872	..	4,480	56,126	11,152	11,816	7,508,700	750,870
1873	..	4,480	58,016	11,563	12,214	7,814,240	781,424
1874	..	4,480	59,540	11,754	12,535	8,220,400	822,040
1875	..	4,480	60,150	11,962	12,663	8,397,210	839,721
1876	..	4,480	61,000	12,026	12,844	8,568,100	856,810
1877	..	4,480	62,000	13,027	13,027	8,757,130	875,713
1878	..	4,480	62,500	14,967	13,170	9,454,640	945,464
1879	..	4,480	63,250	12,989	13,312	9,532,020	953,202
1880	..	4,480	65,860	15,283	11,795	9,463,745	946,374
1881	..	5,020	65,790	15,362	13,657	9,586,730	958,673
1882	..	5,020	65,878	15,538	13,696	9,983,180	998,318
1883	..	5,020	66,931	15,709	13,906	10,321,620	1,032,162
1884	..	5,020	67,614	15,928	14,040	10,699,000	1,069,900
1885	..	5,020	70,882	16,217	14,495	12,138,700	1,213,870
1886	..	5,020	71,556	16,450	14,831	12,692,000	1,269,260
1887	..	5,020	72,786	16,686	15,113	13,315,600	1,331,560
1888	..	5,020	74,799	16,809	15,499	16,232,410	1,623,241
1889	..	5,020	76,536	14,766	15,535	17,161,660	1,716,166
1890	..	5,020	73,361	14,700	13,658	18,084,080	1,808,408
1891	..	5,020	73,296	14,819	15,802	19,135,830	1,913,583
1892	..	5,020	74,317	14,509	15,844	19,778,330	1,977,833
1893	..	5,020	66,391	13,435	15,867	18,983,510	1,898,351
1894	..	6,005	65,541	13,808	15,335	16,553,200	1,655,320
1895	..	6,005	67,189	13,996	15,146	14,023,650	1,402,365
1896	..	6,005	70,305	14,284	15,367	14,467,100	1,446,710
1897	..	6,005	68,093	17,830	15,318	14,331,310	1,433,131
1898	..	6,005	70,180	17,830	15,075	13,110,490	1,311,049
1899	..	6,005	69,994	17,880	15,018	13,171,100	1,317,110
1900	..	6,005	74,569	17,801	14,933	13,268,110	1,326,810
1901	..	6,005	68,374	18,281	12,579	13,268,110	1,326,811
1902	..	6,005	68,374	18,433	12,579	13,843,810	1,384,381
1903	..	6,005	68,660	18,523	14,777	27,598,740	1,379,937
1904	..	6,005	68,363	18,540	14,802	27,558,700	1,377,935
1905	..	6,005	69,588	19,135	14,754	27,968,760	1,398,438
1906	..	7,658	99,880	26,358	21,325	32,002,120	1,600,106
1907	..	7,658	100,839	26,631	21,449	32,439,040	1,621,952
1908	..	7,658	100,506	26,861	21,342	33,417,100	1,670,855
1909	..	7,658	101,250	27,021	21,407	33,708,160	1,685,408
1910	..	7,658	102,330	27,027	21,621	34,262,040	1,713,102
1911	..	7,658	103,593	27,440	21,749	35,642,860	1,782,143
1912	..	7,658	103,593	27,787	19,691	36,313,480	1,815,674
1913	..	7,658	105,150	27,575	19,851	37,206,940	1,860,347
1914	..	7,658	106,100	28,452	22,451	41,360,660	2,068,033
1915	..	7,658	107,090	28,475	22,630	42,493,940	2,124,697
1916	..	7,552	107,870	28,038	22,757	43,539,440	2,176,972
1917	..	7,552	107,170	28,927	22,651	44,813,620	2,240,681

* From 1856 to 1902, the financial year ended 31st August, since then 31st December.

VICTORIA.—CITY OF MELBOURNE.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1857 TO 1917.

Year.*	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1857 .. ..	..	..	..	78,179	..	..	..	165,794
1858 .. ..	..	25,000	81,048	106,048	..	..	..	80,008
1859 .. ..	..	25,000	69,054	94,054	..	..	..	112,343
1860 .. ..	..	25,000	65,218	90,218	..	..	..	99,613
1861 .. ..	..	12,700	61,856	74,556	..	..	..	89,237
1862 .. ..	..	9,750	58,472	68,222	..	..	..	64,185
1863 .. ..	..	7,031	64,496	71,527	..	..	..	69,709
1864 .. ..	..	..	78,266	78,266	..	..	..	80,390
1865	37,781	..	41,816	79,597	..	..	..	105,292
1866	40,993	..	58,180	99,173	..	..	..	76,659
1867	40,521	..	54,151	94,672	..	..	..	80,334
1868	41,512	..	176,874	218,386	10,396	23,690	72,489	106,575
1869	42,422	..	104,859	147,281	9,857	38,555	108,323	156,735
1870	44,002	..	90,068	134,070	10,497	32,387	90,872	133,756
1871	46,806	..	85,683	132,489	10,458	32,068	89,650	132,176
1872	50,111	..	61,918	112,029	11,444	34,282	64,814	110,540
1873	48,962	..	56,957	105,919	11,779	37,876	59,965	109,620
1874	51,642	..	101,348	152,990	10,865	44,729	80,318	135,912
1875	59,036	1,268	50,335	110,639	9,929	35,938	81,598	127,465
1876	59,755	1,656	51,242	112,653	9,572	34,553	57,122	101,247
1877	62,541	1,537	54,030	118,108	9,878	47,748	53,676	111,302
1878	59,034	1,492	56,383	116,909	9,371	40,779	86,896	137,046
1879	60,806	1,447	60,453	122,706	9,470	54,847	115,058	179,375
1880	62,274	1,447	57,931	121,652	9,835	44,161	111,162	165,158
1881	63,002	1,418	62,166	126,586	9,603	37,983	66,485	114,071
1882	60,539	1,323	58,806	120,668	10,806	34,049	63,437	108,292
1883	69,253	1,270	64,579	135,102	10,663	61,272	71,109	143,044
1884	69,958	1,242	72,156	143,356	12,879	80,015	98,306	191,200
1885	75,001	1,183	81,174	157,358	13,978	94,829	102,085	210,892
1886	81,271	1,129	82,291	164,691	12,683	79,209	92,053	183,945
1887	86,093	1,068	88,692	175,853	12,715	102,210	104,882	219,807
1888	89,754	992	97,504	188,250	14,587	84,914	126,858	226,359
1889	103,300	1,036	111,531	215,867	14,544	110,334	133,842	258,720
1890	108,927	1,278	113,673	223,878	14,939	105,157	246,678	366,774
1891	112,790	1,154	134,980	248,924	15,050	85,944	239,920	340,914
1892	112,625	830	107,041	220,496	14,972	58,949	291,344	365,265
1893	104,260	889	104,987	210,136	14,935	43,223	283,021	341,179
1894	104,688	492	108,790	213,970	13,474	23,511	155,801	192,786
1895	91,814	..	95,843	187,657	15,028	24,933	158,882	198,843
1896	93,388	..	94,984	188,372	10,875	45,234	145,930	202,039
1897	87,684	..	94,667	182,351	11,832	60,995	152,396	225,223
1898	78,722	..	95,473	174,195	13,706	60,611	118,546	192,863
1899	79,373	..	102,973	182,346	13,104	54,738	131,436	199,278
1900	81,833	..	110,471	192,304	13,450	61,273	136,805	211,528
1901	90,417	..	479,593	570,010	14,295	58,770	352,732	425,797
1902	129,025	..	157,399	286,424	13,910	55,334	245,786	315,030
1903	91,072	..	156,987	248,059	15,592	61,924	202,277	279,793
1904	92,029	..	155,634	247,663	16,836	70,540	208,340	295,716
1905	95,264	..	171,243	266,507	16,332	83,018	203,952	303,302
1906	109,219	..	428,797	538,016	17,931	92,752	214,485	325,168
1907	119,171	..	196,355	315,526	18,930	112,674	273,420	405,024
1908	117,234	..	231,092	348,326	18,957	102,992	325,895	447,844
1909	115,398	..	222,260	337,658	19,268	99,195	304,814	423,277
1910	126,691	..	512,498	639,189	21,042	108,639	287,174	416,855
1911	120,633	..	238,384	359,017	20,707	117,450	298,796	436,953

* From 1857 to 1902 the financial year ended on 31st August, since then on 31st December.

VICTORIA.—CITY OF MELBOURNE.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1857
TO 1917—*continued.*

Year.*	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Administration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1912 ..	120,408	..	260,530	380,938	21,324	186,605	276,276	484,205
1913 ..	139,264	..	284,585	423,849	21,904	215,308	290,083	527,295
1914 ..	140,336	..	598,950	739,286	22,790	225,598	293,786	542,174
1915 ..	144,409	..	461,746	606,155	26,252	216,000	326,476	568,728
1916 ..	149,312	..	598,063	747,375	27,960	239,386	450,704	718,050
1917 ..	151,189	..	606,748	757,937	30,754	270,384	384,858	685,996

* From 1857 to 1902 the financial year ended on 31st August, since then on 31st December.

VICTORIA.—CITY OF MELBOURNE.—ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND OUTSTANDING
LOANS, 1868 TO 1917.

Year.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans.	Year.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1868..	125,391	157,693	150,000	1893..	1,073,325	1,289,078	1,220,000
1869..	65,616	156,352	150,000	1894..	1,084,386	1,241,686	1,210,000
1870..	37,114	160,945	150,000	1895..	280,703	1,219,840	1,200,000
1871..	14,952	157,017	150,000	1896..	1,183,203	1,221,841	1,190,000
1872..	32,529	155,766	150,000	1897..	1,164,674	1,189,537	1,180,000
1873..	33,857	161,944	150,000	1898..	1,030,908	1,181,543	1,170,000
1874..	85,684	239,112	200,000	1899..	1,010,953	1,175,918	1,166,000
1875..	48,400	217,839	200,000	1900..	1,003,524	1,169,838	1,156,000
1876..	47,167	207,724	190,000	1901..	1,516,646	1,580,310	1,496,000
1877..	47,493	209,010	180,000	1902..	1,407,060	1,535,883	1,486,000
1878..	147,170	352,455	275,000	1903..	1,528,426	1,516,721	1,474,847
1879..	76,153	320,108	285,000	1904..	1,531,154	1,512,618	1,464,637
1880..	38,493	318,511	275,000	1905..	1,603,226	1,626,727	1,583,428
1881..	36,807	306,491	290,000	1906..	1,917,094	1,863,531	1,823,218
1882..	49,613	296,577	280,000	1907..	1,957,668	1,877,530	1,808,008
1883..	50,629	307,525	270,000	1908..	1,904,845	1,910,021	1,792,799
1884..	198,226	502,683	460,000	1909..	1,983,731	1,879,210	1,777,589
1885..	140,351	483,679	450,000	1910..	2,340,491	2,206,552	2,061,747
1886..	267,886	632,754	590,000	1911..	2,440,379	2,286,617	2,047,170
1887..	207,130	613,922	580,000	1912..	2,462,798	2,287,002	2,025,000
1888..	159,299	599,081	570,000	1913..	2,536,374	2,344,610	2,017,750
1889..	527,134	598,772	570,000	1914..	2,820,470	2,564,851	2,280,540
1890..	887,651	1,088,260	1,000,000	1915..	2,933,158	2,743,663	2,268,525
1891..	825,271	1,056,006	990,000	1916..	2,204,788	2,463,018	2,351,315
1892..	840,195	1,059,064	980,000	1917..	2,340,259	2,692,205	2,529,105

(c) City of Geelong.

1. **General Review.**—The inhabitants of the Town of Geelong were incorporated on the 12th October, 1849.

2. **Incorporation of the Town of Geelong Act 1849.**—The Acts and amendments which were passed for Melbourne were made applicable also to Geelong. The original boundaries were altered in 1858, but the division into four Wards was retained, and in 1876 two Wards were united into one. In 1910 Geelong was proclaimed a City, the division into four Wards being restored.

3. **Revenue, Expenditure, &c.**—The following tables shew for the City of Geelong (a) the area, estimated population, number of ratepayers, estimated number of dwellings, and total and annual value of property for the years 1856 to 1917; (b) the revenue and expenditure for the years 1857 to 1917; and (c) the assets, liabilities, and outstanding loans for the years 1868 to 1917:—

VICTORIA.—CITY OF GEELONG.—AREA, POPULATION, DWELLINGS, VALUES,
ETC., 1856 TO 1917.

Year ending 31st August.	Area.	Estimated Population.	No. of Ratepayers.	Estimated No. of Dwellings.	Total Value of Property.	Annual Value of Property.
	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
1856	..	..	..	..	..	239,455
1857	..	..	..	..	..	254,424
1858	..	..	..	..	..	196,298
1859	..	..	..	..	..	168,917
1860	..	..	..	..	1,306,740	130,674
1861	..	..	..	..	1,262,740	126,274
1862	4,480	14,784	..	3,897	751,518	125,283
1863	3,800	16,000	..	3,650	666,534	111,089
1864	3,800	16,000	..	3,519	551,388	91,898
1865	3,800	16,000	..	3,400	439,236	73,206
1866	3,800	16,000	..	3,400	439,548	73,258
1867	3,800	16,000	3,000	3,000	447,612	74,602
1868	3,800	16,000	3,000	3,000	444,972	74,162
1869	3,800	16,000	3,311	3,100	477,156	79,526
1870	3,800	14,897	3,227	3,118	480,054	80,009
1871	3,800	17,000	3,200	3,230	488,316	81,386
1872	3,800	17,000	3,250	3,250	821,180	82,118
1873	3,800	17,000	3,250	3,250	836,920	83,692
1874	3,800	17,000	3,350	3,350	832,950	83,295
1875	3,100	11,000	2,200	2,200	688,780	68,876
1876	3,100	11,000	2,247	2,200	703,920	70,392
1877	3,100	12,000	2,263	2,200	713,110	71,311
1878	3,100	12,000	2,260	2,200	709,475	70,947
1879	3,100	13,000	2,260	2,200	709,555	70,955
1880	3,100	9,719	2,260	2,035	706,675	70,667
1881	3,012	10,000	2,260	2,200	707,210	70,721
1882	3,012	10,000	2,260	2,200	710,290	71,029
1883	3,012	10,000	2,300	2,250	711,980	71,198
1884	3,012	10,000	2,335	2,260	711,630	71,163
1885	3,012	10,000	2,363	2,300	722,280	72,228
1886	3,012	10,000	2,398	2,350	732,420	73,242
1887	3,012	10,000	2,452	2,422	748,150	74,815
1888	3,012	10,000	2,490	2,460	759,480	75,948
1889	3,012	10,281	2,550	2,520	879,060	87,906
1890	3,012	11,666	2,640	2,365	896,650	89,665
1891	3,012	11,666	3,042	2,700	926,970	92,697
1892	3,012	11,900	3,311	2,740	973,030	97,303
1893	3,012	11,700	3,058	2,886	974,120	97,412
1894	3,012	11,600	3,118	2,884	1,024,324	87,027
1895	3,012	12,450	3,997	3,120	1,867,500	93,376
1896	3,012	12,464	4,010	3,140	1,834,340	91,717
1897	3,012	12,464	4,228	3,145	1,784,380	89,219
1898	3,012	12,500	4,228	3,102	1,758,000	87,900
1899	3,012	11,483	4,338	2,909	1,740,040	87,002
1900	3,012	11,483	4,352	2,946	1,757,460	87,873
1901	3,012	12,418	4,267	2,629	1,750,600	87,530
1902	3,012	12,418	4,308	2,629	1,784,860	89,243
1903	3,012	12,479	4,328	2,674	1,810,840	90,592
1904	3,012	12,990	4,287	2,694	1,839,760	91,988
1905	3,012	12,990	4,287	2,694	1,838,960	91,948
1906	3,012	13,477	4,410	2,833	1,869,820	93,491
1907	3,012	14,141	4,092	2,845	1,899,780	94,989
1908	3,012	14,577	4,119	2,849	1,978,700	98,935
1909	3,012	14,634	4,143	2,878	2,208,980	101,449
1910	3,012	14,793	4,143	2,916	2,029,300	101,465
1911	3,012	13,618	4,410	2,997	2,282,180	114,109
1912	3,012	13,618	4,495	3,177	2,496,280	124,814
1913	3,012	15,230	4,105	3,212	2,684,400	134,220
1914	3,012	15,400	4,614	3,735	2,760,400	138,020
1915	3,012	16,130	4,307	3,727	2,809,380	140,469
1916	3,012	16,000	4,400	3,789	2,809,120	140,456
1917	3,012	15,393	4,374	3,789	2,833,540	141,677

VICTORIA.—CITY OF GEELONG.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1857 TO 1917.

Year ending 31st August.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1857 ..	..	..	..	21,910	..	..	..	22,123
1858 ..	..	..	18,981	18,981	..	..	..	23,257
1859 ..	..	10,000	19,870	29,870	..	..	..	27,971
1860 ..	..	10,000	17,507	27,507	..	..	..	28,990
1861 ..	..	5,650	13,018	18,668	..	..	..	21,465
1862 ..	..	3,750	14,109	17,859	..	..	..	18,647
1863 ..	..	2,812	12,298	15,110	..	..	..	15,939
1864 ..	..	3,056	14,341	17,397	..	..	..	16,834
1865 ..	7,181	..	5,755	12,936	..	..	..	14,244
1866 ..	8,537	..	5,649	14,186	..	..	..	11,190
1867 ..	8,034	640	6,701	15,375	..	..	..	11,519
1868 ..	7,526	..	5,786	13,312	1,864	6,610	9,136	17,610
1869 ..	8,443	1,330	7,505	17,278	1,999	8,122	10,825	20,946
1870 ..	7,747	1,991	10,374	20,112	2,701	16,484	6,902	26,087
1871 ..	8,071	430	7,487	15,988	2,287	12,491	6,194	20,972
1872 ..	8,486	154	7,774	16,414	2,132	8,120	6,542	16,794
1873 ..	8,123	231	6,601	14,955	2,081	6,515	5,328	13,924
1874 ..	7,497	2,198	7,309	17,004	2,190	8,763	4,754	15,707
1875 ..	6,383	1,714	6,926	15,023	1,845	10,719	4,297	16,861
1876 ..	5,525	2,680	5,994	14,199	1,950	9,658	3,018	14,626
1877 ..	5,898	2,876	7,091	15,865	1,807	9,189	2,805	13,801
1878 ..	5,482	2,723	5,689	13,894	1,809	8,471	2,703	12,983
1879 ..	5,262	1,952	6,504	13,718	1,512	9,379	2,988	13,879
1880 ..	5,023	2,162	5,123	12,308	1,798	10,734	2,715	15,247
1881 ..	5,608	2,053	5,866	13,527	1,803	7,964	2,978	12,745
1882 ..	5,650	1,793	5,297	12,740	1,506	8,786	2,826	13,118
1883 ..	5,673	2,565	5,603	13,841	1,845	10,093	2,571	14,509
1884 ..	5,668	1,766	5,161	12,595	1,630	9,147	2,062	12,839
1885 ..	4,909	2,011	5,334	12,254	1,371	9,653	3,023	14,047
1886 ..	5,717	2,663	5,437	13,817	1,419	11,492	3,035	15,946
1887 ..	5,841	2,169	5,572	13,582	1,409	9,997	3,222	14,628
1888 ..	6,725	2,229	5,523	14,477	1,459	8,594	4,098	14,151
1889 ..	6,301	1,877	4,810	12,988	1,380	9,768	3,832	14,980
1890 ..	7,260	2,491	5,557	15,308	1,564	11,819	3,838	17,221
1891 ..	7,338	2,156	6,058	15,552	1,600	15,010	3,547	20,157
1892 ..	7,116	2,227	6,321	15,664	1,757	20,682	3,739	26,178
1893 ..	7,172	1,967	5,922	15,061	2,374	11,161	3,046	16,581
1894 ..	6,960	854	5,447	13,261	1,359	8,168	3,642	13,169
1895 ..	6,149	511	15,728	22,388	1,245	4,155	16,634	22,034
1896 ..	9,209	323	7,804	17,336	1,480	7,775	6,937	16,192
1897 ..	11,351	291	10,096	21,738	1,474	7,992	9,046	18,512
1898 ..	8,981	305	5,686	14,972	1,497	6,654	10,046	18,197
1899 ..	9,031	330	4,506	13,867	1,460	6,729	6,338	14,527
1900 ..	8,798	304	5,665	14,767	1,573	6,682	6,937	15,192
1901 ..	8,789	316	4,977	14,082	1,595	6,978	6,067	14,640
1902 ..	9,145	610	4,811	14,566	1,584	6,503	5,380	13,467
1903 ..	8,823	280	9,768	18,871	1,591	7,235	10,121	18,947
1904 ..	9,193	279	5,205	14,677	1,691	8,244	5,777	15,712
1905 ..	10,427	..	5,584	16,011	1,478	7,507	6,052	15,037
1906 ..	10,737	103	5,749	16,589	1,323	8,017	6,106	15,446
1907 ..	11,054	96	6,129	17,279	1,263	8,535	6,281	16,079
1908 ..	10,891	82	5,934	16,907	1,347	7,856	9,038	18,241
1909 ..	11,531	99	5,824	17,454	1,678	6,986	8,772	17,436
1910 ..	11,973	260	8,969	21,202	1,850	7,936	8,962	18,748
1911 ..	12,563	87	7,649	20,299	1,641	13,981	9,347	24,969
1912 ..	13,742	92	7,219	21,053	2,009	10,615	9,943	22,567
1913 ..	14,831	155	36,241	51,227	2,059	26,785	21,396	50,240
1914 ..	15,984	154	9,267	25,405	2,011	13,488	11,972	27,471
1915 ..	16,416	84	25,121	41,621	1,998	19,005	12,641	33,644
1916 ..	17,533	106	14,423	32,062	1,779	12,865	28,622	43,266
1917 ..	17,777	85	12,205	30,067	1,798	11,531	20,185	33,514

VICTORIA.—CITY OF GEELONG.—ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND OUTSTANDING
LOANS, 1868 TO 1917.

Year.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans.	Year.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1868..	..	11,798	7,500	1893..	35,249	43,149	35,500
1869..	..	11,169	7,500	1894..	29,284	42,765	34,500
1870..	2,462	15,000	15,000	1895..	36,503	44,490	44,000
1871..	..	17,522	15,000	1896..	34,737	46,940	45,500
1872..	..	19,299	18,600	1897..	32,561	49,973	49,400
1873..	..	18,499	16,800	1898..	36,127	50,403	50,300
1874..	631	15,000	15,000	1899..	35,307	49,859	49,800
1875..	..	16,208	15,000	1900..	35,272	50,412	50,300
1876..	..	16,635	13,500	1901..	34,719	49,841	49,800
1877..	..	14,578	12,000	1902..	33,997	49,360	49,300
1878..	..	13,668	10,500	1903..	37,911	54,937	53,800
1879..	..	16,711	12,000	1904..	36,018	53,380	53,300
1880..	732	17,500	17,500	1905..	40,988	52,855	52,800
1881..	514	16,500	16,500	1906..	43,518	53,163	52,800
1882..	..	16,329	14,500	1907..	46,069	53,331	52,800
1883..	..	16,976	13,000	1908..	45,165	53,415	52,800
1884..	1	17,966	16,500	1909..	46,285	53,776	52,800
1885..	37,284	24,859	23,000	1910..	51,486	56,491	52,800
1886..	33,740	29,850	23,000	1911..	49,720	53,960	52,800
1887..	34,549	34,580	25,000	1912..	51,677	69,864	69,300
1888..	34,945	32,270	24,000	1913..	57,327	70,169	69,300
1889..	33,405	23,502	23,000	1914..	56,020	67,949	67,524
1890..	34,923	26,500	26,500	1915..	68,387	83,258	82,849
1891..	33,959	29,036	26,000	1916..	70,419	87,357	87,147
1892..	34,211	40,592	35,500	1917..	81,690	85,368	85,011

(d) Summary Tables.

1. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—The following tables shew summaries for all Cities, Towns, Boroughs, Road Districts, and Shires, including Melbourne and Geelong, of (a) the revenue and expenditure from 1857 to 1917; and (b) the annual and total values of property, assets, liabilities, and outstanding loans for the years 1856 to 1917:—

VICTORIA.—CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, ROAD DISTRICTS, AND SHIRES.—
SUMMARY OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1857 TO 1917.

Year.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates and Tolls.	From Govern- ment.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1857	278,073	..	..	..	343,659
1858	..	222,327	190,759	413,086	..	..	..	381,659
1859	..	229,940	207,305	437,245	..	..	..	469,127
1860	..	232,192	215,006	447,198	..	..	..	462,481
1861	..	206,571	223,736	430,307	..	..	..	418,912
1862	..	251,730	237,282	489,012	..	..	..	488,759
1863	..	176,355	281,809	458,164	..	..	..	474,213

VICTORIA.—CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, ROAD DISTRICTS, AND SHIRES.—
SUMMARY OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1857 TO 1917—*continued.*

Year.	Revenue				Expenditure.			
	Rates and Tolls.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1864	..	254,680	431,326	686,006	..	..	..	661,782
1865	220,436	206,254	252,690	679,380	..	..	..	786,907
1866	233,840	228,360	282,253	744,453	..	..	..	706,613
1867	234,677	234,796	285,754	755,227	..	..	..	773,625
1868	244,808	136,579	490,305	871,692	83,051	471,794	252,932	807,777
1869	250,614	300,243	407,250	958,107	81,181	516,452	368,180	965,813
1870	266,762	274,140	374,655	915,557	88,505	595,198	259,719	943,422
1871	293,179	255,205	379,748	928,132	86,568	646,398	271,769	1,004,735
1872	293,050	247,808	392,895	933,753	89,834	599,180	264,199	953,213
1873	299,865	274,282	365,787	939,934	94,751	681,861	259,345	1,035,957
1874	317,815	261,128	406,071	985,014	95,568	707,784	290,692	1,094,044
1875	433,444	418,283	249,558	1,101,285	95,632	613,269	281,625	990,526
1876	420,322	356,712	264,368	1,041,402	100,028	649,030	257,308	1,006,366
1877	438,656	320,168	235,780	994,604	99,338	635,035	217,890	952,263
1878	415,104	269,830	224,324	909,258	107,217	641,891	234,225	983,333
1879	398,303	429,807	225,378	1,053,488	105,918	653,278	253,087	1,012,283
1880	401,095	205,821	215,037	821,953	108,069	622,549	246,257	976,875
1881	417,642	363,363	233,955	1,014,960	104,087	624,015	210,207	938,309
1882	422,033	457,358	231,859	1,111,250	115,170	707,214	218,002	1,040,386
1883	445,960	393,336	247,206	1,086,502	119,349	756,928	247,802	1,124,079
1884	472,872	372,201	284,095	1,129,168	120,583	794,828	295,798	1,211,209
1885	503,474	363,496	285,955	1,152,925	129,891	761,544	320,038	1,211,473
1886	546,830	371,554	312,353	1,230,737	146,864	832,372	289,718	1,268,954
1887	592,236	369,792	329,230	1,291,258	138,479	838,483	379,677	1,356,639
1888	646,693	370,510	409,743	1,426,946	150,526	927,865	424,901	1,503,292
1889	738,824	433,198	443,467	1,615,489	162,241	1,229,059	442,771	1,834,071
1890	802,356	577,456	471,499	1,851,311	171,828	1,309,236	603,796	2,084,860
1891	837,575	514,375	527,911	1,879,861	172,702	1,277,894	646,790	2,097,386
1892	808,428	515,316	443,208	1,766,952	175,844	1,133,289	725,770	2,034,903
1893	772,598	270,974	397,662	1,441,234	172,484	898,434	678,747	1,749,665
1894	747,098	317,024	372,406	1,436,528	151,479	655,972	572,316	1,379,767
1895	705,296	154,003	386,530	1,245,829	145,536	444,756	639,884	1,230,176
1896	716,967	111,967	366,042	1,194,976	130,418	445,072	633,080	1,208,570
1897	696,808	95,823	366,074	1,158,705	130,620	506,573	589,543	1,226,736
1898	680,309	92,328	344,349	1,116,986	132,757	481,354	560,260	1,174,371
1899	694,105	165,837	376,182	1,236,124	134,178	511,864	556,517	1,202,559
1900	690,727	152,380	440,561	1,283,668	134,318	559,866	588,527	1,282,711
1901	722,346	175,972	761,349	1,659,667	139,270	642,771	802,061	1,584,102
1902	784,810	99,304	446,048	1,330,162	139,174	587,178	704,625	1,430,977
1903	765,910	98,609	496,128	1,360,647	135,730	492,669	701,874	1,330,273
1904	808,082	80,681	443,745	1,332,508	138,884	547,195	689,008	1,375,087
1905	802,453	90,572	485,509	1,378,534	136,066	626,566	665,956	1,428,588
1906	836,024	95,090	727,457	1,658,571	141,438	654,917	665,365	1,461,720
1907	887,580	117,304	622,993	1,627,877	147,933	764,921	763,206	1,676,060
1908	902,741	172,648	554,210	1,629,599	148,302	856,578	830,211	1,835,091
1909	946,956	175,601	585,912	1,708,469	158,436	847,545	826,764	1,832,745
1910	999,799	187,323	978,827	2,165,949	163,435	959,580	918,208	2,041,223
1911	1,046,943	157,141	716,262	1,920,346	168,303	995,393	898,308	2,062,004
1912	1,103,210	161,513	965,027	2,229,750	176,489	1,199,086	987,487	2,363,062
1913	1,199,874	160,949	1,015,370	2,376,193	187,180	1,229,342	1,032,794	2,449,316
1914	1,251,649	144,374	1,752,397	3,148,420	192,066	1,315,226	1,240,628	2,747,920
1915	1,277,063	140,545	1,248,092	2,665,700	199,872	1,291,466	1,186,298	2,677,636
1916	1,349,179	71,632	1,333,728	2,754,539	206,353	1,291,445	1,339,883	2,837,681
1917	1,395,723	68,364	1,811,935	3,276,022	210,034	1,209,751	1,210,050	2,629,835

VICTORIA.—CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, ROAD BOARDS, AND SHIRES.—
SUMMARY OF ANNUAL AND TOTAL VALUES, ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND
OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1856 TO 1917.

Year.	Annual Value.	Total Value.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans.
	£	£	£	£	£
1856	1,544,831*	..	..	..	..
1857	3,145,613	..	..	..	..
1858	3,406,365	..	..	..	..
1859	3,308,059	..	..	..	..
1860	3,131,088	30,461,708	..	..	..
1861	3,482,869	33,454,762	..	..	..
1862	2,193,389*	18,499,122*	..	..	..
1863	3,840,959	34,842,203	..	..	..
1864	3,961,088	35,415,517	..	..	..
1865	4,601,589	42,073,409	..	..	..
1866	4,524,798	41,085,029	..	..	..
1867	4,708,981	42,723,765	..	..	..
1868	4,951,448	44,908,890	439,871	478,330	232,813
1869	5,211,638	47,428,986	279,158	434,522	260,415
1870	5,274,287	48,123,154	319,348	424,903	269,258†
1871	5,450,041	51,791,392	310,238	521,202	284,673
1872	5,428,484	54,656,364	341,317	581,360	311,876
1873	5,574,215	57,801,858	405,695	759,393	387,503
1874	5,990,477	62,020,023	459,619	953,429	432,449
1875	6,448,313	67,592,771	438,261	899,246	587,530
1876	6,621,697	75,216,239	401,899	785,303	613,598
1877	6,781,056	77,614,749	454,885	780,442	593,673
1878	7,030,996	84,433,482	674,138	1,006,419	750,746
1879	7,141,549	82,244,116	478,874	872,342	719,340
1880	7,117,946	83,847,418	581,854	991,921	726,525
1881	7,175,289	87,642,459	599,981	964,571	728,093
1882	7,433,812	91,782,647	589,470	1,002,111	742,911
1883	7,692,706	95,610,959	654,782	1,080,047	776,683
1884	8,098,814	103,795,832	817,169	1,360,314	1,083,613
1885	8,793,490	114,283,570	932,082	1,508,965	1,229,203
1886	9,621,135	125,878,748	1,177,163	1,745,163	1,479,159
1887	10,153,771	137,885,801	1,184,958	2,004,670	1,708,252
1888	11,913,473	167,385,210	1,542,985	2,441,340	2,062,327
1889	12,931,526	187,559,511	2,190,404	2,660,350	2,264,607
1890	13,265,543	194,313,646	2,759,795	3,435,054	2,944,440
1891	13,733,770	203,351,360	2,776,751	3,530,232	3,143,602
1892	13,605,990	197,366,940	2,952,112	3,812,058	3,287,036
1893	12,779,600	189,461,350	3,161,406	4,067,037	3,535,879
1894	11,676,079	174,984,851	3,185,058	3,997,769	3,638,936
1895	10,641,200	167,197,780	2,633,860	4,751,506	4,043,869
1896	10,393,000	168,427,700	3,781,175	4,725,971	4,014,493
1897	10,345,535	171,253,984	3,910,906	4,760,827	4,023,842
1898	10,152,500	168,611,906	3,799,678	4,771,690	4,010,666
1899	10,134,108	168,456,583	3,468,175	4,158,969	3,850,687
1900	10,283,500	169,911,900	3,409,994	4,229,023	3,923,408
1901	10,537,497	174,141,764	4,179,148	4,656,718	4,272,981
1902	10,885,087	185,101,993	4,036,749	4,654,298	4,272,896
1903	11,188,932	203,902,919	3,932,062	4,527,229	4,212,051
1904	11,437,830	209,143,730	3,939,125	4,504,495	4,205,886
1905	11,743,270	210,920,174	3,952,301	4,484,183	4,186,602
1906	11,795,143	216,615,603	4,221,906	4,675,921	4,375,116
1907	12,174,325	222,598,941	4,409,947	4,788,910	4,442,713
1908	12,638,900	232,725,666	4,442,630	4,873,999	4,437,673
1909	13,123,958	242,688,771	4,571,300	4,826,593	4,416,103
1910	13,564,488	252,006,618	5,072,180	5,263,760	4,767,138
1911	14,235,349	265,083,827	5,268,625	5,465,602	4,831,984
1912	14,774,660	275,078,517	5,400,238	5,532,184	5,011,950
1913	15,423,445	288,372,434	5,604,269	6,049,125	5,259,138
1914	16,046,159	301,918,686	6,092,023	6,350,127	5,617,056
1915	16,735,978	314,600,787	6,267,648	6,689,178	5,739,084
1916	16,942,062	318,960,116	5,577,435	6,449,061	5,869,260
1917	17,319,418	326,415,110	5,827,358	6,666,842	6,030,343

* Exclusive of Road Boards.

† Exclusive of Road Boards and Shires.

(E) Government Expenditure.

1. **Expenditure by Government.**—In the following table is shewn the expenditure of moneys voted by Parliament for roads and bridges, but not expended by Municipalities or by the Country Roads Board, for the years 1851 to 1915 inclusive :—

VICTORIA.—EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT ON ROADS AND BRIDGES, 1851 TO 1915.

Year.	Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure.
	£		£		£		£
1851 ..	11,113	1868 ..	110,548	1885 ..	40,878	1902 ..	75,855
1852 ..	35,249	1869 ..	90,735	1886 ..	41,061	1903 ..	69,200
1853 ..	522,693	1870 ..	36,832	1887 ..	40,430	1904 ..	42,114
1854 ..	517,082	1871 ..	35,328	1888 ..	53,214	1905 ..	30,393
1855 ..	576,588	1872 ..	42,192	1889 ..	80,202	1906 ..	56,145
1856 ..	506,679	1873 ..	38,125	1890 ..	99,372	1907 ..	43,119
1857 ..	736,050	1874 ..	102,922	1891 ..	26,934	1908 ..	72,246
1858 ..	645,239	1875 ..	99,451	1892 ..	30,576	1909 ..	99,572
1859 ..	601,187	1876 ..	66,690	1893 ..	28,498	1910 ..	102,309
1860 ..	621,554	1877 ..	16,759	1894 ..	22,204	1911 ..	67,001
1861 ..	518,329	1878 ..	11,888	1895 ..	11,578	1912 ..	58,917
1862 ..	407,758	1879 ..	36,885	1896 ..	12,965	1913 ..	73,374
1863 ..	171,271	1880 ..	24,945	1897 ..	21,538	1914 ..	56,649
1864 ..	89,376	1881 ..	31,631	1898 ..	20,266	1915 ..	47,898
1865 ..	113,244	1882 ..	53,017	1899 ..	32,691		
1866 ..	96,898	1883 ..	62,376	1900 ..	52,051		
1867 ..	47,374	1884 ..	55,879	1901 ..	72,890		

(F) Country Roads Board.

1. **Revenue and Expenditure.**—The following table shews the revenue and expenditure of the Country Roads Board from 1913 to 1917 :—

VICTORIA.—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1913 TO 1917.

Year ending 30th June.	Revenue.				Expenditure.		
	Fees and Licences.	Municipalities.	Other.	Total.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913 ..	45,503	..	..	45,503	..	1,634	1,634
1914 ..	49,275	..	26,555	75,830	33,930	11,056	44,986
1915 ..	54,777	2,467	352,014	409,258	367,625	23,714	391,339
1916 ..	62,278	12,847	605,348	680,473	514,264	105,460	619,724
1917 ..	71,585	23,527	211,884	306,996	292,534	87,828	380,362

(G) Municipal Tramways.

1. **General.**—There are at present four municipal Tramway Trusts operating in the suburbs of Melbourne, three of which control electric and the fourth cable tramways. The three former are (a) the Prahran-Malvern; (b) the Melbourne, Brunswick, and Coburg; and (c) the Hawthorn Tramway Trusts, while the fourth is owned by the Municipality of Northcote.

2. **The Prahran-Malvern Tramway.**—This tramway is under the control of a Trust, consisting of seven members appointed from the Councils of Prahran, Malvern, St. Kilda, Caulfield, Hawthorn, Kew, and Camberwell; it has a track mileage of 60 miles, and was opened for traffic in 1910.

3. **The Melbourne, Brunswick, and Coburg Tramway.**—This was opened for traffic on the 27th April, 1916, and has a track mileage of 12 miles.

4. **The Hawthorn Tramway.**—The first section was opened on the 6th April, 1916, and on the 30th September, 1917, there were 18 miles of track mileage.

5. **The Northcote Tramway.**—This is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and connects Clifton Hill with Preston.

6. **Revenue, Expenditure, &c.**—In the following table are given (a) the track mileage; (b) the capital cost; (c) the revenue; and (d) the expenditure of the three Trusts controlling electric tramways in the suburbs of Melbourne for the years 1910 to 1917.

VICTORIA.—TRAMWAY TRUSTS (ELECTRIC).—MILEAGE, COST OF CONSTRUCTION REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1910 TO 1917.

Year ending 30th September.	Miles of Track. (Route).	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Working Expenditure (exclusive of Interest).
	Miles.	£	£	£
1910*	7	90,000	20,806	15,301
1911	$8\frac{3}{4}$	131,894	26,314	16,518
1912	$13\frac{1}{2}$	182,560	37,876	24,719
1913	$30\frac{1}{2}$	421,141	59,850	39,686
1914	$40\frac{1}{2}$	473,516	108,340	77,007
1915	58	674,357	121,016	86,577
1916	$82\frac{3}{4}$	1,047,537	178,258	126,123
1917	90	1,178,832	261,359	184,061

* Four months.

§ 3. Queensland.

(A) Municipalities, Divisions, and Shires.

1. **General Review.**—Previous to separation, the Acts of New South Wales were in force in Queensland. The New South Wales *Municipalities Act 1858* was repealed in 1864 by the *Municipal Institutions Act*, under which new Municipalities, in addition to those already in existence, could be constituted. In the same year an Act was passed constituting Provincial Councils outside of Municipalities, but, as there were no provisions for its enforcement, it became a dead letter. Road Trusts were formed in about 1870 to supervise the expenditure of Government money on roads. In 1873 the *Local Government Act* was passed, by which Municipalities were divided into Boroughs and Shires, and in the following year, under the *Divisional Boards Act*, the whole of the Colony outside of existing Boroughs and Shires was divided into Divisions, each with a Divisional Board. The *Municipalities Act* and the *Divisional Boards Act* were consolidated in 1902 into the *Local Authorities Act*, Municipal Boroughs being now termed Cities or Towns, Divisions being renamed Shires.

No separate Acts have been passed regarding the incorporation of Brisbane as a City, hence Brisbane has always been subject to the same Acts as other Municipalities.

2. **Legislation prior to Separation.**—Previous to the proclamation of Queensland as a separate Colony, the Acts of New South Wales were in force, including the *Municipalities Act 1858*. Under this Act two Municipalities—Brisbane and Ipswich—were incorporated, and the total number of Municipalities had increased to eight when this Act was repealed in 1864. In 1861 the *Municipalities Act 1858* was amended in Queensland, the principal alterations being (a) the abolition of penalties for refusing to accept office; (b) the power given to Councils to lease unoccupied lands on which rates were in

arrears for over four years, and to borrow up to the amount of three years' revenue; and (c) the endowment, in addition to that authorized by the Act of 1858, of Municipalities with any sum not exceeding one-third of the amount received by the Treasury on account of Crown lands sold within the boundaries of the Municipality. Plumping at elections was prohibited, and every elector had to vote for the full number of candidates to be elected, otherwise his voting paper was rejected.

3. Municipal Institutions Act 1864.—By this Act the Act of 1858 and its amendment were repealed, but existing Municipalities still retained their status. Any City, Town, or Rural District could be constituted a Municipality on petition of 100 resident householders, provided that it contained not less than 250 inhabitants. Subdivision into Wards was also authorized, two Wards being formed if the population was below 1,000, three if 1,000 and under 5,000, and four if 5,000 or over. For each Ward three Aldermen were elected, of whom one retired each year. The Mayor was elected annually by the Aldermen from amongst themselves, while two Auditors were elected annually by the ratepayers. Any voter was qualified to be an Alderman, and for the first election all persons on the electoral roll for the Legislative Assembly were entitled to vote, and at subsequent elections every male person named in the assessment list. Plural voting was in force, one vote being given when the amount paid in rates was less than £5, two votes when £5 and under £10, and three votes when £10 and over. General and special rates could be struck, but neither rate was to exceed one shilling in the pound on the annual value. Borrowing up to the amount of three years' revenue was permitted, provided that the Council collected a general rate not exceeding sixpence in the pound for each half-year until the debt was paid. The Government granted an annual endowment of pound for pound on all the income of the Council, including all rates and subscriptions during the first five years after the incorporation of a Municipality; this was to be reduced to ten shillings during the second five years, and to five shillings during the third five years, and then to cease. Councils were also entitled to one-third, and in some cases, to one-half, of the receipts by the Treasury for the sale of Crown lands. A Council had the care, construction, &c., of roads, bridges, ferries, cemeteries, baths, water supply, lighting, and sewerage, and was empowered to declare a portion of the Municipality a first class division, in which the erection of inflammatory buildings was prohibited. This Act was amended from time to time, and remained in force until 1878. The more important amendments were as follows:—

In 1865 the Municipality of Brisbane was divided into six Wards, each with two Aldermen, of whom one retired annually, and fresh boundaries were scheduled. Provision was made for the elections of two Assessors by the ratepayers of each Municipality, unless it was divided into Wards, in which case one was elected for each Ward. The management of cemeteries was taken out of the hands of Councils and vested in those of Trustees.

In 1868 the election of Assessors was taken away from the ratepayers, and the appointment of one or more Assessors was left in the hands of the Council, to be appointed at the first meeting held after the elections; but this proviso was altered in 1873, so that Assessors could be appointed at any meeting.

In 1869 Government buildings were exempted from rates.

In 1872 provision was made by which members of a Council were prohibited from voting on any matter in which they were pecuniarily interested.

In 1876 the endowment was raised to £2 for every £1 of rates received during the first five years after incorporation, falling to pound for pound for the next five years, and so on.

4. Provincial Councils Act 1864.—Under this Act the Governor was empowered, on the petition of 50 persons qualified to be placed on the electoral roll, to proclaim any portion of the Colony a Province, and to appoint a Council of not less than three nor more than nine members. The accounts of amounts received by the Treasury, except from Customs, by each Province were to be kept separate, and a portion placed to the credit of each Province. The Government was empowered to place sums to the credit of a Provincial Council for any specific object, and the Council was also permitted to borrow when the cost of any public works exceeded the amount at its disposal, provided that the tolls levied were sufficient to pay interest and sinking fund.

One Council only, that of Peak Downs, was formed, and after spending £2,000, which had been placed to its credit by the Government, collapsed. The Act was repealed in 1878.

5. **Road Trusts.**—For several years from about 1870 bodies of local men formed themselves into what were termed Road Trusts. In each Trust one member was elected Chairman, and his appointment had to receive the approval of the Minister for Works. These Trusts were created for the purpose of supervising minor improvements, thus obviating the appointment of a permanent Government Inspector on such works (such as a few miles of roads, culverts, &c.). The necessary money obtained from the Government was disbursed by the Trust, the pay-sheets for the men's wages being certified to by the Chairman, who was held responsible for the due performance of the work, the pay-sheets being subsequently forwarded to the Works Department for payment.

There does not appear to have been any special Act constituting these Trusts.

In the following table is shewn the number of these Trusts for the years 1871 to 1880, together with their expenditure :—

QUEENSLAND.—ROAD TRUSTS.—NUMBER AND EXPENDITURE, 1871 TO 1880.

Year.	Southern Division.		Central Division.		Northern Districts.		All Districts.	
	Number of Trusts.	Expenditure.	Number of Trusts.	Expenditure.	Number of Trusts.	Expenditure.	Number of Trusts.	Expenditure.
	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
1871 ..	78	18,191	18	4,641	..	..	96	22,832
1872 ..	104	13,244	14	2,021	2	2,563	120	17,828
1873 ..	72	12,724	14	2,598	1	1,912	87	17,234
1874 ..	60	4,324	10	416	1	379	71	5,119
1875 ..	2	726	..	..	1	3,449	3	4,175
1876 ..	1	432	..	..	2	4,308	3	4,740
1877 ..	4	529	..	..	1	464	5	993
1878 ..	1	610	..	..	3	1,354	4	1,964
1879 ..	2	697	..	..	6	3,258	8	3,955
1880 ..	1	1,288	..	..	7	3,088	8	4,376

6. **Local Government Act 1878.**—By this Act all previous Acts were repealed, existing Municipalities, of which there were eighteen, remaining legally incorporated. Municipalities were divided into Boroughs and Shires, the former comprising Towns and the latter Country Districts, each with a Council of from six to twelve members, and capable of being subdivided into four Wards or Divisions; Brisbane, however, retained its six Wards. The members of the Council were called Aldermen in Boroughs and Councillors in Shires. The Governor was empowered to alter boundaries, to unite Municipalities, &c., but could not constitute a new Municipality without petition unless the area contained at least 500 resident inhabitants. With certain exceptions, every male person who was a natural-born or naturalized subject, registered as a voter, was qualified to be a Councillor. One-third of the Councillors retired annually. Both males and females were enrolled as voters, provided that they were of the full age of 21 and liable to be rated. Each elector was entitled to one vote if his property was rated on an annual value of less than £50, to two votes if on a value of £50 and less than £100, and to three votes if on a value of £100 and over. No person was entitled to be enrolled unless the annual rateable value was £10 in a City or Town and £2 in a Shire. The Chairman was elected annually by the Councillors from among their number, and called in the case of a City or Borough "The Mayor," and in the case of a Shire "The President." Two Auditors were elected annually by the ratepayers. General rates were levied, but were not to exceed one shilling nor be less than sixpence in the pound on the annual value. Separate and special rates could also be struck. Power was given to borrow from the Consolidated Revenue on the security of special loan rates. The endowment from Government was fixed at £2 for every pound of rates collected during the first five years after incorporation, subsequently an amount equal to that collected. The Council was charged with the care, construction, and maintenance of all public highways, streets, roads, bridges, ferries, wharves, and jetties, with the exception of proclaimed main roads. Tolls and dues could be collected

on roads, markets, &c. The construction of sewers and provision for water supply were vested in the Council, with power to levy special rates. Various amendments were made to this Act, of which the more important details are given hereunder.

In 1881 the endowment on rates other than on general rates ceased.

In 1886 a Council was empowered to make by-laws, *inter alia*, regulating and licensing porters and vehicles plying for hire, also registering goats and dogs.

In 1887 the rate of endowment was altered, and the amount not fixed, but the maximum was limited to pound for pound on the rates collected. The sum of £85,000 was made available for each of the years 1889 and 1890, and divided among the Municipalities in proportion to the sums raised by rates, both general and special or sewerage or drainage.

The *Tramways Act* 1882 empowered a Municipality (a) to construct tramways, (b) to purchase same from a company fourteen years after the tramway had been completed, and (c) to borrow money from the Colonial Treasurer for such purposes.

With regard to loans for public works, a special Act passed in 1880 divided such works into six classes, and prescribed periods during which a loan had to be repaid. In Class I. this period was fixed at 40 years, in Class II. at 30 years, in Class III. at 21 years, in Class IV. at 14 years, in Class V. at 10 years, and in Class VI. at 5 years. In 1890 the period for Classes IV. and V. was increased to 21 years, and for Class VI. to 10 years.

In 1890 a change was made in the system of valuation. Instead of assessing on the annual value, assessments were made on the fair average unimproved value, and on this basis they are still being made. No general rate in a Municipality could exceed twopence in the pound, and a rate of not less than one halfpenny must be struck. The total amount of all special rates, not being separate or special water rates, must not exceed one penny in the pound.

The *Local Government Act* 1878 was in force until repealed and replaced by the *Local Authorities Act* 1902.

7. Divisional Boards Act 1879.—Under this Act the Governor was authorized to constitute any portion of the Colony outside of an existing Municipality a Division, with a Board of not less than three nor more than nine members, and capable of being subdivided into three subdivisions. The provisions for the qualifications of members of the Board and of voters were the same as those under the *Local Government Act* 1878, but there was one important alteration, inasmuch as postal voting was substituted for voting in person; in other respects the provisions regarding voting were the same. A maximum general rate of one shilling in the pound of the annual value could be struck, and the minimum rate was fixed at fourpence in the pound. The Government provided for a free grant equal to one shilling in the pound of the annual values, also for an endowment to the amount of £2 for every £1 of rates for the first five years, and thereafter £1 for every £1. Loans could be obtained from the Treasury, but must not exceed a capital amount, the interest of which at 5 per cent. would be equal to an amount represented by the net revenue yielded by works and services previously carried out on loan in the Division, added to the amount of rates actually collected for the year then last past.

As soon as this Act was passed, the Colonial Secretary cut up the entire area of the Colony outside the boundaries of existing Municipalities into Divisions and proclaimed 74 Divisional Boards, each with three subdivisions and nine members. In about half the Divisions the members of the Board were elected by the ratepayers, and, as in the other half the ratepayers failed to elect members, they were appointed by the Governor, as he was empowered to do so in such cases.

In 1880, the classification of the periods for the redemption of loans for public works in Municipalities was extended to Divisions.

In 1882 an important amendment was made, defining main roads as those not less than 30 miles in length leading from one town to another. This amendment exempted a Divisional Board from the care and control of any main road, the area of rateable land within 10 miles on either side of which was less than one-twentieth of the whole land within that limit for a distance of 20 miles. Main roads, the total rates on lands within 10 miles of which were less than £5 per mile for 20 miles, were also exempted.

The Governor could appoint inspectors to report on works before advancing on loan, and, on petition of the Board or of a majority of ratepayers, personal voting at a booth could be substituted for postal voting.

8. Divisional Boards Act 1887.—This Act consolidated and amended the previous Acts relating to Divisional Boards. It empowered the Governor upon petition to unite, divide, or abolish Divisions, and to alter boundaries. Provision was made for voting both personally and by post. The amount granted as endowment was not fixed, but was to be determined annually by Parliament; the maximum amount being at the rate of £2 for every £1 of rates raised, other than loan rates, during the first ten years after the first constitution of the Division, and £1 for £1 subsequently, the amount voted being divided proportionately among the Divisions. For each of the years 1889 and 1890, the endowment was fixed at £165,000. In other respects the provisions of the previous Acts remained unchanged.

Similar amendments to those made in the case of Municipalities were made with regard to classification of public works and the assessment on the unimproved capital value instead of on the annual value.

9. Local Authorities Act 1902.—This Act consolidated and amended both the *Local Government Act 1878* and the *Divisional Boards Act 1887* with their amendments. With amendments since made from time to time it is the Act at present in force. Details of its more important provisions are given in the following paragraphs:—

(i) *Constitution of Local Authorities.*—Municipalities, other than Shires, existing at the time of the passing of the Act in 1902, are now termed Towns, and existing Shires and Divisions are termed Shires. Both classes continue their functions under the provisions of the new Act. All joint Local Authorities remain such for the purposes of the Act, and are deemed to be constituted thereunder. The Governor may proclaim a Town to be a City, and the Act declares the areas of Brisbane, Townsville, and Rockhampton to be Cities.

A Town or Shire may be divided into divisions, which are termed Wards in a Town and Divisions in a Shire. As the whole of Queensland had already been divided into Municipalities and Divisions, there is nothing in the Act specifically defining the area which may constitute a Town or Shire.

(ii) *Reconstitution of Areas.*—By Order in Council, the Governor may (a) constitute a Town or Shire; (b) unite or divide areas; (c) alter the boundaries of areas and divisions; (d) abolish areas; and (e) constitute a Shire a Town, or a Town a Shire. A poll of ratepayers may be taken regarding the abolition of divisions. On the division, &c., of areas the Governor apportions the assets and liabilities.

(iii) *Constitution of Councils.*—In a Town the Council consists of from six to twelve members, termed Aldermen, and if the Town is divided into Wards each Ward has three Aldermen, but if not so divided, the number is fixed at seven, nine, or eleven. The number of members of a Shire Council is from five to twelve, and they are named Councillors. If the Shire is divided, there are three Councillors for each Division, otherwise there are five, seven, or nine members. Members are elected for three years, and in a divided area one Councillor for each Ward retires annually, but in an area which is not divided one-third of the whole number of Councillors retire annually if the number of members is a multiple of three, otherwise two out of five, three out of seven or eight, and four out of ten or eleven retire annually. On petition of at least one-fifth of the ratepayers the Governor may cause all the members to go out of office and a fresh election to be held. The Chairman is appointed at the first meeting after the annual election by the members of the Board from among their number, and in a City or Town is styled the Mayor. Any male natural born or naturalized British subject of the age of 21, who is a ratepayer, and any person who is entitled to vote in respect of land whereof a corporation or joint-stock company is occupier or owner, is qualified as a member of the Board, unless he is (a) concerned in the profit of any contract with the Local Authority; (b) an uncertificated insolvent; (c) undergoing a sentence of imprisonment; or (d) insane.

(iv) *Qualifications of Voters.*—Every person, whether male or female, of the age of 21 years, who is a natural-born or naturalized British subject, and whose name appears in the rate book as the owner or occupier of rateable land, is entitled to vote, provided that all rates have been paid by the 31st of December preceding the annual elections in February, or fourteen days before the date of nomination in the case of an extraordinary election.

A voter is entitled to one vote in respect of land valued for rating purposes at less than £500, to two votes in respect of land valued at £500 and under £1,000, and to three votes in respect of land valued at £1,000 or more.

(v) *Election of Members.*—Elections are held annually in February, and voting may be by either personal or postal ballot. In Cities and Towns and some Shires the former system only is in vogue, while in certain Shires the latter system is in force. Voters must vote for neither more than nor less than the full number of candidates to be elected.

(vi) *Powers and Duties of Local Authorities.*—A Local Authority may provide offices and may enter into contracts. It is charged with the construction, maintenance, management and control of all roads, bridges, culverts, ferries, wharves, jetties, and other necessary public works within the area, with the exception of those which the Governor, by Proclamation, exempts from its jurisdiction. It may accept gifts and trusts and may acquire land and buildings for a number of purposes, such as baths, cemeteries, crematories, electrical works, experimental farms, flood gates, hydraulic power, markets, museums, parks, omnibus services, pounds, sewers, waterworks, &c. It may let wharves on lease for a period up to 21 years, and ferries up to fourteen years. Bridges or ferries at the boundary of an area may be placed by the Governor under the exclusive control of one Local Authority. The Governor may vest a Local Authority with the management and control of reserves, cemeteries, parks, and other public property. A Local Authority may also provide places of public recreation, and may aid hospitals, schools of art, museums, public libraries and public societies founded for the purpose of insuring the supply of pure milk or food. One-fifth of the ratepayers may by petition request the Local Authority to provide a park, in which case a poll is to be taken. The management and control of pounds is also vested in a Local Authority, while such duties as the burial of destitute persons, the erection of statues, monuments, public clocks, and fountains, the distribution of plants and seeds, the provision of markets, the supply of light or hydraulic power, the eradication of noxious weeds, and the establishment of omnibus services may be undertaken by a Local Authority.

(vii) *Valuations and Rates.*—The unimproved capital value of all land must be determined at least once in every three years in a Town, and at least once in every five years in a Shire, by a valuer, who must not be a member of the Council. The “unimproved value” of any rateable land is estimated at the fair average value of unimproved land of the same quality held in fee simple in the same neighbourhood. Land held under gold-mining lease or Crown lease is valued at twenty times the annual rental. Land held under tenure peculiar to gold or mineral fields may, at the option of the Local Authority, be valued (a) as ordinary land in the same neighbourhood; (b) at one and a-half times the value of land of the same quality; or (c) at twenty times the annual rent. The minimum valuation is fixed at £30 in a Town, and £20 in a Shire.

All land is rateable except (a) Crown land which is unoccupied or used for public purposes; (b) land in occupation of the Crown; (c) land in occupation for public purposes; (d) land vested in or in occupation of or held in trust for a Local Authority; (e) commons; (f) land not exceeding 50 acres in area and used exclusively for public worship, for educational purposes, or for an orphanage, mechanics’ institute, school of arts, technical school or college, school of mines, public school or library; and (g) land used exclusively for cemeteries.

Rates are of two kinds, general and special.

(a) *General Rates.*—A general rate must be made and levied equally upon all rateable land in the area, and must not be less than one half-penny nor more than sixpence in the pound on the unimproved value, with a minimum amount of five shillings. When an area is divided the amounts of the rates levied in the several divisions need not be the same, but all general rates made and levied in respect of a division must be made and levied equally upon all rateable land in that division.

Special provisions are made for the rates to be paid on tramways and other public conveniences. A tramway company pays, in lieu of rates, a sum equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the gross earnings divided among the Local Authorities in which it operates according to the route mileage in each area. A gas company pays according to the size of its mains from £1 per mile for 3-in. mains to £8 per mile for mains over 9 inches in diameter. An electric light company pays the same amount for wires enclosed in pipes as a gas

company, also for overhead wires five shillings per mile, and for unenclosed underground wires £1 per mile. A hydraulic power company pays for high pressure mains £5 per mile during the first ten years, and £10 per mile thereafter.

(b) *Special Rates.*—These may be levied for the purposes (i) of defraying the cost of constructing and maintaining sewerage or drainage, and works for the manufacture, conservation and supply of gas, electricity, or hydraulic or other power; (ii) of watering, cleansing, or lighting roads; (iii) of establishing parks, gardens, baths, libraries, or other places of recreation or improvement; (iv) of the eradication of noxious plants; (v) of the destruction and prevention of pests; (vi) of the alignment of roads; and (vii) of the establishment and maintenance of omnibus services. A special rate may be levied, either on the rateable part of the area benefited only, or equally on all rateable land under the jurisdiction of the Council. It may be struck also for the purpose of defraying any expense incurred under the *Health Act*. A special cleansing rate may be levied when a Local Authority undertakes or contracts for the removal of house refuse, night-soil, &c., but in lieu of such a rate the cost of cleansing may be charged directly on the occupier. A special water rate may be levied on all rateable lands within 300 feet of a water main, but such a rate need not necessarily be assessed according to the value of the land.

For the purpose of providing the annual instalments payable in respect of a loan, a special loan rate is to be collected, and if a Local Authority fails to collect such a rate the Colonial Treasurer is empowered to do so.

(viii) *Borrowing Powers.*—A Local Authority may borrow money in two ways, either by a loan from the Treasury or by means of debentures. In the former case the total amount that may be advanced by the Treasurer must not exceed five times the ordinary annual revenue of the Local Authority, unless the net revenue from the undertaking for which the loan is raised is sufficient to pay the interest and annual instalments for the repayment of the loan.

Before borrowing by the sale of debentures, permission must be obtained from the Governor, and opportunity must be given for taking a poll of the ratepayers, which may be demanded by owners of rateable land having in the aggregate twenty votes. The amount which may be borrowed on overdraft must not exceed the ordinary revenue of the Local Authority for the year then last past.

(ix) *Tramways.*—Upon a petition by ratepayers representing not less than one-third of all the votes, the Council may apply to the Governor for the constitution of a Tramway Area. The question whether such area be constituted must be referred to a poll if a counter petition of ratepayers holding in the aggregate twenty votes be presented. The Tramway Area is placed under the control of the Local Authority, or if it is not included wholly within the area of one Authority, under a joint Local Authority. Loans not exceeding £5,000 per mile of tramway may be granted by the Treasurer, or money may be raised by debentures. A Tramway rate may be levied, and in valuing lands for such rate the enhancement of value which the tramway when constructed will effect is to be included in the valuation. Any surplus after payment of expenses, interest, and instalment of loan is to be paid in the first place to a sinking fund until the loan is paid off, then towards the repayment of all tramway rates with 4 per cent. interest, and thereafter into the local or common fund.

(x) *Agricultural Drainage.*—Upon petition presented to a Local Authority by the ratepayers rated as owners in respect of land situated within a watershed, the Local Authority is required to appoint a proper person to prepare a scheme of drainage of such watershed, and a valuer to determine the amount of improvement which such proposed scheme would effect. The money necessary for carrying out the scheme may be raised either by separate rates on the lands affected, or by a loan from the Treasury repayable within 30 years.

(xi) *Joint Action.*—A Joint Local Authority may be constituted for the following purposes:—(a) the formation and maintenance of boundary roads and bridges and main roads, (b) boundary ferries, (c) sewerage and drainage works, (d) tramways, (e) eradication of noxious weeds, (f) prevention and destruction of pests, (g) establishment and maintenance of pounds and omnibus services, (h) administrative purposes, and (i) public works. A Joint Local Authority is constituted by the Governor, after the proposed work or

undertaking has been reported on by an inspector. The area included under its jurisdiction and the composition of the Board are also determined by the Governor. The representatives are elected by the several Local Authorities concerned from among their members. A poll of ratepayers may be demanded, and if three-fifths of the votes are cast against the constitution of the Joint Local Authority no action shall be taken. The expenses of a Joint Authority are defrayed proportionately by the Local Authorities concerned, but the amount must not exceed a sum equivalent to twopence in the pound of the unimproved value of the rateable land within the area of the Joint Local Authority.

10. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—In the following tables are shewn separately (i) the area, estimated population, number of electors, estimated number of dwellings, and length of roads in (a) Municipalities from 1860 to 1879, Municipal Boroughs and Shires from 1880 to 1902, and Cities and Towns from 1903 to 1917, exclusive of the City of Brisbane; and (b) Divisions for the years 1881 to 1902 and Shires from 1903 to 1917; (ii) the revenue and expenditure (a) of Municipalities from 1860 to 1879, of Municipal Boroughs and Municipal Shires from 1880 to 1902; and of Cities and Towns from 1903 to 1917, exclusive of the City of Brisbane; and (b) of Divisions from 1881 to 1902, and of Shires from 1903 to 1917; and (iii) the annual value, unimproved capital value, assets, liabilities, and outstanding loans from Government (a) of Municipalities from 1860 to 1879; (b) of Municipal Boroughs and Municipal Shires from 1880 to 1902; (c) of Cities and Towns from 1903 to 1917, exclusive of the City of Brisbane; (d) of Divisions from 1881 to 1902; and (e) of Shires from 1903 to 1917.

Details as to outstanding loans other than those due to Government are not available over a series of years, but at the end of 1917 they amounted to £353,736. Prior to 1884 outstanding loans are not included in all cases under the heading of liabilities.

QUEENSLAND.—MUNICIPALITIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS (EXCLUSIVE OF BRISBANE).—AREA, POPULATION, ETC., 1860 TO 1917.

Year ending 31st December.	Number of—			Area.	Estimated Population	Number of Electors.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Length of Roads.
	Municipalities (1860-1879); Municipal Boroughs (1880-1902); Cities (1903-1917).	Municipal Shires (1880-1902); Towns (1903-1917).						

MUNICIPALITIES.

	No.	No.	Sq. Mls.	No.	No.	No.	Miles.
1860	1	..	..	..	960	..	..
1861	5	..	..	..	1,158	..	..
1862	6	..	..	..	1,656	..	..
1863	7	..	..	..	2,126	..	..
1864	9	..	..	..	3,382	..	..
1865	9	..	..	..	4,802	..	..
1866	10	..	..	..	4,750	..	..
1867	12	..	126	21,271	5,711	5,447	..
1868	13	..	126	24,535	6,022	5,209	..
1869	15	..	133	25,073	5,899	5,480	513
1870	15	..	199	27,093	5,807	5,882	521
1871	15	..	216	27,584	7,126	6,126	517
1872	16	..	240	29,624	6,703	6,947	613
1873	16	..	240	32,448	6,987	6,780	552
1874	15	..	228	31,748	7,130	6,649	505
1875	15	..	228	34,711	7,673	7,213	505
1876	15	..	229	37,083	7,864	7,921	542
1877	17	..	249	44,358	8,759	9,137	564
1878	17	..	249	44,855	7,087	9,505	568
1879	17	..	249	46,465	5,246	9,779	563

QUEENSLAND.—MUNICIPALITIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS (EXCLUSIVE OF BRISBANE).—AREA, POPULATION, ETC., 1860 TO 1917—*continued.*

Year ending 31st December.	Number of—		Area.	Estimated Population	Number of Electors.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Length of Roads.
	Municipalities (1860-1879); Municipal Boroughs (1880-1902); Cities (1903-1917).	Municipal Shires (1880-1902); Towns (1903-1917).					

MUNICIPALITIES, MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS, AND MUNICIPAL SHIRES.

	No.	No.	Sq. Mls.	No.	No.	No.	Miles.
1880	20	2	*234	*55,331	*6,717	*11,030	*594
1881	20	2	231	63,271	6,846	12,732	*612
1882	20	2	231	66,222	7,231	14,257	699
1883	21	2	262	70,544	8,392	15,042	746
1884	22	3	337	78,409	9,348	18,146	866
1885	23	3	374	89,680	10,236	17,896	999
1886	23	3	352	95,782	11,068	19,282	1,038
1887	24	2	325	107,534	11,865	22,408	918
1888	26	5	382	139,210	16,688	27,659	1,183
1889	27	7	398	127,971	18,470	30,550	1,254
1890	28	7	402	155,897	19,751	30,249	1,256
1891	28	7	417	142,511	18,836	32,148	1,294
1892	29	6	412	145,137	17,715	32,918	1,302
1893	29	6	412	155,747	16,570	32,910	1,302
1894	30	6	441	161,048	17,585	33,067	1,377
1895	29	6	429	161,278	18,554	33,425	1,414
1896	29	6	429	163,412	18,995	34,163	1,405
1897	29	6	429	170,259	20,152	35,364	1,410
1898	29	6	427	172,850	20,192	36,315	1,388
1899	29	6	427	177,582	21,209	36,744	1,389
1900	29	6	427	180,690	22,239	37,515	1,425
1901	29	6	399	175,918	22,976	33,771	1,435
1902	30	7	920	198,858	26,278	39,080	1,608

CITIES AND TOWNS.

1903	3	29	356	170,186	22,210	32,650	1,178
1904	5	29	348	184,955	47,083	35,492	1,266
1905	7	27	349	187,230	48,100	36,413	1,266
1906	7	27	349	189,664	47,673	36,957	1,266
1907	7	27	349	194,419	46,040	37,240	1,317
1908	7	27	349	198,946	46,345	38,370	1,420
1909	8	25	379	204,353	47,559	37,966	1,357
1910	8	24	359	209,993	49,407	39,010	1,372
1911	8	24	359	192,166	50,431	40,283	1,374
1912	8	24	360	210,489	50,316	42,768	1,404
1913	9	27	398	233,620	61,719	50,340	1,542
1914	9	28	413	239,540	61,685	52,553	1,573
1915	9	27	394	248,554	60,783	54,460	1,544
1916	9	27	390	254,208	63,817	52,171	1,562
1917	9	25	400	281,082	70,887	51,241	1,981

* Exclusive of Municipal Shires.

QUEENSLAND.—DIVISIONS AND SHIRES.—AREA, POPULATION, ELECTORS, AND DWELLINGS, 1881 TO 1917.

Year ending 31st December.	Number of Divisions or Shires.	Area.	Estimated Population.	Number of Electors.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.
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DIVISIONS.

	No.	Sq. Miles.	No.	No.	No.
1881	76	430,904	131,675	30,301	23,439
1882	77	457,424	143,177	33,029	25,913
1883	80	554,333	149,159	37,106	29,409
1884	85	555,546	157,625	40,760	32,263
1885	89	553,586	175,511	49,139	36,660
1886	91	606,089	195,532	54,418	39,282
1887	103	607,767	200,038	54,258	41,045
1888	102	661,956	192,894	59,615	41,457
1889	105	663,012	196,995	57,469	41,313
1890	113	663,033	211,297	63,097	46,090
1891	116	667,832	221,975	61,571	46,062
1892	117	667,847	218,506	62,592	49,218
1893	117	667,837	221,942	66,692	50,044
1894	117	667,808	225,703	68,850	52,806
1895	117	667,821	232,515	71,973	52,622
1896	117	667,821	239,668	73,576	53,490
1897	117	667,821	242,934	74,586	55,190
1898	117	667,823	252,817	75,336	57,800
1899	118	667,823	264,078	78,768	58,660
1900	120	667,823	269,795	82,087	60,507
1901	120	667,851	296,639	82,320	61,805
1902	122	667,329	267,077	80,743	59,845

SHIRES.

1903	127	667,891	290,009	90,607	66,224
1904	125	667,898	271,529	87,003	63,687
1905	125	667,898	290,576	89,896	64,844
1906	126	669,901	306,212	92,792	68,211
1907	126	669,901	318,336	94,839	67,666
1908	126	669,901	333,619	96,853	72,219
1909	128	669,870	344,752	103,931	75,587
1910	131	669,890	358,085	108,702	78,704
1911	133	669,890	368,292	111,477	79,519
1912	139	669,528	393,172	116,538	84,709
1913	140	669,490	399,305	120,045	86,464
1914	144	669,476	411,093	126,695	88,987
1915	147	669,494	428,007	126,309	91,991
1916	149	669,499	420,377	131,660	93,774
1917	139	669,488	409,845	130,524	90,563

QUEENSLAND.—MUNICIPALITIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS (EXCLUSIVE OF BRISBANE).—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1860 TO 1917.

Year ending 31st Decem-ber.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates, General, Special, and Separate.	From Govern-ment.	Other.	Total.	Adminis-tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
MUNICIPALITIES.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1860 ..	682	500	200	1,382	394	1,342	56	1,792
1861 ..	1,876	4,427	121	6,424	..	..	..	9,047
1862 ..	3,794	8,962	2,417	15,173	..	..	..	23,944
1863 ..	4,806	4,371	9,523	18,700	..	..	..	24,797
1864 ..	5,812	18,086	2,400	26,298	..	..	..	26,165
1865 ..	9,002	27,613	2,842	39,457	..	..	..	35,660
1866 ..	9,914	13,061	2,136	25,111	..	..	..	25,846
1867 ..	*	8,317	16,623	24,940	..	..	..	21,746
1868 ..	*	9,622	15,288	24,910	..	..	..	25,084
1869 ..	9,050	5,338	4,770	19,158	5,319	12,627	4,529	22,475
1870 ..	8,120	6,035	6,035	20,190	4,734	11,158	5,058	20,950
1871 ..	7,744	14,522	6,915	29,181	4,292	14,664	8,559	27,515
1872 ..	8,869	13,880	8,000	30,749	4,275	17,045	7,823	29,143
1873 ..	8,453	15,649	17,302	41,404	4,409	21,175	10,421	36,005
1874 ..	7,901	19,012	7,507	34,420	4,259	25,143	6,618	36,020
1875 ..	8,917	36,201	9,533	54,651	4,368	24,189	17,933	46,490
1876 ..	10,134	5,013	11,657	26,804	4,802	23,984	11,941	40,727
1877 ..	15,107	27,505	10,544	53,156	6,755	31,245	14,060	52,060
1878 ..	16,739	29,124	11,529	57,392	7,471	27,545	20,011	55,027
1879 ..	16,525	31,256	18,966	66,747	7,677	37,603	15,633	60,913

MUNICIPALITIES, MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS, AND MUNICIPAL SHIRES.

1880 ..	17,517	25,758	19,348	62,623	7,263	38,368	24,023	69,654
1881 ..	26,698	23,354	19,809	69,861	8,714	43,223	21,914	73,851
1882 ..	33,366	31,637	21,177	86,180	10,311	60,647	30,834	101,792
1883 ..	42,078	32,939	30,285	105,302	11,280	67,060	30,907	109,247
1884 ..	35,599	33,985	51,044	120,628	14,713	72,355	36,589	123,657
1885 ..	42,152	35,868	41,993	120,013	14,097	63,771	39,672	117,540
1886 ..	49,612	41,935	33,311	124,858	16,738	72,389	51,453	140,580
1887 ..	50,579	50,146	45,020	145,745	14,711	64,533	60,697	139,941
1888 ..	77,348	81,833	80,511	239,692	19,533	150,601	60,576	230,710
1889 ..	89,986	94,228	76,892	261,106	23,128	180,170	68,015	271,313
1890 ..	95,165	108,533	66,217	269,915	23,832	167,514	100,353	291,699
1891 ..	96,946	40,015	44,430	181,391	21,258	118,199	68,400	207,857
1892 ..	91,701	42,338	38,218	172,257	19,894	84,654	66,406	170,954
1893 ..	83,746	26,407	39,404	149,557	17,461	81,097	54,534	153,092
1894 ..	87,397	19,860	65,326	172,583	16,101	62,956	79,371	158,428
1895 ..	86,679	21,472	42,910	151,061	15,776	72,032	50,497	138,305
1896 ..	88,363	26,112	45,570	160,045	15,837	91,719	51,463	159,019
1897 ..	91,933	25,904	30,368	148,205	16,192	85,852	46,692	148,736
1898 ..	91,398	27,524	71,738	190,660	15,600	93,344	54,235	163,179
1899 ..	101,152	21,560	78,374	201,086	16,771	127,162	50,979	194,912
1900 ..	109,483	33,572	153,257	296,312	19,423	168,329	123,875	311,627
1901 ..	124,198	38,226	59,536	221,960	19,027	144,345	65,751	229,123
1902 ..	132,368	12,804	69,316	214,488	19,817	134,429	59,792	214,038

* Included in other revenue.

QUEENSLAND.—MUNICIPALITIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS (EXCLUSIVE OF BRISBANE).—REVENUE, ETC., 1860 TO 1917—*continued.*

Year ending 31st December.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates, General, Special, and Separate.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Administration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
CITIES AND TOWNS.								
1903 ..	£ 130,137	£ 7,860	£ 54,231	£ 192,228	£ 19,008	£ 113,448	£ 67,471	£ 199,927
1904 ..	148,073	1,115	45,453	194,641	19,855	105,095	73,632	198,582
1905 ..	149,762	671	76,421	226,854	19,030	116,175	90,898	226,103
1906 ..	152,125	504	50,686	203,315	19,199	110,583	69,466	199,248
1907 ..	159,103	2,826	43,549	205,478	19,153	124,846	55,995	199,994
1908 ..	167,107	2,122	48,534	217,763	19,298	144,386	59,777	223,461
1909 ..	172,968	902	52,715	226,585	18,516	93,453	117,120	229,089
1910 ..	142,193	2,565	114,162	258,920	19,481	106,188	130,598	256,267
1911 ..	159,192	2,996	125,597	287,785	23,094	142,002	140,652	305,748
1912 ..	166,204	2,795	150,303	319,302	25,322	174,675	146,621	346,618
1913 ..	198,923	1,984	143,684	344,591	31,360	170,983	150,488	352,831
1914 ..	213,542	2,500	173,650	389,692	32,509	216,577	153,481	402,567
1915 ..	222,770	11,078	170,663	404,511	33,026	212,687	166,236	411,949
1916 ..	231,902	798	174,954	407,654	37,683	209,120	166,778	413,581
1917 ..	251,723	1,195	194,654	447,572	42,428	234,618	188,029	465,075

QUEENSLAND.—DIVISIONS AND SHIRES.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1880 TO 1917.

Year ending 31st December.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates—General, Special, and Separate.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Administration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
DIVISIONS.								
1880 ..	£ 23,584	£ 31,063	£ 2,788	£ 57,435	£ 10,188	£ 20,394	£ 7,194	£ 37,776
1881 ..	37,400	101,863	5,578	144,841	15,558	86,198	9,719	111,475
1882 ..	39,891	82,199	10,552	132,642	18,398	94,558	10,913	123,869
1883 ..	51,056	94,148	8,749	153,953	21,026	129,734	13,526	164,286
1884 ..	57,487	122,103	41,661	221,251	27,630	161,587	15,682	204,899
1885 ..	69,604	121,373	33,320	224,297	25,671	176,563	25,435	227,669
1886 ..	81,264	198,495	29,376	309,135	26,267	197,625	28,366	252,258
1887 ..	90,583	158,356	42,116	291,055	28,419	261,287	34,152	323,858
1888 ..	81,039	165,468	60,390	306,897	32,296	220,112	35,644	288,052
1889 ..	93,451	169,995	32,784	296,230	31,174	216,978	38,945	287,097
1890 ..	99,783	187,768	42,762	330,313	35,012	256,025	48,245	339,282
1891 ..	106,511	103,204	27,779	237,494	33,250	149,863	41,130	224,243
1892 ..	100,731	98,338	14,229	213,298	30,816	136,645	34,862	202,323
1893 ..	94,280	67,338	20,010	181,628	29,306	119,814	30,254	179,374
1894 ..	100,163	35,025	16,098	151,286	27,395	101,095	27,667	156,157
1895 ..	99,076	40,480	19,698	159,254	26,890	98,547	31,011	156,448
1896 ..	103,487	41,740	20,947	166,174	25,636	108,254	25,736	159,626
1897 ..	106,573	38,589	34,009	179,171	27,026	118,553	30,170	175,749
1898 ..	115,201	38,653	39,826	193,680	28,316	125,042	46,271	199,629
1899 ..	117,002	50,961	51,708	219,671	30,394	150,321	34,605	215,320
1900 ..	122,026	66,628	82,647	271,301	31,532	187,552	42,525	261,609
1901 ..	134,301	69,473	126,525	330,299	34,982	233,251	46,971	315,204
1902 ..	135,710	40,498	130,261	306,469	34,654	209,607	50,035	294,296

QUEENSLAND.—DIVISIONS AND SHIRES.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1880 TO 1917—*continued.*

Year ending 31st December.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates, General, Special, and Separate.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
SHIRES.								
1903 ..	£ 148,127	£ 20,681	£ 25,921	£ 194,729	£ 32,861	£ 132,135	£ 42,774	£ 207,770
1904 ..	160,760	2,057	18,367	181,184	31,838	109,393	44,108	185,339
1905 ..	160,122	1,075	29,641	190,838	32,753	107,934	39,770	180,457
1906 ..	170,617	1,136	26,598	198,351	33,359	131,571	50,791	215,721
1907 ..	187,397	2,523	29,539	219,459	34,311	141,252	44,095	219,658
1908 ..	202,722	3,691	50,141	256,514	33,810	187,346	49,532	270,688
1909 ..	222,537	4,372	44,513	271,422	37,586	152,701	64,526	254,813
1910 ..	233,464	11,364	69,150	313,978	39,092	189,874	76,144	305,110
1911 ..	272,330	9,461	110,101	391,892	42,561	249,481	85,907	377,949
1912 ..	289,850	8,530	108,839	407,219	51,612	279,972	100,399	431,983
1913 ..	324,267	10,875	122,853	457,995	25,760	300,690	145,046	471,496
1914 ..	352,794	7,358	140,394	500,546	64,789	345,405	107,989	518,183
1915 ..	371,323	5,929	137,520	514,772	67,485	344,369	122,127	533,981
1916 ..	393,932	3,666	133,286	530,884	82,240	317,500	133,996	533,736
1917 ..	432,842	2,726	137,121	572,689	86,112	345,261	123,891	555,264

QUEENSLAND.—MUNICIPALITIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS (EXCLUSIVE OF
BRISBANE).—VALUATIONS, ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS,
1860 TO 1917.

Year ending 31st December.	Annual Value.	Unimproved Capital Value.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans from Government.
MUNICIPALITIES.					
1860 ..	£ 25,000	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..
1861 ..	61,357	..	..	..	..
1862 ..	85,071	..	..	..	..
1863 ..	115,227	..	..	..	..
1864 ..	141,021	..	..	..	..
1865 ..	187,763	..	..	..	..
1866 ..	230,487	..	..	..	..
1867 ..	103,504	665,998	..	..	..
1868 ..	98,178	709,114	..	..	..
1869 ..	223,904	2,050,412	8,098	2,242	14,778
1870 ..	221,167	2,042,322	2,806	3,466	13,636
1871 ..	230,830	2,115,508	3,914	2,638	19,335
1872 ..	231,850	2,415,752	6,822	3,692	27,586
1873 ..	236,450	2,483,173	11,171	12,331	36,521
1874 ..	248,694	2,233,263	13,843	7,619	56,873
1875 ..	257,027	2,569,594	20,074	17,879	57,629
1876 ..	382,207	2,868,847	14,836	21,628	65,647
1877 ..	314,904	2,981,435	20,880	57,123	75,412
1878 ..	313,520	3,075,992	31,053	66,268	86,852
1879 ..	316,791	3,067,107	36,956	60,043	98,541

QUEENSLAND.—MUNICIPALITIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS (EXCLUSIVE OF BRISBANE).—VALUATIONS, ASSETS, ETC., 1860 TO 1917—*continued.*

Year ending 31st December.	Annual Value.	Unimproved Capital Value.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Oustanding Loans from Government.
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MUNICIPALITIES, MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS, AND MUNICIPAL SHIRES.

	£	£	£	£	£
1880	351,352*	3,520,877*	114,420*	101,622*	155,368*
1881	401,368	4,312,827	144,172*	160,076*	230,157*
1882	430,128	4,771,226	166,265	293,600	272,212
1883	500,410	6,054,655	281,037	334,843	302,301
1884	603,679	7,032,739	246,401	207,425	177,868
1885	685,307	8,380,550	232,546	232,635	188,462
1886	756,997	9,119,588	281,356	239,127	193,625
1887	845,507	10,598,611	308,355	235,184	197,084
1888	1,099,503	15,183,019	350,736	306,986	256,315
1889	1,257,271	18,152,073	373,014	339,871	271,986
1890	1,275,490	18,787,871	579,016	451,387	353,739
1891 .. ..	..	13,871,122	566,424	452,884	336,488
1892 .. ..	..	11,963,018	579,603	461,087	364,696
1893 .. ..	..	9,846,224	589,778	474,234	307,275
1894 .. ..	..	9,089,865	557,530	421,795	341,940
1895 .. ..	..	8,870,954	563,258	411,388	343,879
1896 .. ..	..	8,748,226	505,342	344,916	266,079
1897 .. ..	..	8,639,057	506,564	352,598	277,903
1898 .. ..	..	8,608,887	501,172	351,015	279,413
1899 .. ..	..	8,653,634	525,847	399,731	295,150
1900 .. ..	..	8,744,708	565,767	487,829	275,422
1901 .. ..	..	8,866,924	679,634	561,456	309,289
1902 .. ..	..	9,482,862	684,729	557,316	333,893

CITIES AND TOWNS.

1903 .. ..	..	8,007,453	653,278	532,866	307,416
1904 .. ..	..	8,407,419	636,570	504,831	280,009
1905 .. ..	..	8,108,469	659,356	542,684	274,250
1906 .. ..	..	7,852,705	672,201	548,646	303,087
1907 .. ..	..	7,875,938	674,605	530,682	299,463
1908 .. ..	..	7,886,857	747,446	596,773	254,227
1909 .. ..	..	7,820,052	727,006	625,743	229,730
1910 .. ..	..	7,925,422	766,496	572,369	220,620
1911 .. ..	..	8,322,134	765,641	562,819	194,011
1912 .. ..	..	8,553,567	765,492	612,745	199,523
1913 .. ..	..	9,476,368	815,718	668,368	213,560
1914 .. ..	..	9,692,874	870,754	717,610	224,008
1915 .. ..	..	10,013,435	899,678	733,695	235,015
1916 .. ..	..	9,990,995	943,053	754,363	245,283
1917 .. ..	..	10,408,695	986,625	781,769	250,228

* Exclusive of Municipal Shires.

QUEENSLAND.—DIVISIONS AND SHIRES.—VALUATIONS, ASSETS, LIABILITIES,
AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1881 TO 1917.

Year ending 31st December.	Annual Value.	Unimproved Capital Value.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans from Government.
DIVISIONS.					
	£	£	£	£	£
1881	868,577	16,803,974	..	..	..
1882	965,879	18,355,936	..	..	..
1883	1,197,319	21,988,708	..	..	28,301
1884	1,378,640	26,240,026	104,206	76,146	54,366
1885	1,709,979	28,784,343	112,322	86,518	71,052
1886	1,819,738	33,927,105	134,665	98,716	77,870
1887	1,812,562	32,168,540	143,114	119,632	93,490
1888	1,848,295	28,478,594	147,951	140,445	115,632
1889	2,315,255	29,468,270	209,308	186,390	146,499
1890	1,975,815	31,881,150	222,039	207,637	166,899
1891 .. ..	..	29,414,191	226,501	202,706	165,023
1892 .. ..	..	26,763,770	229,893	196,726	168,340
1893 .. ..	..	26,836,146	183,920	149,908	127,667
1894 .. ..	..	26,763,888	209,131	178,538	162,815
1895 .. ..	..	26,142,791	176,255	143,773	128,519
1896 .. ..	..	26,537,505	179,661	153,692	135,070
1897 .. ..	..	26,610,736	210,488	193,054	148,639
1898 .. ..	..	27,122,340	230,868	221,446	197,102
1899 .. ..	..	27,681,447	271,475	284,041	256,334
1900 .. ..	..	28,135,052	328,544	343,572	296,984
1901 .. ..	..	29,108,715	394,306	392,180	346,364
1902 .. ..	..	27,838,438	415,952	404,157	343,914
SHIRES.					
1903 .. ..	..	29,603,766	280,607	188,920	152,862
1904 .. ..	..	28,786,043	229,843	141,481	108,753
1905 .. ..	..	27,948,597	250,052	168,692	134,894
1906 .. ..	..	29,197,808	254,363	158,749	113,550
1907 .. ..	..	29,977,860	259,519	145,476	100,951
1908 .. ..	..	31,279,792	277,086	164,662	111,754
1909 .. ..	..	33,677,538	301,976	165,383	111,740
1910 .. ..	..	36,023,390	331,382	167,338	116,456
1911 .. ..	..	38,482,811	367,078	185,819	127,078
1912 .. ..	..	40,365,614	426,694	226,183	141,287
1913 .. ..	..	41,272,641	467,182	296,519	203,109
1914 .. ..	..	44,596,193	455,476	256,813	159,359
1915 .. ..	..	45,622,388	499,390	306,252	178,635
1916 .. ..	..	45,919,033	552,750	324,104	190,752
1917 .. ..	..	45,276,512	567,438	306,294	181,862

(B) City of Brisbane.

1. **General.**—As already noted, the City of Brisbane is subject to the same provisions of the various Municipal Acts as other Cities.

Since 1893 the City of Brisbane has raised loans on debentures instead of borrowing from the Colonial Treasury, and the amounts of these loans, details of which are not available for each year, are included in the liabilities.

2. **Revenue, Expenditure, &c.**—In the following tables are given particulars for the City of Brisbane of (i) the area, estimated population, number of electors, estimated number of dwellings, and length of roads; (ii) the revenue and expenditure; and (iii) the annual value, unimproved capital value, assets, liabilities, and outstanding loans from Government for the years 1860 to 1917. At the end of 1917 the amount outstanding for debentures, apart from money owing to the Government, was £620,451.

QUEENSLAND.—CITY OF BRISBANE.—AREA, POPULATION, ETC., 1860 TO 1917.

Year ending 31st December.				Area.	Estimated Population.	Number of Electors.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Length of Roads.
				Sq. Mls.	No.	No.	No.	Miles.
1860	..	..	..	..	..	1,114	..	..
1861	..	..	..	..	..	1,132	..	..
1862	..	..	..	..	..	1,375	..	..
1863	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..
1864	..	..	..	..	..	2,965	..	..
1865	..	..	..	..	..	3,210	..	..
1866	..	..	..	..	..	3,210	..	..
1867	..	..	..	..	12,000	3,000	3,200	..
1868	..	..	..	..	14,000	3,500	3,522	..
1869	..	..	..	3½	14,265	3,975	2,950	47
1870	..	..	..	3½	14,265	4,132	2,983	47
1871	..	..	..	3½	15,002	4,217	2,998	47
1872	..	..	..	3½	15,002	4,523	3,083	47
1873	..	..	..	3½	15,002	4,523	3,083	47
1874	..	..	..	3	20,000	4,181	3,200	46
1875	..	..	..	3	22,000	4,455	3,400	58
1876	..	..	..	3	23,000	4,191	4,400	59
1877	..	..	..	3	23,000	4,500	4,650	58
1878	..	..	..	3	24,603	4,598	4,670	58
1879	..	..	..	3	26,000	4,598	4,720	58
1880	..	..	..	3	26,000	4,098	4,800	58
1881	..	..	..	3	23,001	4,524	5,000	58
1882	..	..	..	3	23,001	4,910	5,080	58
1883	..	..	..	3	23,001	5,116	5,200	58
1884	..	..	..	3	23,001	5,606	5,500	58
1885	..	..	..	3	23,001	5,863	5,750	65
1886	..	..	..	3	32,567	5,546	6,000	65
1887	..	..	..	3	32,567	6,154	6,300	65
1888	..	..	..	2½	28,451	5,521	5,845	58
1889	..	..	..	2½	28,533	5,832	5,950	58
1890	..	..	..	2½	28,529	5,378	6,150	52
1891	..	..	..	2½	25,889	5,514	6,200	52
1892	..	..	..	2½	25,889	5,245	6,200	52
1893	..	..	..	2½	25,889	4,621	6,200	52
1894	..	..	..	2½	25,889	4,747	6,200	52
1895	..	..	..	2½	25,889	5,222	6,200	52
1896	..	..	..	2½	28,055	5,492	6,250	52
1897	..	..	..	2½	27,747	5,754	6,270	52
1898	..	..	..	2½	25,425	6,331	5,085	52
1899	..	..	..	2½	26,325	6,442	5,265	52
1900	..	..	..	2½	27,600	6,728	5,520	52
1901	..	..	..	2½	28,953	6,546	4,870	52
1902	..	..	..	2½	28,125	7,199	5,125	52
1903	..	..	..	5½	37,148	8,499	6,427	83
1904	..	..	..	5½	37,442	4,432	6,439	83
1905	..	..	..	5½	37,442	5,128	6,444	83
1906	..	..	..	5½	37,442	5,126	6,500	83
1907	..	..	..	5½	37,442	4,942	8,617	85
1908	..	..	..	5½	37,442	5,236	8,637	85
1909	..	..	..	5½	37,442	5,262	8,627	85
1910	..	..	..	5½	37,442	5,392	6,515	85
1911	..	..	..	5½	39,917	5,401	6,576	85
1912	..	..	..	5½	40,254	5,668	6,652	92
1913	..	..	..	5½	40,254	5,830	6,769	92
1914	..	..	..	5½	40,254	6,181	7,354	92
1915	..	..	..	5½	40,887	5,770	7,517	92
1916	..	..	..	5½	40,887	5,866	7,054	92
1917	..	..	..	5½	39,368	5,986	7,539	92

QUEENSLAND.—CITY OF BRISBANE.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1860 TO 1917.

Year ending 31st Decem- ber.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates. General, Special, and Separate.	From Govern- ment.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1860 ..	3,269	1,694	100	5,063	..	..	..	4,589
1861 ..	1,469	2,526	483	4,478	..	..	..	14,788
1862 ..	2,625	5,825	1,092	9,542	..	..	..	12,634
1863 ..	3,503	3,164	2,342	9,009	..	..	..	9,724
1864 ..	5,022	3,014	4,536	12,572	..	..	..	12,572
1865 ..	7,441	3,720	3,057	14,218	..	..	..	15,115
1866 ..	6,853	6,218	2,943	16,014	..	..	..	14,468
1867 ..	*	2,363	8,180	10,543	..	..	..	17,076
1868 ..	*	1,178	7,844	9,022	..	..	..	8,421
1869 ..	4,993	1,800	3,776	10,569	1,210	6,840	1,051	9,101
1870 ..	3,773	..	3,760	7,533	1,282	2,543	5,661	9,486
1871 ..	3,790	1,600	3,976	9,366	1,396	4,139	3,354	8,889
1872 ..	4,497	1,125	4,168	9,790	1,516	4,120	4,112	9,748
1873 ..	5,348	3,242	4,774	13,364	1,178	5,530	6,953	13,661
1874 ..	7,455	4,389	6,963	18,807	1,147	6,156	10,215	17,518
1875 ..	8,095	12,792	11,466	32,353	1,377	7,210	24,082	32,669
1876 ..	8,941	534	13,287	22,762	1,644	7,480	13,424	22,548
1877 ..	10,277	24,256	11,397	45,930	1,805	21,824	18,110	41,739
1878 ..	11,131	23,777	5,951	40,859	1,892	26,141	18,179	46,212
1879 ..	11,602	14,317	6,420	32,339	2,369	23,618	9,031	35,018
1880 ..	13,492	20,602	7,292	41,386	2,207	30,786	8,101	41,094
1881 ..	14,279	22,622	8,492	45,393	3,101	31,296	11,094	45,491
1882 ..	17,274	12,269	8,151	37,694	3,179	24,469	9,852	37,500
1883 ..	20,394	12,584	12,116	45,094	3,322	28,357	11,917	43,596
1884 ..	21,316	15,997	53,650	90,963	4,008	61,035	22,623	87,666
1885 ..	38,306	17,280	52,216	107,802	4,384	100,025	16,545	120,954
1886 ..	46,903	33,211	89,271	169,385	5,167	160,143	26,682	191,992
1887 ..	55,994	41,407	45,792	143,193	5,661	112,366	20,873	138,900
1888 ..	48,488	27,711	31,649	107,848	3,924	82,540	25,788	112,252
1889 ..	54,406	24,377	25,082	103,865	4,366	87,766	33,529	125,661
1890 ..	57,110	27,515	46,841	131,466	4,138	86,024	24,751	114,913
1891 ..	50,123	16,034	22,193	88,350	4,071	73,157	21,441	98,669
1892 ..	44,096	16,834	18,692	79,622	3,589	54,162	19,619	77,370
1893 ..	35,583	11,012	30,278	76,873	3,652	58,088	15,172	76,912
1894 ..	35,446	6,532	198,908	240,886	3,596	50,545	137,773	191,914
1895 ..	33,282	7,165	60,486	100,933	3,649	43,809	49,895	97,353
1896 ..	32,976	6,871	17,009	56,856	3,533	48,126	14,074	65,733
1897 ..	33,300	6,713	56,869	96,882	3,931	56,795	13,771	74,497
1898 ..	32,792	7,682	62,414	102,888	3,569	119,642	20,118	143,329
1899 ..	37,319	4,378	18,676	60,373	3,946	46,901	21,589	72,436
1900 ..	36,969	17,229	18,812	73,010	4,005	45,826	30,119	79,950
1901 ..	47,306	9,352	24,677	81,335	3,465	55,876	16,924	76,265
1902 ..	53,752	6,548	20,549	80,849	4,147	55,226	27,607	86,980
1903 ..	61,838	3,391	25,071	90,300	5,112	70,949	28,457	104,518
1904 ..	68,059	..	30,503	98,562	7,318	59,005	27,287	93,610
1905 ..	66,521	..	19,135	85,656	5,876	59,104	30,563	95,543
1906 ..	65,044	..	16,080	81,124	4,807	50,567	31,219	86,593
1907 ..	67,845	..	16,486	84,331	5,150	49,041	30,854	85,045
1908 ..	66,515	170	18,075	84,760	5,716	52,368	29,607	87,691
1909 ..	74,465	..	19,413	93,878	6,152	53,269	42,591	102,012
1910 ..	68,051	200	36,201	104,452	6,410	55,661	40,525	102,596
1911 ..	80,942	200	60,913	142,055	8,729	74,310	41,863	124,902
1912 ..	94,255	200	44,430	138,885	5,220	115,263	25,714	146,197
1913 ..	95,363	200	43,196	138,759	5,556	125,043	25,562	156,161
1914 ..	110,571	200	44,793	155,564	6,256	190,837	45,090	242,183
1915 ..	109,656	200	43,457	153,313	6,527	184,980	36,254	227,761
1916 ..	120,338	200	47,740	168,278	12,705	171,508	39,747	223,960
1917 ..	123,449	200	51,259	174,908	13,751	127,902	41,500	183,153

* Included in other revenue.

QUEENSLAND.—CITY OF BRISBANE.—VALUATIONS, ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1860 TO 1917.

Year ending 31st December.	Annual Value.	Unimproved Capital Value.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans from Government.
	£	£	£	£	£
1860	47,251	..	..	..	..
1861	52,550	..	..	..	..
1862	64,791	..	..	..	..
1863	89,487	..	..	..	..
1864	115,857	..	..	..	..
1865	148,819	..	..	..	..
1866	132,599	..	..	..	..
1867	94,534	945,534	..	..	..
1868	92,125	644,875	..	..	..
1869	85,209	852,090	1,490	1,000	..
1870	83,315	833,150	..	10,000	..
1871	81,635	816,350	14	10,000	..
1872	94,060	940,600	56	10,000	..
1873	110,407	1,104,070	..	10,000	..
1874	110,407	1,104,070	244,149	154,560	151,827
1875	155,937	1,559,370	246,963	155,348	152,550
1876	168,445	1,684,450	246,974	154,396	152,408
1877	200,000	2,000,000	62,378	51,245	45,747
1878	204,836	2,048,360	60,607	47,572	46,409
1879	223,612	2,236,120	64,104	52,669	47,896
1880	224,160	2,241,600	74,622	59,882	55,860
1881	231,203	2,890,038	101,331	91,318	84,362
1882	281,400	3,517,500	101,242	86,112	85,059
1883	320,579	4,007,238	248,599	83,629	81,691
1884	339,172	4,239,650	267,284	111,963	103,845
1885	430,598	5,382,243	292,944	163,912	134,852
1886	571,031	7,138,000	304,058	244,499	198,829
1887	558,278	7,100,000	310,179	268,957	222,307
1888	486,833	8,113,883	327,042	283,535	225,720
1889	521,090	8,684,833	616,353	212,038	146,189
1890	544,191	9,069,450	608,807	199,921	153,658
1891 .. ..	..	8,800,351	607,325	200,392	149,119
1892 .. ..	..	5,528,798	606,851	192,520	144,468
1893 .. ..	..	6,745,553	618,682	209,857	151,680
1894 .. ..	..	6,336,829	573,350	217,880	36,573
1895 .. ..	..	5,807,988	580,805	226,149	..
1896 .. ..	..	5,761,671	574,971	229,435	..
1897 .. ..	..	5,759,946	602,010	275,214	..
1898 .. ..	..	5,755,744	573,083	329,123	..
1899 .. ..	..	5,860,612	566,618	340,162	..
1900 .. ..	..	5,842,283	554,279	347,874	..
1901 .. ..	..	5,830,809	577,133	372,175	..
1902 .. ..	..	5,881,846	585,566	383,580	..
1903 .. ..	..	6,538,755	608,572	437,720	30,776
1904 .. ..	..	6,457,779	616,194	439,556	29,704
1905 .. ..	..	6,301,107	613,555	438,989	28,588
1906 .. ..	..	6,128,032	619,839	438,439	27,428
1907 .. ..	..	5,964,072	622,138	432,199	26,222
1908 .. ..	..	5,858,436	625,080	427,721	24,967
1909 .. ..	..	5,817,211	639,429	443,189	23,662
1910 .. ..	..	5,849,018	640,027	438,038	22,305
1911 .. ..	..	5,983,134	659,762	446,818	20,893
1912 .. ..	..	6,072,739	673,735	456,234	19,425
1913 .. ..	..	6,232,312	699,386	483,063	17,898
1914 .. ..	..	6,382,855	764,932	570,448	16,311
1915 .. ..	..	6,387,740	792,122	648,526	14,659
1916 .. ..	..	6,370,033	798,302	673,900	12,942
1917 .. ..	..	6,363,295	842,919	697,209	11,156

(c) Summary Tables.

1. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—The following tables give for the years 1860 to 1917 (i) the revenue and expenditure; and (ii) the annual value, unimproved capital value assets, liabilities, and outstanding loans from Government of all Local Authorities in Queensland:—

QUEENSLAND.—MUNICIPALITIES, DIVISIONS, SHIRES, ETC.—SUMMARY OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1860 TO 1917.

Year ending 31st December.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates, General, Special, and Separate.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Administration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1860 ..	3,951	2,194	300	6,445	..	..	..	6,381
1861 ..	3,345	6,953	604	10,902	..	..	..	9,047
1862 ..	6,419	14,787	3,509	24,715	..	..	..	36,578
1863 ..	8,309	7,535	11,865	27,709	..	..	..	34,521
1864 ..	10,834	21,100	6,936	38,870	..	..	..	38,737
1865 ..	16,443	31,333	5,899	53,675	..	..	..	50,775
1866 ..	16,767	19,279	5,079	41,125	..	..	..	40,314
1867 ..	*	10,680	24,803	35,483	..	..	..	38,822
1868 ..	*	10,800	24,132	34,932	..	..	..	33,505
1869 ..	14,044	7,138	8,545	29,727	6,529	19,467	5,580	31,576
1870 ..	11,893	6,035	9,795	27,723	6,016	13,701	10,719	30,436
1871 ..	11,534	16,122	10,891	38,547	5,688	18,803	11,914	36,405
1872 ..	13,366	15,006	12,167	40,539	5,791	21,165	11,935	38,891
1873 ..	13,801	18,891	22,076	54,768	5,587	26,705	17,374	49,666
1874 ..	15,357	23,400	14,470	53,227	5,406	31,299	16,833	53,538
1875 ..	17,011	48,994	20,999	87,004	5,745	31,399	42,015	79,159
1876 ..	19,075	5,547	24,944	49,566	6,446	31,464	25,365	63,275
1877 ..	25,384	51,761	21,941	99,086	8,560	53,069	32,170	93,799
1878 ..	27,870	52,901	17,480	98,251	9,363	53,686	38,190	101,239
1879 ..	28,127	45,573	25,386	99,086	10,046	61,221	24,664	95,931
1880 ..	54,593	77,423	29,428	161,444	19,658	89,548	39,318	148,524
1881 ..	78,377	147,839	33,879	260,095	27,373	160,717	42,727	230,817
1882 ..	90,531	126,105	39,880	256,516	31,888	179,674	51,599	263,161
1883 ..	113,528	139,671	51,150	304,349	35,628	225,151	56,350	317,129
1884 ..	114,402	172,085	146,355	432,842	46,351	294,977	74,894	416,222
1885 ..	150,062	174,521	127,529	452,112	44,152	340,359	81,652	466,163
1886 ..	177,779	273,641	151,958	603,378	48,172	430,157	106,501	584,830
1887 ..	197,156	249,909	132,928	579,993	48,791	438,186	115,722	602,699
1888 ..	206,875	275,012	172,550	654,437	55,753	453,253	122,008	631,014
1889 ..	237,843	288,600	134,758	661,201	58,668	484,914	140,489	684,071
1890 ..	252,058	323,816	155,820	731,694	62,982	509,563	173,349	745,894
1891 ..	253,580	159,253	94,402	507,235	58,579	341,219	130,971	530,769
1892 ..	236,528	157,510	71,139	465,177	54,299	275,461	120,887	450,647
1893 ..	213,609	104,757	89,692	408,058	50,419	258,999	99,960	409,378
1894 ..	223,006	61,417	280,332	564,755	47,092	214,596	244,811	506,499
1895 ..	219,037	69,117	123,094	411,248	46,315	214,388	131,403	392,106
1896 ..	224,826	74,723	83,526	383,075	45,006	248,099	91,273	384,378
1897 ..	231,806	71,206	121,246	424,258	47,149	261,200	90,633	398,982
1898 ..	239,391	73,859	173,978	487,228	47,485	338,028	120,624	506,137
1899 ..	255,473	76,899	148,758	481,130	51,111	324,384	107,173	482,668
1900 ..	268,478	117,429	254,716	640,623	54,960	401,707	196,519	653,186
1901 ..	305,805	117,051	210,738	633,594	57,474	433,472	129,646	620,592
1902 ..	321,830	59,850	220,126	601,806	58,618	399,262	137,434	595,314
1903 ..	340,102	31,932	105,223	477,257	56,981	316,532	138,702	512,215
1904 ..	376,892	3,172	94,323	474,387	59,011	273,493	145,027	477,531
1905 ..	376,405	1,746	125,197	503,348	57,659	283,213	161,231	502,103

* Included in other revenue.

QUEENSLAND.—MUNICIPALITIES, DIVISIONS, SHIRES, ETC.—SUMMARY OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1860 TO 1917—*continued.*

Year ending 31st December.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates, General, Special, and Separate.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Administration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1906 ..	387,786	1,640	93,364	482,790	57,365	292,721	151,476	501,562
1907 ..	414,345	5,349	89,574	509,268	58,614	315,139	130,944	504,697
1908 ..	436,344	5,943	116,750	559,037	58,824	384,100	138,916	581,840
1909 ..	469,970	5,274	116,641	591,885	62,254	299,423	224,237	585,914
1910 ..	443,708	14,129	219,513	677,350	64,983	351,723	247,267	663,973
1911 ..	512,464	12,657	296,611	821,732	74,384	465,793	268,422	808,599
1912 ..	550,309	11,525	303,572	865,406	82,154	569,910	272,734	924,798
1913 ..	618,553	13,059	309,733	941,345	62,676	596,716	321,096	980,488
1914 ..	676,907	10,058	358,837	1,045,802	103,554	752,819	306,560	1,162,933
1915 ..	703,749	17,207	351,640	1,072,596	107,038	742,036	324,617	1,173,691
1916 ..	746,172	4,664	355,980	1,106,816	132,628	698,128	340,521	1,171,277
1917 ..	808,003	6,421	380,746	1,195,170	142,291	707,782	353,419	1,203,492

QUEENSLAND.—SUMMARY OF VALUATIONS, ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1860 TO 1917.

Year.	Annual Value.	Unimproved Capital Value.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans from Government.
	£	£	£	£	£
1860 ..	82,251	..	..	..	..
1861 ..	113,907	..	..	..	..
1862 ..	149,862	..	..	..	..
1863 ..	204,714	..	..	..	..
1864 ..	256,878	..	..	..	..
1865 ..	336,582	..	..	..	..
1866 ..	363,086	..	..	..	..
1867 ..	198,038	1,611,532	..	..	..
1868 ..	190,303	1,353,989	..	..	..
1869 ..	309,113	2,902,502	9,587	3,242	14,778
1870 ..	304,482	2,875,472	2,806	13,466	13,636
1871 ..	312,465	2,931,858	3,926	12,638	19,335
1872 ..	325,910	3,356,352	6,878	13,692	27,586
1873 ..	346,857	3,587,243	11,171	22,331	36,521
1874 ..	359,101	3,337,333	257,992	161,779	208,700
1875 ..	412,967	4,128,964	267,037	173,227	210,179
1876 ..	550,652	4,553,297	264,810	176,024	218,054
1877 ..	514,904	4,981,435	83,258	108,368	121,159
1878 ..	518,356	5,124,352	91,660	113,840	133,261
1879 ..	540,403	5,291,227	101,060	112,712	146,437
1880 ..	575,512*	5,762,477*	189,042*	161,505*	211,228*
1881 ..	1,501,148	24,006,839	245,503†	251,394†	314,519†
1882 ..	1,677,407	26,644,662	267,507†	379,712‡	357,271‡
1883 ..	2,018,308	32,050,601	529,636‡	418,472‡	412,293
1884 ..	2,321,491	37,512,415	617,891	395,534	336,079
1885 ..	2,825,884	42,547,136	637,812	483,065	394,362
1886 ..	3,147,766	50,184,693	720,079	582,342	470,324

* Exclusive of Municipal Shires.

† Exclusive of Municipal Shires and Divisions.

‡ Exclusive of Divisions.

QUEENSLAND.—SUMMARY OF VALUATIONS, ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND
OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1860 TO 1917—*continued.*

Year.	Annual Value.	Unimproved Capital Value.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans from Government.
	£	£	£	£	£
1887	3,216,347	49,867,151	761,648	623,773	512,881
1888	3,434,631	51,775,496	825,729	730,966	597,667
1889	4,093,616	56,305,176	1,198,375	738,299	564,674
1890	3,795,496	59,738,471	1,409,862	858,945	674,296
1891	51,085,664	1,400,250	816,982	650,630
1892	44,255,586	1,416,347	850,333	677,504
1893	43,427,923	1,392,380	833,999	646,622
1894	42,236,582	1,345,011	818,213	541,328
1895	40,821,733	1,320,318	781,310	472,398
1896	41,047,402	1,259,974	728,043	401,149
1897	41,521,343	1,339,442	849,258	475,005
1898	41,486,971	1,305,123	901,584	476,515
1899	42,195,693	1,363,940	1,023,934	551,534
1900	42,722,043	1,448,590	1,179,275	572,406
1901	43,806,448	1,651,073	1,325,811	655,653
1902	43,203,146	1,686,247	1,345,053	677,807
1903	44,149,974	1,542,457	1,159,506	491,054
1904	43,651,241	1,482,607	1,085,868	418,466
1905	42,358,173	1,522,963	1,150,365	437,732
1906	43,178,545	1,546,403	1,145,834	444,065
1907	43,817,870	1,556,262	1,108,357	426,636
1908	45,025,085	1,649,612	1,189,156	390,948
1909	47,314,811	1,668,411	1,234,315	365,132
1910	49,797,830	1,737,905	1,177,745	359,381
1911	52,788,079	1,792,481	1,195,456	341,982
1912	54,991,920	1,865,921	1,295,162	360,235
1913	56,981,321	1,982,286	1,447,950	434,567
1914	60,671,922	2,091,162	1,544,871	399,678
1915	62,023,563	2,191,190	1,688,473	428,309
1916	62,280,061	2,294,105	1,752,367	438,977
1917	62,048,502	2,396,981	1,785,272	443,247

(d) **Electric Lighting and Tramways.**

1. **Electric Lighting and Power.**—Under the *Electric Light and Power Act 1896* a Local Authority may be authorized by an Order in Council to supply electricity within its area.

2. **Municipal Tramways.**—Under the *Tramways Act 1882* the Council of a Municipality or any other Local Authority having control, for the time being, of any part of the streets in which a tramway is laid or intended to be laid may construct, maintain, and work a tramway upon and through any street or other place, and for the purposes of this Act is deemed to be the constructing authority, with power to borrow. A Council is also empowered to purchase a tramway, upon the expiration of fourteen years after its completion, giving six months' notice, and, if the amount of purchase money be not agreed upon mutually, it is to be ascertained in the manner provided by the *Public Works Resumption Act 1878*.

The *Local Authorities Act 1902* also expressly authorizes Councils to construct tramways, as already mentioned hereinbefore.

The municipal tramways in Queensland, with the exception of that of Rockhampton, are more of the nature of light railways, and are primarily intended for the haulage of sugar-cane and other goods. Several are managed by the Railway Department, the Local Authority carrying out the maintenance, and the Department paying over a proportion of the revenue.

3. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—In the following table are shewn the mileage, cost of construction, revenue, and expenditure for the years 1903 to 1917 of tramways controlled by local Councils or Joint Boards, with the exception of that of Rockhampton:—

QUEENSLAND.—MUNICIPAL TRAMWAYS (EXCLUSIVE OF ROCKHAMPTON).—NUMBER, LENGTH, COST OF CONSTRUCTION, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE, 1903 TO 1917.

Year.	Tramways.		Cost of Construction.	Revenue. (Exclusive of Government Grants, Loans, and Endowments.)				Expenditure.				
	Number of Tramways.	Length of Tramways.		Passenger Traffic.	Goods and Live Stock Traffic.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Maintenance.	Locomotive and other Charges.	Traffic Charges.	Other.	Total.
	No.	Mls.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1903 ..	7	163	349,692	..	..	..	*18,738	..	..	..	..	*27,655
1904 ..	7	165	377,131	..	..	..	49,683	..	..	..	..	59,333
1905 ..	7	165	369,546	..	..	..	38,092	..	..	..	..	35,353
1906 ..	7	165	369,168	..	..	..	39,267	..	..	..	..	41,734
1907 ..	7	162	397,254	12,929	33,415	1,004	47,348	8,256	3,131	5,391	7,010	23,788
1908 ..	7	162	396,452	†9,434	†34,875	†3,127	†47,436	†9,002	†7,357	†5,701	†3,291	†25,411
1909 ..	7	168	416,463	†10,025	†35,567	†2,071	†47,663	†9,379	†6,351	†4,692	†5,179	†25,601
1910 ..	8	222	559,600	†12,529	†38,826	†4,388	†55,743	†10,686	†7,730	†5,966	†2,641	†27,023
1911 ..	6	183	485,119	‡4,962	‡16,171	‡2,234	‡23,367	‡7,329	‡3,685	‡4,150	‡1,461	‡16,625
1912 ..	6	147	361,539	‡2,772	‡14,270	‡2,360	‡19,402	‡5,051	‡3,478	‡2,279	‡1,492	‡12,300
1913 ..	7	184	446,118	‡4,330	‡19,678	‡992	‡25,000	‡6,404	‡3,652	‡2,255	‡2,362	‡14,673
1914 ..	7	184	430,120	5,530	31,909	4,662	42,101	8,809	4,951	2,797	30,367	46,924
1915 ..	6	152	380,136	6,987	26,587	1,885	35,459	8,878	3,680	6,353	20,251	39,162
1916 ..	6	154	383,870	6,276	24,636	7,246	38,158	8,358	4,421	3,096	25,520	41,395
1917 ..	6	154	384,519	6,671	26,531	6,546	39,748	6,735	7,367	2,806	19,374	36,282

* Exclusive of the Ayr, Beaudesert, and Geraldton Tramways.

† Exclusive of McGregor's Creek Tramway.

‡ Exclusive of McGregor's Creek and Bowen-Proserpine Tramways.

§ Exclusive of Bowen-Proserpine Tramway.

4. Rockhampton Tramway.—The only municipal tramway, which is used purely for passenger traffic, is worked by the Municipality of Rockhampton. It was opened for traffic in 1909, and is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length.

5. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—The following table gives the capital cost, revenue and expenditure of the Rockhampton Municipal Tramway for the years 1911 to 1917:—

QUEENSLAND.—ROCKHAMPTON MUNICIPAL TRAMWAY.—CAPITAL COST, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE, 1911 TO 1917.

Year ending 31st December.	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£
1911 ..	40,943	5,897	7,463
1912 ..	41,729	6,355	7,651
1913 ..	41,729	8,297	9,535
1914 ..	41,730	9,763	9,513
1915 ..	42,000	10,096	11,113
1916 ..	42,000	10,956	11,448
1917 ..	42,000	10,850	10,391

§ 4. South Australia.

(A) Introductory.

1. General.—In South Australia there are two distinct systems of Local Government, known respectively as Municipalities and District Councils, the former of which has been in operation since 1840, and the latter since 1852. From 1849 to 1887 there was also a third system of Main Road Boards, which had the control of main roads. This control was in the latter year handed over to Municipalities and District Councils. Certain Drainage Boards also had authority over roads within the area of their jurisdiction. Reference to these will be found in Section III. (see page 196). These systems will be considered separately, an additional chapter being devoted to the City of Adelaide.

(b) Road Boards.

1. **Great Eastern Road Act 1841.**—In 1841 the maintenance and construction of the portion of the overland road to Victoria within the Province of South Australia was handed over to a Board of Trustees, consisting of all the Justices of the Peace for the time being acting for the Province or for the County or District of Adelaide, together with 23 other persons named in the Act. These Trustees had power to make, divert, or alter the road, erect toll-bars, and levy tolls according to a scale fixed by the schedule to the Act; they could also mortgage the tolls or farm the same by auction. In 1844 the control of the road was vested in the Government, and put under the management of the Surveyor-General in place of the Trustees.

2. **Main Roads Act 1849.**—Under this Act two systems of Boards were created, the Central Board of Main Roads and the District Boards of Roads. The Central Board was composed of six members nominated annually and appointed by the Governor, and had charge of the Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western or Port Roads. The Chairmen of District Boards were entitled to attend the meetings of the Central Board and take part in the deliberations, but were not empowered to vote. Other public roads not under the management of Municipal or District Councils were entrusted to District Boards of Roads, of which one was to be constituted for each Hundred; adjoining Hundreds could, however, unite to form one District. The inhabitants were to meet for the purpose of electing the Boards, each of which was composed of five members, elected for one year, the first Board being appointed by the Governor. Plural voting was permitted, and the number of votes allotted depended on the acreage owned or occupied; an owner or tenant of not less than 20 nor more than 80 acres being entitled to one vote, of from 80 to 160 acres two, of from 160 to 320 acres three, of from 320 to 640 acres four, of from 640 to 1,000 acres five, and of 1,000 acres and upwards, six votes. Voting was to be carried out by ballot, and voters were to be registered on payment of a fee of one shilling each. Elected members were compelled to act under a penalty not exceeding £20. The Chairman was appointed by the Board, and two Auditors were elected by the ratepayers. These District Boards had power to appoint officers, and to levy rates on all purchased lands, to be paid by occupiers, tenants being entitled to set off half the rates against the rent. Portions of main roads might be leased for tramways worked by animal power for a period not exceeding 21 years. Not more than 26 feet width in the centre of the road could be so leased, and the Governor was empowered to purchase the tramway at the expiration of the lease at its original cost. He was also authorized to advance money out of the road funds to persons holding such leases, but not to a greater extent than two-thirds of the value of the rails and materials. Both the Central and the District Boards could levy tolls and farm them by auction. They were also authorized to collect licence duties on every description of vehicle; in 1850, however, this latter provision was withdrawn, and the money collected was ordered to be refunded. A schedule of main roads was appended to the Act, which was, however, added to or amended from time to time.

3. **Main Roads Act 1852.**—In 1852 the Act of 1849 was repealed, and all public roads were classified as main and district roads. District roads were placed under the management of District Councils, and main roads under the Central Board of Main Roads, a body consisting of six members, of whom two were appointed by the Governor, while four were elected by District Councils. This Board had the same powers as the Central Board mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

As no provision was made in the 1852 Act for district roads not within areas under the District Council Acts, an amendment was made in 1863, by which the Commissioner of Public Works was appointed to be the Commissioner of such roads. He also had charge of all main roads which were taken off the schedule until they were handed over to District Councils.

In 1864 the Treasurer was authorized to borrow up to £250,000, to be placed to the credit of the Central Board of Main Roads.

4. **Roads Act 1865.**—Under this Act the Governor was empowered to proclaim Road Districts, provided that they were not less than 120 miles from Adelaide, and to appoint Local Boards of Main Roads, consisting of not more than five nor less than three members, to take over the duties of the Central Board within their own District. When such a District was proclaimed, the privilege given to Chairmen of District Councils of attending meetings of the Central Board was withdrawn within such District, the privilege of attending meetings of the Local Board being substituted.

In 1866 the Treasurer was authorized to raise £250,000 by loan to be placed to the credit of the Central or Local Boards.

5. **Main Roads Act 1874.**—By this Act all former Acts relating to Road Boards were repealed, and the Central Board, together with the Local Boards of Port Augusta, Mount Gambier, and Port Lincoln, were abolished. Eight Main Road Districts were scheduled, but the Governor was empowered to proclaim fresh Districts or add to existing Districts. For each District a Local Board of five members was created, the first members of which were appointed by the Governor for one year, after the expiration of which period two were appointed by the Governor and three by the Municipal and District Councils within the District. Until such Boards were appointed the Commissioner of Public Works was to act. All main roads within a District were vested in the Local Board for that District, and a schedule thereof was given, which was altered from time to time. In order to be qualified for election as member a person had to be possessed of freehold or leasehold property of the rateable annual value of £50. Members were elected for three years, and Councils were entitled to one vote for every £10,000 of assessed value, but to not more than two votes for each member. The revenue of these Boards was derived from moneys voted by Parliament.

6. **Roads Act 1884.**—This Act was a consolidation of the Act of 1874, with its amendments, and no radical change was made in the constitution or functions of Local Road Boards. Control over the Boards was given to the Commissioner of Public Works acting as Commissioner of Main Roads, and the money voted by Parliament was apportioned by him among the various Boards. On the passing of the *District Councils Act* in 1887 Local Road Boards were abolished and their duties vested in District Councils.

7. **Length of Roads and Expenditure.**—The following table gives the length of roads under the control of, and the expenditure of Road Boards for the years 1851 to 1887 :—

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—ROAD BOARDS.—LENGTH OF ROADS AND EXPENDITURE, 1851 TO 1887.

Year.	No. of Boards.	Length of Roads.	Expenditure.	Year.	No. of Boards.	Length of Roads.	Expenditure.
CENTRAL ROAD BOARD (1849 ACT).							
1851*	1	..	36,637	1852†	1	..	13,244
CENTRAL ROAD BOARD (1852 ACT).							
1853	1	642	25,435	1860	1	739	46,602
1854	1	642	88,655	1861	1	739	56,284
1855	1	642	87,055	1862	1	739	67,231
1856	1	642	58,566	1863	1	697	61,406
1857	1	739	113,467	1864	1	697	76,256
1858	1	739	85,047	1865	1	1,660	111,130
1859	1	739	90,011				
CENTRAL AND LOCAL ROAD BOARDS (1865 ACT).							
1866	2	1,790	191,954	1871	4	2,205	80,348
1867	4	2,008	216,006	1872	4	2,205	58,636
1868	4	2,008	152,610	1873	4	2,205	94,286
1869	4	2,008	83,170	1874	4	2,205	91,599
1870	4	2,008	77,030	1875‡	4	2,205	60,217
LOCAL DISTRICT BOARDS (1874 ACT).							
1876§	8	3,113	180,680	1882	8	3,605	185,764
1877	8	2,522	155,726	1883	8	3,611	227,798
1878	8	2,522	188,436	1884	8	4,127	170,994
1879	8	3,451	202,728	1885	8	4,161	170,953
1880	8	3,557	198,484	1886-7	8	4,171	68,219
1881	8	3,631	214,712				

* From 21st November, 1850, to 20th November, 1851.

† From 21st November, 1851, to 31st December, 1852.

‡ Six months to 30th June, 1875.

§ Eighteen months to 31st December, 1876.

(c) **Municipal Corporations.**

1. **General.**—In the Third Annual Report of the Colonization Commissioners for South Australia in 1839 a recommendation was made that Towns with 2,000 inhabitants and over should be given elective municipal institutions, and as the population of Adelaide had already reached that figure an Ordinance was issued in 1840 constituting a Municipality for that Town. This Ordinance applied solely to Adelaide, and is dealt with in the chapter on the City of Adelaide (see page 87).

2. **Municipal Corporations Ordinance 1849.**—This Ordinance was intended to apply primarily to the City of Adelaide, but on the petition of not less than two-thirds of the resident householders in any other Town, Village, or Hamlet, the Governor was empowered to incorporate the same, with certain limitations if necessary. Up to 1855 only one Municipality (exclusive of Adelaide) had been thus incorporated, and the number of Municipalities existing when the Ordinance was repealed in 1861 was only five. As this Ordinance primarily affected Adelaide, a résumé of its provisions is given in the chapter devoted to that City, the same provisions being made applicable to any other Municipality incorporated thereunder.

3. **Municipal Corporations Act 1861.**—By this Act all previous Ordinances and Acts relating to the City of Adelaide and other existing Municipal Corporations were repealed, and all Corporations were brought under the provisions thereof. On the petition of two-thirds of the ratepayers the Governor could proclaim any place a Municipality. Every person of full age who, on the first of October in any year, was seised of or occupied any land or building, either as owner or tenant, was qualified as a Citizen, with the exception of persons in receipt of public relief or alms and ratepayers whose rates were in arrears.

The Council was composed of two Councillors for each Ward and a Mayor, and the Mayor was elected by the Citizens as a whole, and not by the Councillors, as heretofore. The Mayor and one Councillor in each Ward retired annually. A Municipal Council was empowered to repair the streets and to make common sewers and waterworks, to levy water rates, and have sole control of public slaughterhouses and markets. Further power was given to lease any real estate which had been vested in a Council for a period not exceeding 50 years on a building lease, or 30 years on a repairing or other lease; also to contract for cleansing and the removal of night-soil, and the organization of fire brigades.

The maximum amount of the general rate was fixed at one shilling, and of all rates at two shillings in the pound of annual value. Rateable property included all property excepting (a) lands, buildings, or other property used by the Government for any public purpose; (b) hospitals; (c) lunatic asylums; (d) charitable institutions; (e) churches; (f) academical institutions which have obtained an Act of incorporation; and (g) any other building used exclusively as a school.

Borrowing powers were granted up to £20,000, if approved by the Council at a meeting at which two-thirds of the members were present, and confirmed by a poll of ratepayers. At such a poll a ratepayer whose valuation was £25 and less had one vote, and an additional vote was granted for each extra £10 up to a maximum of six votes for a valuation of over £75.

4. **Municipal Corporations Act 1880.**—This Act was a consolidation of the previous Act and its amendments, and presented few new features, the principal of which were (a) that a Council could cause special constables to be sworn in; (b) that the rate for lighting was fixed at a maximum of fourpence and that for the improvement of park lands at threepence in the pound; and (c) that valuations were to be made annually. Ministers of religion, persons holding a place of profit under the Council or absent from the Province at the time of election, females, minors, and insolvents were disqualified from acting as Councillors. A Council could (a) appoint inspectors of nuisances; (b) license slaughterhouses, hide and skin marts, and bazaars, (c) establish public baths; (d) fix stands for licensed vehicles; and (e) grant licences for depasturing on park lands and for the removal of sand and gravel from river beds and water-courses.

In 1881 the *Building Act* was passed, the provisions of which extended to all incorporated Cities and Towns. In the same year, under the *Ornamental Grounds Act*, a Council was authorized, with the consent of the ratepayers, (a) to take charge of any ground dedicated to the public; (b) to make by-laws respecting such grounds; (c) to charge entrance fees; (d) to make a rate not exceeding threepence in the pound for their upkeep, and (e) to let portions for periods not exceeding eight days.

In 1882 the *Places of Public Amusement Act* provided that such places were to be licensed by the Mayor in the City of Adelaide, and on proclamation by the Governor in other places.

In 1885 urban, suburban, and country institutes were exempted from being rated; and in the same year the *Grants-in-Aid Regulation Act* was passed, and applied to all Municipal Corporations, District Councils, and Drainage Boards. Under this Act the Government gave grants-in-aid of rates not exceeding one shilling in the pound so long as required. The amount paid for the financial year commencing 1st July, 1885, was at the rate of fifteen shillings in the pound of rates collected, and at the rate of ten shillings for the financial year commencing 1st July, 1886. In 1890 this subsidy was altered to five shillings in the pound.

5. **Municipal Corporations Act 1890.**—This is the Act at present in force relating to Municipalities. It has been amended from time to time, and the following is a summary of the provisions thereof :—

(i) *Constitution of Areas.*—The Governor may proclaim and divide into Wards a new Municipality on petition of two-fifths of the ratepayers or owners of rateable property within the limits of the proposed Municipality, provided that the value of rateable property therein is sufficient to produce at least £300 per annum from the general rate. The Governor may also alter the boundaries or rearrange the Wards of a Municipality, and may appoint the first members of a new Municipality.

(ii) *Constitution of Councils.*—A Council consists of a Mayor for the Municipality and of two Councillors for each Ward therein, elected from among qualified Citizens. Minors, persons holding an office of contract under the Council, and uncertificated insolvents are ineligible as Councillors. Originally females were ineligible, but in 1914 this restriction was removed. Two Auditors are elected in the same manner as the Mayor. On the 1st December in each year the Mayor, one Councillor in each Ward, and one Auditor retire.

On petition by the Council, confirmed by a poll of ratepayers, the Governor may proclaim that the portion of the Act relating to Aldermen be applicable, and after such proclamation the Council consists of Aldermen, in addition to the Mayor and Councillors. The number of Aldermen must be not less than three nor more than six, as fixed by the proclamation, which also determines the number who annually retire. The qualification and mode of election of Aldermen are the same as for a Mayor. In a Municipality, which has been proclaimed under this section, no person is eligible for nomination as Mayor unless he has previously served as Mayor, Alderman, or Councillor of a Municipality for at least one year. In the previous Act of 1880 he was required to serve this probationary term in the Municipality in which he was nominated for Mayor, but under the Act of 1890 service in any Municipality will qualify.

(iii) *Qualifications of Citizens.*—Any person of full age who, on the first of October, is seised of or occupies rateable property and whose name is inserted in the assessment roll is entitled to be a Citizen and vote at elections, provided that all rates declared six months previously have been paid. Aliens, however, are not entitled to be enrolled; and such was also the case with persons in receipt of public relief or alms until the amendment of 1910 repealed this provision.

(iv) *Election of Members of Councils.*—The annual elections of Mayor, Councillors, and Auditors are held on the first Saturday in December. The Citizens in each Ward elect the Councillors for the respective Wards, while the Citizens as a whole elect the Mayor and Auditors. Each Citizen has one vote for each Ward in which he has property. Voting is by ballot.

(v) *Powers and Functions of Councils.*—A Corporation may hold and dispose of lands, and lease them by tender or auction, for a period not exceeding 50 years. All public roads, bridges, squares, and park lands, and the conservancy of rivers and water-courses are vested in the Municipality; while cemeteries, jetties, piers, wharves, and breakwaters may be vested therein. Park lands may be leased in blocks not exceeding an area of 10 acres for a period of not more than 21 years to two or more persons for the purpose of sport, but authority must be obtained from the ratepayers. Special constables may be appointed.

All main roads within a Municipality are under the control of the Council, and the Government contribution to the upkeep of such roads is expended by the Council under the supervision of the Government Engineer for Roads and Bridges. A Council may light the streets, repair and cleanse sewers, appoint inspectors of nuisances, remove night-soil, license slaughterhouses, bazaars, and hide and skin marts, establish and lease markets, baths, and washhouses, provide sheep dips, erect or contribute towards the erection of soldiers' memorials, and fix stands for licensed vehicles. The carrying out of the *Building Act* is entrusted to Councils, and they may also procure fire engines and organize fire brigades.

(vi) *Valuation and Rates.*—The valuation of property is based on the annual rent at which it would let for seven years if such rent is more than 5 per cent. of the value in fee simple, otherwise at 5 per cent. of such value. A Council may declare a general rate not exceeding one shilling and sixpence in the pound, a lighting rate not exceeding fourpence, a rate for the improvement of park lands, squares, and reserves not exceeding threepence, and a fire brigades' rate not exceeding threepence in the pound. A watering rate may also be levied and apportioned rateably according to the lineal frontage of the streets watered. If the general rate is insufficient, or certain works have not been provided for by a separate or other rate, the Council may declare a special rate, but such rate must not, together with the general rate, exceed two shillings in the pound, and must be consented to by the ratepayers at a meeting or at a poll, if such be demanded. At such a poll each ratepayer may vote on a scale according to the amount of annual value at which he is assessed, one vote being allowed for £25 or under, with an additional vote for each extra £10 up to six votes for over £75.

A separate rate may also be levied for a particular work on petition of one-half of the ratepayers, representing not less than three-fourths of the assessed value of the property within the portion of Municipality to be benefited.

(vii) *Loans.*—With the consent of the ratepayers, obtained as in the preceding paragraph, a Council may borrow money for any object for which a special or separate rate is necessary up to a sum not exceeding ten times the amount which would result from a rate of one shilling in the pound. A Council may also borrow for the construction of permanent works up to an amount not exceeding three times the sum resulting from a rate of one shilling and sixpence in the pound. Such loans must be repaid within 42 years, and a sinking fund set aside, unless the loan is repayable by instalments. The amount of interest and sinking fund must not exceed the sum realized from a rate of fourpence halfpenny in the pound. A bank overdraft must not exceed one-fourth of the previous year's income.

(viii) *Gas and Electric Light.*—By the *Gas and Electric Lighting Act 1891* any Local Authority may purchase, construct, and maintain gas-works, or supply electricity, but, before supplying gas under this Act, a Council must purchase any existing gas-works within its area. The Act does not apply as far as gas is concerned to Adelaide and its suburbs until proclamation is made.

6. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—In the following tables particulars are given for Corporations, exclusive of the City of Adelaide, of (i) the number and annual values for the years 1857 to 1901; (ii) the number, area, approximate population, number of houses, length of roads, and capital values for the years 1907 to 1917, and the annual values and outstanding loans for the years 1902 to 1917; and (iii) the revenue and expenditure for the years 1855 to 1917.

In the year 1871 the population of Corporations, exclusive of Adelaide, was 19,736, and the number of houses 4,316; while in 1876 the area was 23 square miles, the population 30,550, and the number of houses 6,449.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (EXCLUSIVE OF ADELAIDE).—
ANNUAL VALUES, 1857 TO 1901.**

Year ending 31st December.	Number of Corporations.	Annual Value.	Year ending 31st December.	Number of Corporations.	Annual Value.
	No.	£		No.	£
1857 ..	5*	212,918	1880 ..	20	356,601
1858 ..	6*	239,613	1881 ..	20	383,801
1859 ..	6*	255,405	1882 ..	22	418,301
1860 ..	5	73,133	1883 ..	26	531,631
1861 ..	5	67,632	1884 ..	29	622,319
1862 ..	5	63,864	1885 ..	29	641,331
1863 ..	5	63,710	1886 ..	29	644,997
1864 ..	5	68,043	1887 ..	30	600,599
1865 ..	6	84,189	1888 ..	32	610,275
1866 ..	6	91,617	1889 ..	31	584,622
1867 ..	6	97,555	1890 ..	32	606,307
1868 ..	8	108,917	1891 ..	32	613,310
1869 ..	8	109,446	1892 ..	32	625,897
1870 ..	8	102,169	1893 ..	32	639,787
1871 ..	9	121,104	1894 ..	32	647,539
1872 ..	11	138,489	1895 ..	32	645,709
1873 ..	12	144,165	1896 ..	32	649,918
1874 ..	14	174,938	1897 ..	32	656,254
1875 ..	14	185,852	1898 ..	32	683,063
1876 ..	17	231,669	1899 ..	32	714,689
1877 ..	18	253,349	1900 ..	32	731,211
1878 ..	19	311,449	1901 ..	31	743,313
1879 ..	20	329,469			

* Including the City of Adelaide.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—CORPORATIONS (EXCLUSIVE OF ADELAIDE).—AREA,
POPULATION, ANNUAL AND CAPITAL VALUES, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS,
1902 TO 1917.**

*Year ending 30th Nov.	Number of Cor- pora- tions.	Area.	Population (Approx- imate).	Number of Houses.	Length of Roads.	Annual Value.	Capital Value.	Out- stand- ing Loans.
	No.	Acres.	No.	No.	Miles.	£	£	£
1902	31	..	..	..	..	755,893	..	39,310
1903	31	..	..	..	..	765,187	..	51,302
1904	31	..	..	..	..	773,097	..	47,596
1905	31	..	..	..	..	777,905	..	41,361
1906	31	..	..	..	..	787,816	..	42,837
1907	31	47,444	128,183	25,365	717	785,868	14,868,681	43,515
1908	31	48,444	130,397	26,343	730	809,630	16,362,170	48,205
1909	31	48,666	133,521	28,819	757	842,313	16,063,114	48,063
1910	31	48,666	132,304	28,940	744	869,320	16,685,622	52,743
1911	31	48,443	134,754	28,660	770	941,993	18,605,379	53,469
1912	31	48,521	139,569	30,938	905	999,097	20,011,402	70,853
1913	31	48,521	147,483	32,238	828	1,125,731	22,048,176	84,331
1914	32	48,977	149,939	33,906	847	1,178,168	23,333,733	103,928
1915	32	48,071	147,249	35,197	863	1,195,053	23,683,494	117,585
1916	33	49,185	154,129	37,727	905	1,272,217	24,531,967	125,849
1917	33	49,448	156,335	38,661	906	1,614,752	25,002,009	140,309

* Excepting 1902 and 1903, in which the year ends on the 31st December.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (EXCLUSIVE OF ADELAIDE).—
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1855 TO 1917.**

Year.*	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Admin- stration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1855†..	707	763	..	1,470	192	1,387	..	1,579
1856†..	1,147	3,947	..	5,094	740	3,710	..	4,450
1857†..	9,286	12,617	10,161	32,064	2,816	28,522	..	31,338
1858†..	10,288	12,304	7,344	29,936	4,066	27,442	..	31,508
1859†..	10,974	12,837	5,794	29,605	4,041	23,245	..	27,286
1860 ..	3,203	2,486	615	6,304	757	4,607	..	5,364
1861 ..	3,136	2,576	812	6,524	1,298	6,235	..	7,533
1862 ..	2,201	1,940	288	4,429	1,005	3,617	..	4,622
1863 ..	3,463	2,926	623	7,012	1,139	5,654	..	6,793
1864 ..	3,337	2,617	947	6,901	1,102	5,522	..	6,624
1865 ..	4,673	4,367	873	9,913	1,467	8,726	..	10,193
1866 ..	3,885	5,945	1,444	11,274	1,041	12,108	..	13,149
1867 ..	5,470	6,410	2,155	14,035	1,743	10,879	..	12,622
1868 ..	4,908	3,964	1,400	10,272	1,879	8,004	..	9,883
1869 ..	5,719	4,473	1,785	11,977	2,093	8,494	..	10,587
1870 ..	5,157	4,808	1,166	11,131	1,529	8,250	..	9,779
1871 ..	5,799	4,628	2,785	13,212	1,716	9,156	2,419	13,291
1872 ..	7,294	5,399	3,117	15,810	1,667	10,461	3,030	15,158
1873 ..	7,672	6,662	5,170	19,504	2,138	12,982	4,051	19,171
1874 ..	8,665	6,602	8,755	24,022	2,596	16,577	4,812	23,985
1875 ..	10,343	8,069	10,333	28,745	2,882	18,319	7,661	28,862
1876 ..	12,018	8,952	12,324	33,294	3,171	19,150	10,985	33,306
1877 ..	13,351	9,307	15,466	38,124	4,491	21,964	12,302	38,757
1878 ..	15,683	9,802	20,493	45,978	4,254	23,984	17,776	46,014
1879 ..	18,420	14,834	18,143	51,397	4,852	28,636	17,842	51,330
1880 ..	18,211	16,785	26,324	61,320	4,760	32,908	21,358	59,026
1881 ..	19,630	16,101	25,098	60,829	5,163	37,020	17,267	59,450
1882 ..	20,838	18,659	33,019	72,516	5,595	40,058	21,052	66,705
1883 ..	25,719	20,957	40,924	87,600	7,732	43,626	28,620	79,978
1884 ..	31,762	26,668	51,420	109,850	8,465	54,961	33,001	96,427
1885 ..	33,331	18,717	44,615	96,663	7,980	48,724	39,143	95,847
1886 ..	32,509	16,183	39,265	87,957	7,847	37,898	41,320	87,065
1887 ..	32,368	5,954	27,970	66,292	7,074	23,322	34,873	65,269
1888 ..	31,469	6,481	26,116	64,066	6,900	22,856	33,662	63,418
1889 ..	30,948	11,574	21,303	63,825	6,962	27,407	26,193	60,562
1890 ..	39,363	5,817	25,955	71,135	10,442	31,939	27,983	70,364
1891 ..	33,813	12,897	37,479	84,189	8,067	35,776	41,101	84,944
1892 ..	34,978	13,266	32,189	80,433	13,317	31,655	35,556	80,528
1893 ..	38,127	12,169	29,557	79,853	11,257	32,464	34,835	78,556
1894 ..	37,418	12,977	26,326	76,721	8,926	38,868	30,458	78,252
1895 ..	37,659	12,812	28,352	78,823	8,791	36,977	31,732	77,500
1896 ..	40,771	16,278	23,909	80,958	8,733	35,846	36,860	81,439
1897 ..	38,827	16,188	24,998	80,013	9,232	35,871	34,598	79,701
1898 ..	40,024	18,059	31,304	89,387	9,044	40,536	39,659	89,239
1899 ..	42,133	18,069	26,858	87,060	9,140	37,773	39,559	86,472
1900 ..	45,737	18,280	27,660	91,727	9,386	40,007	41,821	91,214
1901 ..	51,883	19,126	24,143	95,152	9,430	40,638	44,759	94,827
1902 ..	48,462	16,873	35,818	101,153	9,455	43,081	48,466	101,002
1903 ..	45,891	17,864	36,914	100,669	8,562	40,337	50,581	99,480
1904 ..	56,248	14,301	26,414	96,963	8,214	37,569	50,629	96,412
1905 ..	54,444	19,488	24,974	98,906	8,757	43,179	46,898	98,834
1906 ..	56,754	16,251	28,223	101,228	9,713	44,642	45,345	99,700
1907 ..	59,818	14,860	20,562	95,240	10,659	41,406	48,046	100,111

* Ending 31st December from 1855 to 1903, and 30th November from 1904 to 1917.

† Number of Corporations in 1855, 1; in 1856, 3.

‡ Including the City of Adelaide.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (EXCLUSIVE OF ADELAIDE).—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1855 TO 1917—*continued.*

Year.*	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Administration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908 ..	61,379	16,384	25,793	103,556	10,850	36,527	58,310	105,687
1909 ..	64,853	18,987	28,852	112,692	10,342	46,694	52,465	109,501
1910 ..	67,856	23,661	31,464	122,981	12,012	56,482	55,037	123,531
1911 ..	77,699	22,250	31,902	131,851	12,787	58,067	64,098	134,952
1912 ..	81,434	22,395	39,203	143,032	13,375	60,128	73,608	147,111
1913 ..	90,618	23,527	32,146	146,291	14,644	70,879	65,386	150,909
1914 ..	99,305	24,140	33,592	157,037	14,906	64,347	84,464	163,717
1915 ..	102,126	25,441	31,777	159,344	14,841	63,911	84,515	163,267
1916 ..	104,411	23,713	35,000	163,124	16,177	68,186	74,201	158,564
1917 ..	109,828	28,626	43,589	182,043	14,927	75,845	88,613	179,385

* Ending 31st December from 1855 to 1903, and 30th November from 1904 to 1917.

(d) District Councils.

1. **District Councils Act 1852.**—Under this Act the Governor was empowered to constitute Districts on the petition of twenty ratepayers, and to appoint the members of the first Board, of whom there were five. All occupiers, owners, and tenants were qualified to vote for members, and the voting was held publicly. A District Council was given control of the roads within its District, and was authorized to license pounds, and to issue slaughtering, depasturing, and timber licences; it also had the power of the general meetings of Justices to license public houses. An assessment was to be made and a rate, not exceeding two shillings in the pound on the annual value, was to be fixed at a public meeting of ratepayers, at which a ratepayer had one vote for an annual value of £25, with an additional vote for each additional £10 in value, up to a maximum of six votes. A District Council could also raise loans, and impose a rate which would enable the loan to be repaid within fifteen years, but such rate must not bring the total amount of rates above two shillings in the pound, and the sanction of the ratepayers must have been previously obtained. In order to raise a constabulary force, the collector of a District Council was required to make out a list of all able-bodied men in the District between the ages of 21 and 50, and the Council nominated persons to serve as constables during the year. The penalty for refusing to serve was £5, but a person chosen could provide a substitute, and fines for non-service aggregating £10 were considered as equivalent to providing a substitute.

An amendment to this Act in 1854 authorized a District Council to impose a general rate not exceeding one shilling in the pound, but further rates not exceeding two shillings in the pound could be sanctioned by the ratepayers. Upon petition of twenty ratepayers a District could be subdivided into Wards. Water reserves and unbranded cattle at large were vested in the Council; and it was stipulated that no special or stipendiary magistrate or holder of a publican's licence was eligible as Councillor.

2. **District Councils Act 1858.**—This Act consolidated the previous Act and amendments. The number of members of the Council remained at five, and the same persons were disqualified from acting. A ratepayer was defined as the occupier of rateable property or the owner of unoccupied rateable property, and the following classes of property were exempted from rating:—(a) waste lands of the Crown; (b) Crown lands used for public purposes; (c) churches and chapels; (d) licensed schools, or schools deriving aid from the Government or District Council; (e) public buildings and (f) land set apart for charitable or public purposes or for aborigines. The Chairman was elected annually by the majority of votes of Councillors, half of whom retired annually. The ratepayers elected two Auditors. The Council was entrusted with the duties of managing district roads, water reserves, jetties, piers, schools, and school houses; of issuing depasturing, timbering, slaughtering and public house licences, and of exercising the powers of the *Impounding* and *Weights and Measures Acts*. It

also appointed constables as under the previous Act. Rates up to one shilling in the pound, and, with the consent of the ratepayers, further rates up to two shillings could be levied; but, in order to raise a loan, the consent of two-thirds of the votes of the voters at a special meeting had to be obtained.

In 1861 the section of the Act relating to the licensing of public houses by District Councils was repealed. In 1865 voting was restricted to persons over 21 years of age, and in 1867 the carrying out of the *Width of Tires Act* was entrusted to Local Authorities in their respective Districts.

3. District Councils Act 1876.—This Act consolidated and repealed the former Act, but no important alterations were made.

Under the *Ornamental Grounds Act* 1881 a District Council, with the consent of the ratepayers, was authorized to take charge of grounds dedicated to the public as pleasure resorts, and could make by-laws regarding same, levy a rate not exceeding threepence in the pound, and let portions for periods not exceeding eight days.

In 1885 urban, suburban, and country institutes were exempted from rates; and in the same year the *Grants-in-Aid Regulation Act* was passed, by which Municipal Corporations, District Councils, and Drainage Boards were subsidized by the Government on the basis of rates collected not exceeding one shilling in the pound. For the financial year commencing 1st July, 1885, the subsidy was fixed at fifteen shillings in the pound, and for the following year at ten shillings.

4. District Councils Act 1887.—In 1887 the Act relating to District Councils was again consolidated and amended. The chief points in this Act, which vary from those in preceding Acts, were that the number of Councillors was fixed at a minimum of five and a maximum of ten, Drainage Boards were merged into District Councils, plural voting was abolished, and Councils were given power to make new roads, ferries and jetties, to undertake sewerage, drainage and water supply, and to establish pounds, abattoirs, markets, baths, pleasure grounds, museums, hospitals, and charitable institutions. The revenue of a Council was derived from rents, fines, rates, fees under the *Licensed Victuallers and Auctioneers Act*, and Government subsidies. The maximum general rate was fixed at one shilling and sixpence and that of all rates at two shillings and sixpence in the pound; while borrowing powers were limited to a sum not exceeding ten times the amount which could be raised by a rate of one shilling in the pound.

In 1890, by the *District Councils and Corporations Subsidy Act*, the fees received under the *Licensed Victuallers and Auctioneers Acts* were no longer paid to the Councils but into the Treasury. In lieu thereof, an annual grant of five shillings in the pound on all general rates not exceeding one shilling was paid by Government. In the case of a new District Council or of portions not previously included under a District Council, the grant for the first three years was raised to ten shillings. Power was given in 1891 to Local Authorities to purchase, construct, and maintain gas-works, but existing gas-works must be first purchased. Any Local Authority might undertake to supply electricity.

In 1893, under the *Land Values Assessment Act*, a poll of ratepayers could be held to determine that the assessment should be made on the unimproved in place of the annual value of property, but at least one-half of the ratepayers must have voted at the poll. In 1900, however, this stipulation was altered, and, in order to carry the proposal, one-quarter of the ratepayers on the roll must have voted in its favour.

In the event of this system being adopted, the maximum amount which could be raised by rating must not exceed that obtained under the old system, or, in the case of a new District, the rate must not exceed twopence in the pound on the unimproved value.

The *Free Libraries Act* 1898 empowered District Councils to establish free libraries, to borrow money, and to levy a rate for the same with the consent of the ratepayers; also, by the *Noisy Trades Act* of the same year, noisy trades might be proclaimed and licensed on petition of a Local Authority.

The licensing of places of public entertainment was placed in the hands of the Chairman of a District Council in 1902, but the Act authorizing this was repealed in 1913.

An amendment of the *District Councils Act* in 1904 defined a Township as any Township or Village containing 40 dwelling-houses within a radius of one mile. Power was given to Councils to construct and work tramways, to levy a lighting rate not exceeding fourpence in the pound of annual value, and to borrow for permanent works a sum not exceeding three times the amount realized from a shilling rate; provided that the amount of interest and sinking fund did not exceed a threepenny rate.

Recreation grounds were exempted from general and local taxation in 1910.

The *Abattoirs Act 1911* provided for the establishment of an abattoirs area and Board on the petition of 50 ratepayers, or after a poll, if such were demanded. If the boundaries of such an area were conterminous with those of a District Council, the Council became the Board; in other cases, arrangements had to be made by the Councils interested before the area was proclaimed.

Under the *Roads Supervision and Works Act 1913* the Engineer for Roads and Bridges was authorized to inspect, repair, or reconstruct any public road or bridge, and to advise the Minister as to the proportions in which the moneys voted for main roads should be allocated to Councils, and supervise the expenditure thereof by Councils. All such grants were to be expended under the direction of and subject to the approval of the Engineer for Roads and Bridges.

5. District Councils Act 1914.—This Act repealed all former Acts relating to District Councils and with the amending Act, of 1918 is at present in force. The following are the more important features of this Act:—

(i) *Areas of Districts.*—All existing Districts specified in a schedule to the Act remain unchanged. A new District may be constituted by the Governor out of any part of the State, not held under pastoral lease, which contains rateable property capable of yielding £200 on a rate not exceeding one shilling in the pound, and which is either an outlying district or partly an outlying district and partly land comprised within one or more previously existing Districts. For such constitution a petition must be signed by at least 50 inhabitant owners or occupiers, and, if the proposed District comprises portion of a previously existing District, by persons who are a majority of the ratepayers of such portion and are owners or occupiers of more than one-half of the rateable property within such portion. The Governor appoints the first Councillors and Auditors of a new District, and may also, on petition, unite, subdivide, sever, or annex Districts, or divide same into Wards.

(ii) *Constitution of Councils.*—The number of Councillors must not be less than five nor more than ten. Every ratepayer of full age is qualified to be a Councillor unless he is (a) a minister of religion, (b) a stipendiary magistrate, (c) an uncertificated insolvent, (d) a person who holds a place of profit at the disposal of the Council, or (e) interested in a contract with the Council. An elected Councillor, with certain exemptions, is compelled to serve. As regards the Councillors of existing Councils, one-half, or, if the number is uneven, a minority must retire at the first annual election after the commencement of the Act. At the first annual election for any new District all the Councillors appointed by the Governor retire. At all subsequent elections one-half of the Councillors retire annually, or, if the number of Councillors is uneven, the majority and minority retire alternately.

Two Auditors are also elected by the ratepayers, but such Auditors need not be ratepayers, and must not be Councillors.

The Chairman is elected by the Councillors from among their number.

(iii) *Qualifications of Voters.*—Every ratepayer of the full age of 21 is entitled to vote at the election of Councillors, and has one vote in each Ward in which his name is on the assessment roll. A ratepayer is defined as the occupier or owner (other than the Crown) of rateable property whose name appears in the assessment book.

(iv) *Election of Councillors.*—The nomination of Councillors and Auditors takes place on the second Saturday in June, and if more candidates are nominated than are required to be elected, the polling is held on the first Saturday in July, when the election is held by ballot. Newly elected Councillors enter on their duties from the first Saturday in July, and Auditors from the first Saturday in September. If the Council fails to proceed to an election within 21 days, any Justice resident within the District or any Special Magistrate may, upon the request in writing of three ratepayers, perform every function required by the Act for holding such election.

(v) *Duties and Powers of Councils.*—The Council must appoint a male person of full age to be District Clerk, and may appoint other officers, including constables. Every able-bodied male ratepayer, between the ages of 21 and 50 years, is liable to serve as a constable; but certain persons are exempted from serving, and any person chosen may provide a substitute.

A Council is empowered, with the consent of the Governor, to acquire land compulsorily for the purpose of executing works authorized by the Act. A Council is the Local Board

of Health under the *Health Act*, and no hospitals may be established without the consent of the Council, which has also sole power to grant licences for slaughterhouses. Manufacturing Districts may be established on petition of six persons. All public roads and streets, whether heretofore called main roads or district roads, together with bridges, &c., are vested in the Council; but moneys contributed by the Government towards the construction or maintenance of main roads must be applied only to such roads. A Council may reclaim land, erect abattoirs, manufacture gas or electricity for lighting streets, and make by-laws regulating such matters as bathing, traffic, weighbridges, and so forth, and licensing milk vendors, nightmen, and vehicles. A Council may grant a lease of recreation grounds not exceeding 10 acres for a term up to 21 years for sports, shows, or public recreation.

In 1918 a Council was also empowered to provide sheep dips, and to erect or contribute to the erection of soldiers' memorials.

(vi) *Valuation and Rates*.—An annual assessment is to be made on the following principles:—(a) as to any building and all land occupied therewith wherever situated, and all land situate outside the limits of a township, at four-fifths of the gross annual rental at which the whole would let for a term of seven years, or at 5 per centum on the capital value of the fee simple; (b) as to all township land unbuilt upon, at 5 per centum on the capital value of the fee simple; and (c) as to lands held under mining lease from the Crown, at an assessment not exceeding the rental payable to the Crown.

A Council may, however, adopt a last previous assessment, with or without alterations, but must cause a new assessment to be made every seven years at least.

Rates are of five kinds, general, special, separate, differential separate, and watering.

(a) *General Rate*.—This is levied on all the property in the District, but must not be less than one shilling nor more than two shillings in the pound on the assessed annual value.

(b) *Special Rate*.—If the general rate is insufficient for the execution of any permanent work, or if the same has not been provided for by a separate rate, the Council may by a resolution passed by a majority of all the Councillors declare a special rate, but such special rate, together with the general rate, must not exceed two shillings and sixpence in the pound. The consent of the ratepayers must be obtained.

(c) *Separate Rate*.—A majority in number of the ratepayers within any portion of a District, representing not less than two-thirds in value of the property therein, may request the Council to construct any specific works for the benefit of such portion. In such cases a separate rate is struck, payable only by the ratepayers in that portion of the District which is benefited.

(d) *Differential Separate Rate*.—This may be levied for sanitary or lighting purposes, for any permanent work, or for general purposes in any Ward or Township within a Ward, provided that every such rate applies equally to all rateable property within the Ward or Township. If the total amount of all rates, including the differential separate rates, exceeds two shillings and sixpence in the pound, such rate must not be levied except on petition of ratepayers similar to that required for a separate rate.

(e) *Watering Rate*.—This may be struck, in addition to other rates, and is to be paid rateably according to the lineal frontages of rateable properties on the streets watered.

(vii) *Borrowing Powers*.—For the execution of any works for which a special or separate rate has been declared, a Council may, with the consent of the ratepayers, borrow money not exceeding ten times the amount which would result from a rate of one shilling per pound of annual value. In addition, a Council may, also with the consent of the ratepayers, borrow on the security of the general rates a sum not exceeding three times the amount of a shilling rate, but such a loan must be repaid within 42 years, and the annual interest, together with the sinking fund, must not exceed the amount realized by a threepenny rate. A bank overdraft must not exceed one-half of the estimated revenue for the current year, including subsidies.

(viii) *Government Grants*.—The grant to a Council is an amount equal to five shillings in the pound on the amount of general rates declared and actually collected.

(ix) *Joint Authorities*.—Whenever a public road or bridge forms the common boundary of any parts of two Districts, and ought, in the opinion of either Council, to be repaired, one Council may require the other to concur with them and pay half the cost of such repairs.

Any four or more Councils, whose Districts include or abut upon a continuous portion of the same line of main road, may each nominate annually one of their members as a member of an Associated Roads Board. When such a Board is proclaimed, all main roads or portions thereof specified in the proclamation are vested therein, and it is entrusted with the expenditure of the moneys voted by Parliament. These Boards remain in existence only for three years, unless the Governor continues them for a further period.

6. **Revenue, Expenditure, &c.**—In the following tables particulars as to District Councils are given concerning (a) the number and annual values for the years 1857 to 1906; (b) the number, area, approximate population, number of houses, length of roads, annual and capital values, and outstanding loans for the years 1907 to 1917; and (c) the revenue and expenditure for the years 1855 to 1917.

In 1855 there were 34 District Councils, and in 1856, 42. In 1871 the population of District Councils was 101,854 and the number of houses 20,500; while in 1876 the area was 6,003 square miles, the population 101,698, and the number of houses 19,720.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—DISTRICT COUNCILS.—ANNUAL VALUE, 1857 TO 1906.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Councils.	Annual Value.	Year ending 30th June.	Number of Councils.	Annual Value.
	No.	£		No.	£
1857 ..	43	367,117	1882 ..	112	1,067,899
1858 ..	45	364,007	1883 ..	112	1,061,710
1859 ..	46	310,971	1884 ..	114	1,096,259
1860 ..	46	421,892	1885 ..	115	1,133,075
1861 ..	46	415,437	1886 ..	121	1,173,602
1862 ..	47	456,709	1887 ..	121	1,138,305
1863 ..	47	411,896	1888 ..	138	1,355,981
1864 ..	48	434,527	1889 ..	139	1,545,119
1865 ..	53	476,161	1890 ..	139	1,540,560
1866 ..	54	505,067	1891 ..	139	1,537,397
1867 ..	59	576,979	1892 ..	135	1,519,377
1868 ..	67	630,283	1893 ..	140	1,529,643
1869 ..	70	647,116	1894 ..	139	1,511,759
1870 ..	71	649,817	1895 ..	140	1,437,320
1871 ..	72	644,308	1896 ..	141	1,400,633
1872 ..	76	648,688	1897 ..	141	1,404,135
1873 ..	79	658,594	1898 ..	141	1,410,019
1874 ..	82	674,068	1899 ..	140	1,412,900
1875 ..	86	706,628	1900 ..	140	1,416,149
1876 ..	90	726,408	1901 ..	140	1,412,507
1877 ..	97	796,445	1902 ..	141	1,433,036
1878 ..	103	849,755	1903 ..	141	1,452,413
1879 ..	110	953,427	1904 ..	141	1,488,716
1880 ..	109	984,736	1905 ..	142	1,503,230
1881 ..	111	1,033,426	1906 ..	140	1,604,979

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—DISTRICT COUNCILS.—AREA, POPULATION, ANNUAL AND CAPITAL VALUES, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1907 TO 1917.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Councils.	Area.	Population (Approximate).	Number of Houses.	Length of Roads.	Annual Value.	Capital Value.	Out- standing Loans.
	No.	Acres.	No.	No.	Miles.	£	£	£
1907 ..	143	27,154,720	199,903	42,897	29,022	1,647,895	33,888,989	4,602
1908 ..	143	27,154,020	211,094	45,872	32,928	1,801,370	37,630,815	4,871
1909 ..	144	27,852,803	217,459	47,350	33,577	1,849,286	37,817,101	4,501
1910 ..	144	27,852,000	214,792	47,597	32,531	2,098,282	41,200,625	6,372
1911 ..	145	28,947,295	221,082	47,483	32,629	2,146,530	46,197,825	5,413
1912 ..	146	28,957,269	237,487	50,983	32,769	2,145,091	47,268,831	5,649
1913 ..	147	29,292,449	230,494	52,821	33,175	2,296,546	49,327,346	7,100
1914 ..	147	29,298,518	235,781	54,872	35,198	2,435,655	50,698,248	7,364
1915 ..	148	29,175,012	240,985	55,912	38,215	2,601,298	52,367,953	6,476
1916 ..	148	29,618,277	238,825	57,920	42,634	2,662,066	53,049,262	13,264
1917 ..	150	29,620,681	237,323	58,202	42,748	2,704,374	54,605,364	17,895

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—DISTRICT COUNCILS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1855 TO 1917.**

Year ending 30th June.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	From Govern- ment.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1855 ..	15,468	9,168	..	24,636	5,998	17,748	..	23,746
1856 ..	15,184	12,897	..	28,081	5,916	20,317	..	26,233
1857 ..	13,593	17,998	2,903	34,494	4,632	26,334	..	30,966
1858 ..	12,402	10,950	2,183	25,535	4,348	25,487	..	29,835
1859 ..	11,348	10,734	1,943	24,025	4,461	20,392	..	24,853
1860 ..	12,731	12,525	3,176	28,432	4,618	23,312	..	27,930
1861 ..	12,509	11,093	4,721	28,323	5,229	23,171	..	28,400
1862 ..	12,661	11,260	6,412	30,333	5,380	22,814	..	28,194
1863 ..	13,801	14,810	6,100	34,711	6,396	24,387	..	30,783
1864 ..	14,790	14,385	8,720	37,895	6,060	27,022	..	33,082
1865 ..	15,730	16,596	10,443	42,769	5,904	21,311	..	27,215
1866 ..	16,953	19,737	10,924	47,614	6,370	37,488	..	43,858
1867 ..	20,368	25,757	10,676	56,801	7,738	45,437	..	53,175
1868 ..	22,000	25,174	10,209	57,383	5,935	44,322	4,157	54,414
1869 ..	24,847	17,320	11,845	54,012	6,625	38,546	7,870	53,041
1870 ..	25,258	16,705	7,901	49,864	5,696	38,251	7,648	51,595
1871 ..	24,017	25,677	6,369	56,063	6,274	39,111	7,116	52,501
1872 ..	24,013	25,105	7,720	56,838	5,886	42,850	5,626	54,362
1873 ..	24,307	20,198	6,598	51,103	5,668	38,474	5,152	49,294
1874 ..	26,599	16,695	10,965	54,259	6,109	47,181	6,183	59,473
1875 ..	27,876	23,790	11,221	62,887	7,055	45,107	10,516	62,678
1876 ..	30,135	25,974	12,802	68,911	7,369	49,999	11,508	68,876
1877 ..	31,347	26,843	13,345	71,535	8,366	51,391	11,595	71,352
1878 ..	35,530	36,081	15,046	86,657	7,144	60,996	14,827	82,967
1879 ..	39,007	43,064	30,457	112,528	11,556	83,733	13,858	109,147
1880 ..	43,724	39,548	16,638	99,910	12,134	68,467	15,574	96,175
1881 ..	44,219	36,729	15,673	96,621	12,149	72,286	13,258	97,693
1882 ..	46,291	36,852	17,182	100,325	12,357	73,726	14,558	100,641
1883 ..	45,108	36,939	14,918	96,965	11,952	71,170	13,976	97,098
1884 ..	46,933	38,878	17,894	103,705	12,750	76,269	14,572	103,591
1885 ..	49,390	38,449	19,315	107,154	12,199	77,192	17,934	107,325
1886 ..	48,699	33,854	21,211	103,764	12,445	75,808	18,867	107,120
1887 ..	43,553	21,354	18,507	83,414	11,715	57,221	15,833	84,769
1888 ..	46,149	24,243	21,118	91,510	15,752	53,433	19,594	88,779
1889 ..	61,330	87,969	27,553	176,852	19,664	100,423	28,159	148,246
1890 ..	63,137	141,810	36,667	241,614	19,758	197,968	25,727	243,453
1891 ..	68,625	113,759	35,303	217,687	19,745	168,173	32,815	220,733
1892 ..	64,269	111,703	38,332	214,304	20,092	157,587	36,973	214,652
1893 ..	65,189	119,722	40,353	225,264	22,667	142,563	49,515	214,745
1894 ..	65,486	84,213	36,100	185,799	21,093	134,495	42,941	198,529
1895 ..	60,842	111,727	26,144	198,713	20,672	127,640	41,035	189,347
1896 ..	60,474	97,619	38,576	196,669	21,079	133,327	43,436	197,842
1897 ..	57,618	102,418	38,878	198,914	20,395	129,586	50,016	199,997
1898 ..	59,998	102,524	46,142	208,664	20,864	135,891	54,083	210,838
1899 ..	60,309	99,505	37,329	197,143	19,947	131,732	44,466	196,145
1900 ..	61,436	112,743	28,775	202,954	20,244	130,949	41,008	192,201
1901 ..	63,321	107,659	43,401	214,381	20,701	144,753	48,507	213,961
1902 ..	63,193	97,501	29,086	189,780	20,222	135,478	41,477	197,177
1903 ..	64,207	89,455	30,360	184,022	20,156	125,185	43,042	188,383
1904 ..	70,975	72,808	42,752	186,535	19,728	125,946	38,424	184,098
1905 ..	71,603	78,196	49,650	199,449	20,258	130,868	46,173	197,299
1906 ..	75,253	77,413	43,142	195,808	21,498	131,386	39,740	192,624
1907 ..	81,295	88,846	28,614	198,755	19,123	139,035	27,251	185,409
1908 ..	84,036	103,888	27,120	215,044	19,910	160,070	27,061	207,041
1909 ..	89,051	99,912	31,143	220,106	20,530	176,247	32,123	228,900

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—DISTRICT COUNCILS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1855 TO 1917—*continued.*

Year ending 30th June.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1910 ..	96,550	131,579	30,183	258,312	21,739	184,834	29,388	235,961
1911 ..	106,963	138,414	29,980	275,357	22,522	214,875	33,844	271,241
1912 ..	115,427	148,179	38,797	302,403	24,805	245,623	39,027	309,455
1913 ..	123,317	136,071	38,007	297,395	26,028	244,596	40,558	311,182
1914 ..	132,277	162,925	38,649	333,851	27,490	244,351	44,338	316,179
1915 ..	128,859	149,721	27,633	306,213	28,484	254,994	42,783	326,261
1916 ..	148,895	117,751	28,609	295,255	29,821	194,463	41,489	265,773
1917 ..	155,677	145,718	32,666	334,061	25,069	218,167	56,142	299,378

(E) City of Adelaide.

1. **General.**—The City of Adelaide was first incorporated in 1840 under a special Ordinance, but the Council only remained in existence until 1843. From 1843 to 1849 the City was managed as a Government Department, and from 1849 to 1852 by City Commissioners. An Ordinance reincorporating the City was issued in 1849, but it was not until 1852 that a Council was elected. The 1849 Ordinance applied primarily to Adelaide, and although subsequent Acts were passed relating specially to that City, it has, since the passing of the *Municipal Corporations Act* 1881, been subject to the provisions of the Acts relating to Municipal Corporations generally.

2. **Municipal Corporations Ordinance 1840.**—Under this Ordinance a Council was formed for Adelaide, consisting of nineteen common Councillors, of whom one was appointed Mayor, and three were appointed Aldermen. In order to be qualified for election as a Councillor a person required to be the proprietor or occupier of a house at a yearly rental of at least £50, or to be possessed of personal property of the value of £500, and not to be pecuniarily interested in any contract with the Council. A Citizen was defined as a male person of full age who had been resident for six months within the Province, who was the proprietor or occupier of land, a house, shop, &c., within the City of the annual value of £20, and actually resided either within the City or within the radius of 7 miles thereof, provided that he had paid all rates before the 15th July, was not in receipt of charitable relief, and had not been convicted of felony or misdemeanour involving three months' hard labour, within the previous two years. The Bench of Magistrates nominated the Returning Officer and two Assessors for the first election. At subsequent elections the Mayor was to be the Returning Officer, while Assessors were still to be appointed by the Magistrates. The method of electing Councillors was peculiar, the Ordinance providing that the electors by voluntary classification could form themselves into as many electoral sections or quorums as there were members to be elected. Each quorum, provided that the members could agree upon a unanimous vote, could return one member to the Common Council, and the Returning Officer must declare such member duly elected. Each quorum consisted of one-nineteenth of the ratepayers. If the full number of members was not elected by such quorums, the balance was elected by the ratepayers who had not voted at quorums, but each voter could only vote for one candidate. Four Aldermen were elected by the Councillors, and the Aldermen elected the Mayor from among their number. Half the Aldermen, including the Mayor as an Alderman, remained in office for two years without re-election, while the Councillors retired annually. The Council was given power to carry out all necessary public improvements such as streets, paths and bridges, tree planting, digging wells, conduits, and sewers, the prevention of fires, the suppression of infectious diseases, the regulation of weights and measures, and of the quality of bread, meat, and other provisions, the seizure of unwholesome provisions, the restraint of gambling, play-houses, and houses of ill-fame, the regulation of carters, porters, and drivers, the abatement of public nuisances, and the paving, cleansing, lighting, and water supply of the City. A valuation was to be

made, and a rate struck not exceeding ninepence in the pound of the fair annual value, but this rate need not be uniform for lighting, draining, &c., while public buildings and land, and the property of the Colonization Commissioners, were exempt from rating. In addition to obtaining revenue from rates, the Council could also levy tolls and erect turnpikes, and a proportion of the fines received for police offences was also paid them; but when sufficient funds had been raised from this last source the Council had to contribute to the cost of prosecution and the maintenance of gaols.

3. Management of the City as a Government Department, 1843.—In 1842 an amendment was made authorizing the Governor to abridge, amend, alter, or take away the corporate rights of the City of Adelaide, and in 1843 this was acted on, and the City managed as a Government Department during the ensuing six years.

4. Management of the City by Commissioners, 1849.—In September, 1849, the management of the City was handed over to a Board of five Commissioners appointed by the Governor, one of whom was the Colonial Engineer, and these Commissioners remained in control until June, 1852. The Ordinances of 1840 and 1842 were, however, not repealed until 1846, when the property of the City was vested in the Crown, which undertook to liquidate the debts thereof. In the same year the Commissioner of Police and the Police Magistrate were authorized to levy City rates not exceeding sixpence in the pound on the net annual value, and the Magistrate also appointed the Assessors. During the half-year ending 31st March, 1847, the expenditure on the salary of the Town Surveyor was limited to £100, and that on repairing the streets of Adelaide to £600, while the respective amounts for the year ending 31st March, 1848, were £200 and £1,000.

5. Municipal Corporations Ordinance 1849.—This Ordinance was intended to apply primarily to the City of Adelaide, and to take effect upon the petition of at least 400 ratepayers, representing property rated at the yearly value of £15,000 within the City.

Provision was made for the incorporation of the inhabitants of Adelaide as Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Citizens, and for the division of the City into four Wards, each with one Alderman and three Councillors. The qualifications for a Citizen or member of the Council were:—being a full-aged male occupier, either as owner or tenant of a building within the City for one whole year, and an inhabitant householder in, or within 7 miles of the City. The Mayor was elected by the Council. At the first election the ratepayers elected four Councillors in each Ward, and the Councillor receiving the largest number of votes in each Ward was selected as Alderman; two Auditors were also elected by the Citizens as a whole. One Councillor in each Ward retired annually and half the Aldermen every third year. The Council appointed a valuator, who was to make a valuation of the fair average annual value on which rates were to be struck, the lighting rate for such parts as were lighted being limited to fourpence in the pound. The Council, in addition to repairing the streets and other like duties, was empowered to make common sewers, waterworks, levy water rates, and to have sole control of public slaughterhouses and markets. The park lands were also placed under the control of the City Council.

Until the first elections were held under this Ordinance the City Commissioners were to remain in office.

The first elections were to have been held in December, 1851, but they were postponed until the 1st June, 1852, when the City Council of Adelaide came into being again.

In 1852 an Act was passed by which the aggregate salaries of the Mayor, Town Clerk, Treasurer, and other officers of the City of Adelaide were not to exceed £2,000 per annum.

Under the Amending Act of 1854 the Council was empowered to establish baths and washhouses, to levy rates for the same, and to borrow up to £10,000. It was also authorized to improve the park lands and license weighbridges, and given powers under the *Weights and Measures, Impounding*, and other similar Acts.

In 1856 the nomination of candidates was provided for, and the City authorized to erect public slaughter-houses. The keeping of swine in the City was prohibited. The provisions of the Amending Act passed in this year extended also to the Towns of Kensington and Norwood, and might be extended to any other Corporation.

An amendment made in 1857 provided that assessments were to be made according to the full, fair, and average estimated annual rent at which the property would let for 21 years, or by the foot frontage on a building, or on an improving lease for 21 years. The provisions of this Act might be extended to any corporate Town.

In 1858 the erection of wooden and other dangerous buildings in Adelaide was prohibited.

The repeal of the 1849 and subsequent Acts in 1861 brought the City of Adelaide under the same legislation as other Municipalities.

In 1873 the number of Wards was increased to six, each with one Alderman and two Councillors, and this number of Wards has been adhered to up to the present. The borrowing powers of the Council were at the same time raised to £40,000, and the Council was also authorized to borrow a further £25,000 for the purpose of establishing markets.

6. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—In the succeeding tables particulars are given for the City of Adelaide concerning (a) the annual values for the years 1860 to 1901; (b) the area, approximate population, number of houses, length of roads, and capital value for the years 1907 to 1917, and the annual value and outstanding loans for the years 1902 to 1917; and (c) the revenue and expenditure for the years 1841 to 1917.

In 1871 the population of the City of Adelaide numbered 27,208 and the number of houses was 6,156, while in 1876 the area was 5½ square miles, the population 31,573, and the number of houses 7,041.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—CITY OF ADELAIDE.—ANNUAL VALUE, 1860 TO 1901.

Year ending 31st Dec.	Annual Value.	Year ending 31st Dec.	Annual Value.	Year ending 31st Dec.	Annual Value.	Year ending 31st Dec.	Annual Value.
	£		£		£		£
1860 ..	165,433	1871	212,841	1882	405,763	1892	392,820
1861 ..	165,481	1872	209,246	1883	485,068	1893	392,976
1862 ..	150,200	1873	212,949	1884	495,737	1894	393,522
1863 ..	149,732	1874	216,991	1885	498,776	1895	411,297
1864 ..	160,921	1875	225,086	1886	433,373	1896	413,013
1865 ..	166,187	1876	239,355	1887	351,779	1897	425,606
1866 ..	170,240	1877	263,632	1888	358,532	1898	425,606
1867 ..	182,224	1878	289,030	1889	390,375	1899	425,826
1868 ..	185,496	1879	322,475	1890	388,847	1900	429,369
1869 ..	201,336	1880	354,557	1891	392,819	1901	434,538
1870 ..	209,717	1881	384,101				

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—CITY OF ADELAIDE.—AREA, POPULATION, ANNUAL AND CAPITAL VALUES, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1902 TO 1917.

Year ending 30th November.	Area.	Population (Approximate).	Number of Houses.	Length of Roads.	Annual Value.	Capital Value.	Outstanding Loans.
	Acres.	No.		Miles.	£	£	£
1902* ..	..	..	..	..	440,098	..	67,000
1903* ..	..	..	..	..	443,638	..	67,900
1904 ..	..	..	..	..	449,425	..	64,900
1905 ..	..	..	..	..	458,673	..	60,900
1906 ..	..	..	..	..	465,750	..	58,900
1907 ..	3,268	40,185	10,776	62	469,088	9,381,760	75,900
1908 ..	3,268	40,325	10,835	62	477,066	9,541,320	75,900
1909 ..	3,778	40,465	10,870	62	498,442	9,968,840	75,900
1910 ..	3,778	42,000	8,500	62	516,432	10,328,640	136,350
1911 ..	3,778	42,294	8,343	79	557,019	11,140,380	141,468
1912 ..	3,778	42,675	7,870	83	605,998	12,119,960	146,732
1913 ..	3,778	43,133	7,900	83	651,892	13,753,460	152,145
1914 ..	3,778	43,438	7,900	79	718,105	14,362,100	191,054
1915 ..	3,778	41,556	7,976	80	723,203	14,464,060	220,814
1916 ..	3,778	39,643	11,680	80	734,585	14,691,700	216,671
1917 ..	3,778	39,474	10,000	82	739,897	14,797,940	213,712

* Years ending 31st December.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—CITY OF ADELAIDE.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1841 TO 1917.

Year.*	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1841† ..	57	250	220	527	292	..	175	467
1842 ..	1,306	..	383	1,689	968	..	687	1,655
1843-7‡ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1848§ ..	..	..	..	||3,284	54	2,809	216	3,079
1849-50¶ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1851 ..	4,596	8,080	2,921	15,597	1,856	11,497	2,269	15,622
1852†† ..	906	1,000	665	2,571	684	1,262	86	2,032
1853¶ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1854¶ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1855 ..	10,719	7,014	..	17,733	4,797	14,173	..	18,970
1856 ..	13,269	10,187	..	23,456	4,072	19,316	..	23,388
1857** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860 ..	7,444	6,297	4,716	18,457	2,222	16,218	..	18,440
1861 ..	7,817	7,971	6,085	21,873	1,768	18,577	..	20,345
1862 ..	7,539	7,914	4,211	19,664	2,396	17,673	..	20,069
1863 ..	7,513	4,894	4,920	17,327	2,258	18,285	..	20,543
1864 ..	8,193	6,201	4,356	18,750	2,707	15,027	..	17,734
1865 ..	8,592	6,283	7,740	22,615	2,880	13,149	..	16,029
1866 ..	8,664	8,755	5,072	22,491	3,499	21,300	..	24,799
1867 ..	10,549	14,123	12,728	37,400	3,615	34,566	..	38,181
1868 ..	10,791	3,146	8,738	22,675	4,140	16,418	..	20,558
1869 ..	10,101	5,352	9,616	25,069	2,695	17,324	..	20,019
1870 ..	10,381	5,866	6,096	22,343	2,772	19,016	..	21,788
1871 ..	10,656	7,842	8,877	27,375	2,335	18,045	7,631	28,011
1872 ..	10,483	4,313	9,409	24,205	2,385	14,081	7,739	24,205
1873 ..	10,677	5,519	11,980	28,176	2,384	17,680	8,112	28,176
1874 ..	10,443	4,977	22,946	38,366	3,052	17,188	18,126	38,366
1875 ..	16,377	8,035	13,394	37,806	3,060	19,554	15,192	37,806
1876 ..	16,712	7,930	15,961	40,603	3,035	23,428	11,354	37,817
1877 ..	18,512	10,943	17,835	47,290	3,792	31,347	13,196	48,335
1878 ..	21,471	11,104	23,144	55,719	4,159	33,613	17,947	55,719
1879 ..	23,997	14,149	34,905	73,051	3,415	47,065	22,571	73,051
1880 ..	23,249	11,564	35,265	70,078	2,726	34,203	29,871	66,800
1881 ..	26,739	17,203	41,025	84,967	3,064	50,622	20,200	73,886
1882 ..	28,041	15,706	39,926	83,673	3,538	45,507	38,987	88,032
1883 ..	33,455	20,176	41,617	95,248	3,782	55,852	35,614	95,248
1884 ..	35,357	22,245	36,549	94,151	5,020	58,361	30,770	94,151
1885 ..	24,927	7,423	29,997	62,347	3,783	27,301	24,925	56,009
1886 ..	21,544	6,588	26,326	54,458	3,864	28,143	22,451	54,458
1887 ..	17,696	2,500	24,258	44,454	4,342	19,730	20,382	44,454
1888 ..	17,847	2,235	34,696	54,778	3,837	19,142	31,799	54,778
1889 ..	30,091	350	18,028	48,469	4,398	22,056	21,465	47,919
1890 ..	22,799	350	23,669	46,818	3,757	21,532	20,851	46,140

* Ending 31st December from 1841 to 1903, and 30th November from 1904 to 1917.

† From 31st October, 1840, to 14th August, 1841.

‡ Particulars not available. City managed as a Government Department.

§ From 13th January to 30th August, 1848.

¶ Sum available for expenditure.

¶ Particulars not available.

** Particulars not available; included in figures for Corporations (see table on page 80).

†† From 1st January to 21st May, 1852.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—CITY OF ADELAIDE.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1841 TO 1917—*continued.*

Year.*	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1891 ..	30,369	5,187	13,390	48,946	3,962	18,999	24,894	47,855
1892 ..	30,377	5,254	14,368	49,999	3,892	19,748	25,081	48,721
1893 ..	30,442	5,154	20,777	56,373	4,134	22,893	27,079	54,106
1894 ..	30,457	5,266	16,442	52,165	3,974	18,914	29,277	52,165
1895 ..	30,896	5,231	15,835	51,962	4,257	21,019	26,686	51,962
1896 ..	31,038	15,666	1,803	48,507	4,122	18,722	25,663	48,507
1897 ..	31,307	14,465	4,041	49,813	4,906	20,175	24,732	49,813
1898 ..	32,871	3,316	36,126	72,313	2,325	23,347	36,604	62,276
1899 ..	33,743	3,434	15,159	52,336	1,741	17,591	34,460	53,792
1900 ..	34,985	2,427	16,675	54,087	2,040	19,168	41,460	62,668
1901 ..	35,406	2,420	21,728	59,554	2,288	22,798	34,600	59,686
1902 ..	39,498	2,350	21,685	63,533	1,995	22,266	39,214	63,475
1903 ..	39,810	2,520	17,374	59,704	1,942	21,720	36,319	59,981
1904 ..	40,297	5,917	19,912	66,126	2,019	29,629	35,188	66,836
1905 ..	41,131	5,990	23,208	70,329	1,940	25,280	41,897	69,117
1906 ..	41,790	6,105	25,118	73,013	2,172	26,262	41,917	70,351
1907 ..	41,045	6,231	19,908	67,184	7,162	18,699	43,317	69,178
1908 ..	41,730	6,273	25,416	73,419	6,911	19,163	44,353	70,427
1909 ..	43,627	6,520	31,618	81,765	6,933	38,105	35,536	80,574
1910 ..	45,040	7,320	27,638	79,998	8,068	33,386	49,170	90,624
1911 ..	55,851	7,105	31,993	94,949	9,085	26,190	61,860	97,135
1912 ..	60,598	7,626	34,789	103,013	9,454	23,300	67,144	99,988
1913 ..	66,396	8,238	33,866	108,500	4,073	64,353	58,941	127,367
1914 ..	68,736	12,254	30,377	111,367	3,531	52,842	58,556	114,929
1915 ..	71,815	9,312	35,846	116,973	11,700	54,236	71,157	137,093
1916 ..	72,459	9,404	34,565	116,428	11,720	44,182	70,354	126,256
1917 ..	79,766	9,757	35,416	124,939	11,398	33,905	78,592	123,895

* Ending 31st December from 1841 to 1903, and 30th November from 1904 to 1917.

(f) Adelaide Tramways.

1. **Municipal Tramways Trust.**—In 1904 the *Tramways Electric Traction Act* was passed authorizing the Government to purchase the Adelaide and suburban tramways from the Companies owning them. The price was to be fixed either by agreement or by arbitration, and provision was made for their being operated by electricity.

The *Municipal Tramways Trust Act* 1906 empowered the Government to complete, for the sum of £280,000, this purchase, and to hand over the property to a Trust of eight members, of whom two were appointed by the Governor, two by the Corporation of the City of Adelaide, two by suburban Corporations, and two by interested District Councils. Of these members, one-half retire every three years. The Treasury borrowed money, of which one-sixtieth was repayable by the Trust every half-year, for the purpose of electrifying the trams, but the total cost of conversion was limited to £12,000 per mile. In case of a deficit on working and other expenses the Corporation of Adelaide, the suburban Corporations, and the District Councils were liable each for one-third of the liability, and could levy a special rate. The Trust was empowered to extend the tramway system, and was compelled to carry out any works by contract unless the consent of the Governor to the contrary was obtained.

2. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—The following table shews the mileage open for traffic, the cost of construction of the electric system, the receipts and the working expenses of the Municipal Tramways for the years 1907 to 1917.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—MUNICIPAL TRAMWAYS TRUST.—MILEAGE, COST OF CONSTRUCTION, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE, 1907 TO 1917.

Year ending 31st July.	Mileage open for Traffic.	Cost of Construction of Electric System.	Revenue.	Operating Expenses.
	Miles.	£	£	£
1907*	†	†	50,197	42,150
1908	†	†	111,069	98,473
1909	56	762,492	129,717	114,216
1910	75	788,303	197,013	162,382
1911	81	1,131,786	239,805	185,002
1912	85	1,299,235	282,278	189,231
1913	88	1,350,710	310,241	207,319
1914	93	1,396,638	328,810	202,503
1915	99	1,451,989	310,433	192,070
1916	99	1,573,678	324,253	195,586
1917	111	1,703,151	338,361	211,662

* From 5th February, 1907, to 31st July, 1907. † Not available.

(c) Adelaide Abattoirs.

1. General.—In 1908 the *Metropolitan Abattoirs Act* was passed enabling municipal abattoirs to be erected for the purpose of serving Adelaide and its suburbs. The construction and management was entrusted to a Board consisting of the Mayor of Adelaide as *ex-officio* Chairman and six members, holding office for two years, appointed by the various Councils within the abattoirs area. Such members need not necessarily be Councillors. A sum up to £100,000 could be borrowed, the repayment of which was made a charge on the general rates. Any balance of revenue after meeting all charges was to go to the Councils concerned in proportion to the amount of their assessment; and any deficiency had to be met in a similar proportion by the Councils. Owners of existing slaughterhouses were to receive compensation. The borrowing powers were increased in 1910 to £250,000, and in 1911 the Board was authorized to borrow an additional £55,000 for the installation of plant for the delivery of meat, for the erection of cottages for its employees, for the purchase of land, and for the erection of hide and skin markets. In 1912 authority to borrow a further sum of £48,000 was granted.

In other Districts the Governor might proclaim an abattoirs area on petition of 50 ratepayers and after the taking of a poll. Such areas were to be placed under the control of the Local Authority where the area comprised that of one Corporation or District, and in other cases arrangements were to be made by the Councils affected, prior to the proclamation of the area, for the constitution of a Board, which was given the same powers as the Metropolitan Board.

2. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—At the 30th November, 1916, the capital expenditure on land and plant was £317,677. The following table shews the revenue and expenditure for the years 1914 to 1916 :—

Year ending 30th November.	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
		Salaries and Wages.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1914	156,833	58,465	91,941	150,406
1915	134,192	53,275	82,240	135,515
1916	129,384	49,018	79,796	128,814

(H) Summary Tables.

I. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—In the following tables particulars are given for all Corporations, District Councils, Road Boards, and Drainage Boards of (a) the annual values from 1857 to 1906; (b) the annual and capital values and outstanding loans from 1907 to 1917; and (c) the revenue and expenditure from 1855 to 1917.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—CORPORATIONS AND DISTRICT COUNCILS.—SUMMARY OF ANNUAL VALUES, 1857 TO 1906.

Year.	Annual Value.	Year.	Annual Value.	Year.	Annual Value.	Year.	Annual Value.
	£		£		£		£
1857 ..	580,035	1870	961,704	1883	2,087,519	1895	2,494,326
1858 ..	603,620	1871	978,253	1884	2,223,817	1896	2,463,564
1859 ..	566,376	1872	996,423	1885	2,284,696	1897	2,485,995
1860 ..	660,458	1873	1,015,712	1886	2,269,300	1898	2,518,688
1861 ..	648,550	1874	1,065,997	1887	2,109,089	1899	2,553,415
1862 ..	670,773	1875	1,117,566	1888	2,324,788	1900	2,576,729
1863 ..	625,348	1876	1,197,432	1889	2,520,116	1901	2,590,358
1864 ..	663,491	1877	1,318,426	1890	2,535,614	1902	2,629,027
1865 ..	726,537	1878	1,449,234	1891	2,543,526	1903	2,661,238
1866 ..	766,924	1879	1,616,675	1892	2,538,094	1904	2,711,238
1867 ..	856,758	1880	1,685,894	1893	2,562,406	1905	2,739,808
1868 ..	924,696	1881	1,812,375	1894	2,552,820	1906	2,858,545
1869 ..	957,898	1882	1,902,024				

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—CORPORATIONS AND DISTRICT COUNCILS.—SUMMARY OF ANNUAL AND CAPITAL VALUES AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1907 TO 1917.

Year.	Annual Value.	Capital Value.	Outstanding Loans.
	£	£	£
1907 ..	2,902,851	58,139,430	124,017
1908 ..	3,088,066	63,534,305	128,976
1909 ..	3,190,041	63,849,055	128,463
1910 ..	3,484,034	68,214,887	195,465
1911 ..	3,645,542	75,943,584	200,350
1912 ..	3,750,186	79,400,193	223,234
1913 ..	4,074,169	85,128,982	243,576
1914 ..	4,331,928	88,394,081	302,346
1915 ..	4,519,554	90,515,507	344,875
1916 ..	4,668,868	92,272,929	355,784
1917 ..	5,059,023	94,405,313	371,916

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—CORPORATIONS, DISTRICT COUNCILS, ROAD BOARDS, AND DRAINAGE BOARDS.—SUMMARY OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1855 TO 1917.

Year.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Admini- stration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1855 ..	26,894	16,945	87,055*	130,894	10,987	120,363	..	131,350
1856 ..	29,600	27,031	58,566*	115,197	10,728	101,909	..	112,637
1857 ..	22,879	30,614	130,856*	184,349	7,448	168,325	..	175,773
1858 ..	22,690	23,254	96,404*	142,348	8,413	138,825	..	147,238
1859 ..	22,323	23,571	98,748*	144,642	8,501	133,648	..	142,149
1860 ..	23,378	21,308	55,109*	99,795	7,597	90,739	..	98,336
1861 ..	23,462	21,640	68,002*	113,104	8,295	104,267	..	112,562

* Including receipts of Central and Local Road Boards.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—CORPORATIONS, DISTRICT COUNCILS, ROAD BOARDS,
AND DRAINAGE BOARDS.—SUMMARY OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1855 TO 1917—*continued.*

Year.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1862 ..	22,401	21,114	78,142*	121,657	8,781	111,334	..	120,115
1863 ..	24,777	22,630	73,049*	120,456	9,793	109,732	..	119,525
1864 ..	26,320	23,203	90,279*	139,802	9,869	123,827	..	133,696
1865 ..	28,995	27,246	130,186*	186,427	10,251	154,316	..	164,567
1866 ..	29,502	34,437	209,394*	273,333	10,910	262,850	..	273,760
1867 ..	36,387	46,290	241,565*	324,242	13,096	306,888	..	319,984
1868 ..	37,699	32,284	172,957*	242,940	11,954	221,354	4,157	237,465
1869 ..	40,667	27,145	106,416*	174,228	11,413	147,534	7,870	166,817
1870 ..	40,796	27,379	92,193*	160,368	9,997	142,547	7,648	160,192
1871 ..	40,472	38,147	98,379*	176,998	10,325	146,660	17,166	174,151
1872 ..	41,790	34,817	78,882*	155,489	9,938	126,028	16,395	152,361
1873 ..	42,656	32,379	118,034*	193,069	10,190	163,422	17,315	190,927
1874 ..	45,707	28,274	134,265*	208,246	11,757	172,545	29,121	213,423
1875 ..	54,596	39,894	95,165*	189,655	12,997	143,197	33,369	189,563
1876 ..	58,865	223,536	41,087	323,488	13,575	323,257	33,847	320,679
1877 ..	63,210	202,819	46,646	312,675	16,649	260,428	37,093	314,170
1878 ..	72,684	245,423	58,683	376,790	15,557	307,029	50,550	373,136
1879 ..	81,902	274,986	55,360	442,248	20,075	364,245	54,434	438,754
1880 ..	85,184	266,381	78,227	429,792	19,620	334,062	66,803	420,485
1881 ..	91,096	285,671	82,152	458,919	20,669	375,963	50,865	447,497
1882 ..	95,693	257,639	90,274	443,606	21,777	345,927	74,778	442,482
1883 ..	104,717	306,430	97,759	508,906	23,699	399,427	78,292	501,418
1884 ..	114,538	259,435	106,276	480,249	26,542	361,620	78,570	466,732
1885 ..	108,182	236,864	95,344	440,390	24,426	325,931	83,067	433,424
1886 ..	103,503	126,753	89,281	319,537	24,787	212,581	84,631	321,999
1887 ..	94,435	31,512	72,262	198,209	23,704	101,588	73,292	198,584
1888 ..	95,465	32,959	81,930	210,354	26,489	95,431	85,055	206,975
1889 ..	122,369	99,893	66,884	289,146	31,024	149,886	75,817	256,727
1890 ..	125,299	147,977	86,291	359,567	33,957	251,439	74,561	359,957
1891 ..	132,807	131,843	86,172	350,822	31,774	222,948	98,810	353,532
1892 ..	129,624	130,223	84,889	344,736	37,301	208,990	97,610	343,901
1893 ..	133,758	137,045	90,687	361,490	38,058	197,920	111,429	347,407
1894 ..	133,361	102,456	78,868	314,685	33,993	192,277	102,676	328,946
1895 ..	129,397	129,770	70,331	329,498	33,720	185,636	99,453	318,809
1896 ..	132,283	129,563	64,288	326,134	33,934	187,895	105,959	327,788
1897 ..	127,752	133,071	67,917	328,740	34,533	185,632	109,346	329,511
1898 ..	132,893	123,899	113,572	370,364	32,233	199,774	130,346	362,353
1899 ..	136,185	121,008	79,346	336,539	30,828	187,096	118,485	336,409
1900 ..	142,208	133,450	73,110	348,768	31,670	190,124	124,289	346,083
1901 ..	150,610	129,205	89,272	369,087	32,419	208,189	127,866	368,474
1902 ..	151,153	116,724	86,589	354,466	31,672	200,825	129,157	361,654
1903 ..	149,908	109,539	84,648	344,395	30,660	187,242	129,942	347,844
1904 ..	167,520	93,026	89,078	349,624	29,961	193,144	124,241	347,346
1905 ..	167,178	103,674	97,832	368,684	30,955	199,327	134,968	365,250
1906 ..	173,797	99,769	96,483	370,049	33,383	202,290	127,002	362,675
1907 ..	182,158	109,937	69,084	361,179	36,944	198,140	119,614	354,698
1908 ..	187,145	126,545	78,329	392,019	37,671	215,760	129,724	383,155
1909 ..	197,531	125,419	91,613	414,563	37,805	261,046	120,124	418,975
1910 ..	209,446	162,560	89,285	461,291	41,819	274,702	133,595	450,116
1911 ..	240,513	167,769	93,875	502,157	44,394	299,132	159,802	503,328
1912 ..	257,459	178,200	112,789	548,448	47,634	329,051	179,779	556,464
1913 ..	280,331	167,836	104,019	552,186	44,745	379,828	164,885	589,458
1914 ..	300,318	199,319	102,618	602,255	45,927	361,640	187,458	595,025
1915 ..	302,800	184,474	95,256	582,530	55,025	373,141	198,455	626,621
1916 ..	325,765	150,868	98,174	574,807	57,718	306,831	186,044	550,593
1917 ..	345,271	184,101	111,671	641,043	51,394	327,917	223,347	602,658

* Including receipts of Central and Local Road Boards

§ 5. Western Australia.

(A) Introductory.

1. **General Review.**—In Western Australia, in 1838, Towns were placed under the jurisdiction of Trusts, including the Town of Perth; but in 1850 a special Ordinance was issued with regard to Perth, constituting it a City. In 1871 the *Municipal Institutions Act* was passed, and Town Trusts were replaced by Municipal Councils, the City of Perth being also brought within its provisions.

Similarly, the management of roads and bridges outside of Townships was placed in the hands of Trusts in 1838, and this system lasted until 1849, when these Trusts were abolished and the Government took over the roads. Local Government was restored in 1871, when the *District Roads Act* was passed, and the control of roads outside Municipalities, &c., was placed under the jurisdiction of Local Road Boards.

Prior to 1886 provisions regarding health and sanitary arrangements were included in the various Municipal Acts, but in that year Local Boards of Health were formed under the *Health Act*. In many cases the Municipal Council or Road Board is the Board of Health, but in other cases the Boards of Health are independent of the other Local Authorities.

At the present time there thus are three forms of Local Authorities—(a) Municipalities, (b) Road Boards, and (c) Local Boards of Health.

(B) Town Trusts and Municipalities.

1. **Management of Roads and Streets Act 1838.**—Under this Act the management, control, and superintendence of all streets, quays, jetties, wharves, bridges, and ferries in Townships were vested in a body of Trustees, which consisted of all the Justices of the Peace who had their fixed residences, and of all proprietors of allotments held in fee simple therein. Four general meetings of Trustees were to be held annually, and special meetings when required. At the general meeting held in January, the Trustees were to elect by ballot a Chairman, as well as a Treasurer, Collectors, Clerks, Surveyors, and other requisite officers. The revenue of the Trustees was derived from tolls or leases thereof, rates, dues, or charges which might be made by the Trustees or proclaimed by the Governor, voluntary subscriptions, Government grants, and loans on the security of tolls and assessments.

2. **Towns Improvement Act 1839.**—This Act defined the method by which rates were to be levied. If three or more Trustees proposed that a rate be levied, the Chairman was to call a general meeting, at which each Trustee was entitled to one vote for each holding he owned up to four. Voting by proxy in cases where the Trustee was more than 20 miles distant from the Township was allowed. A majority of two-thirds of the votes was necessary before a rate could be struck, and the Colonial Secretary had to be notified thereof. Every allotment was liable to be rated equally, whether resided upon or not, and if it were subdivided each subdivision was liable for its proportion of the rate on the whole. The immediate tenant or occupier was primarily liable for payment, and was empowered to deduct the amount of the rate from the rent if the land was held for a shorter period than one year, any special agreement or covenant to the contrary notwithstanding. If more than one rate remained unpaid on an allotment it was forfeited to the Crown. This Act was only to be in force until 18th March, 1841, but was afterwards extended to the 1st October, 1841.

3. **Towns Improvement Act 1841.**—The provisions of this Act were practically the same as those of the 1839 Act, the only additional provisions of importance being that Trustees were given power to divide the streets into Districts and appoint a Committee from their own number for each District, and that, of all fines recovered under the Act, one-half was to be paid to the Chairman of the Town Trust for the purposes of the Act and the other half to the informant.

It having been found that, owing to many allotments having been subdivided, the number of Trustees was considerably reduced, the *Ratepayers in Towns Act* was passed in 1844, by which any person holding any portion of an allotment by a tenure not shorter than one year, who had paid his rates, was entitled to vote and act as a Trustee.

In 1844 the *Alignment of Streets Act* was passed, empowering the Governor to cause a survey to be made by the Surveyor-General of every Town, boundary posts to be erected, and the position, length, and breadth of streets defined. After the completion of this work, the Chairman of the Town Trust was required to adjust and regulate the lines of streets.

In 1847 an Ordinance enacted that the Collector of Rates should no longer be appointed at the general meeting of Trustees, but by the Chairman of the Trust, and that the duties of a Collector as to distraining on goods and so forth should be performed by a constable.

Under the *Grazing of Cattle in Towns Ordinance* 1850, persons keeping cattle, sheep, or goats, and driving them by day to pasture, had to obtain licences from the Chairman of the Town Trust, where such existed.

4. Towns Improvement Ordinance 1850.—This Ordinance repealed the *Towns Improvement Act* 1841, the *Ratepayers in Towns Act* 1844, and the *Towns Improvement Ordinance* 1847. The constitution and powers of Town Trusts remained unchanged, except that at the first meeting in January a Chairman and Committee of five were to be elected. As regards rating, the Chairman and a majority of the Committee were to ascertain and determine the number of owners or occupants chargeable and the amount of rates to be levied from each. The following properties were exempted from rating:—(a) lands or buildings the property of Her Majesty, not let or hired by private individuals; (b) land vested in Trustees for religious or other purposes; (c) land appropriated for public recreation; (d) any allotment or portion containing any hospital, benevolent asylum, building used exclusively for charitable purposes, church, chapel, convent, nunnery, State or public school, public library, museum, or mechanics' institute. If the rates on allotments held by absentees remained unpaid for three years, the allotments could be sold. The occupier or immediate tenant still remained liable for rates, but the Ordinance makes no mention of his being able to recover from the owner. If the Town Trustees refused to levy a rate, the Governor had power to do so.

In 1851 buildings were divided into two classes, and the dimensions of the walls of each class fixed. The Governor was to appoint supervisors, to whom notice of building was to be given, and thatched buildings were prohibited. This Ordinance was to apply to Perth, Fremantle, and Albany, and could be extended by Proclamation to other Towns. In the following year this Ordinance was repealed and replaced by another, also relating to the same Towns, prohibiting the erection of any building of rush, straw, bark, or similar materials, and limiting the height of wooden buildings to 20 feet.

5. Special Provisions for Fremantle.—In Fremantle, where the *Town Trust Ordinance* still remained in force, an Ordinance issued in 1868 enacted that the assessment was to be made by the Chairman and two Trustees, elected by a majority of the Trustees, according to the fair average annual value, whether occupied or not. The rate, which must be approved by the Governor, was not to exceed one shilling in the pound of the annual value, while vacant allotments were to be rated at not less than five nor more than twenty shillings per annum. In the same year the licensing of carriages was placed in the hands of the Chairman of the Fremantle Town Trust, and the licence-fees were paid to the Trust.

6. Municipal Institutions Act 1871.—Under this Act any Town could be proclaimed a Municipality by the Governor, or be united to a Municipality, with a Council consisting of a Chairman and Councillors having the same powers as Town Trustees. If the population did not exceed 1,000, the number of Councillors was to be six, if over 1,000 and not exceeding 5,000, nine, and if over 5,000, twelve. Two Auditors and a Treasurer, who must be qualified electors, were also to be elected by the ratepayers. The following persons were qualified as electors:—All Justices of the Peace residing within the limits of the Municipality, and all proprietors of land held in fee simple, or by a tenure of not less than one whole year, who were over 21 years of age. The Council was elected by ballot, and both Chairman and Councillors retired annually. Immediately before the election of the Councillors the electors were, by a majority of votes, to choose and appoint in such manner as they should deem expedient, some one from among themselves to be Chairman. In addition to the revenue received under previous Ordinances, the licence-fees collected under the *Slaughterhouse, Carts and Carriages, Dogs, and Grazing of Cattle Kept in Towns*

Ordinances, were handed over to the Councils, which granted the licences. A Council, with the sanction of the Governor, could borrow a sum not exceeding its estimated revenue for three years, but had to make an annual extra rate not exceeding sixpence in the pound until the debt was paid off. A general rate, not exceeding one shilling in the pound, could be levied on the full, fair, and average annual value of property, and on one-tenth of the value of land unoccupied for six months. There was no change in the list of properties exempted from rating.

The *Cart and Carriage Licensing Act 1876* deprived Municipalities of the power of licensing carts, and restricted them to carriages only.

7. Municipal Institutions Act 1876.—This Act repealed the 1871 Act, except in as far as affected the incorporation of Perth, which was now divided into four Wards, with three Councillors for each, and a Chairman for the whole City. The number of Councillors in a Municipality was unchanged from that prescribed by the preceding Act, but alterations were made in the qualifications of electors and other details. An elector had to be a British subject of full age, resident in the Colony and not subject to legal incapacity, who, on the first of September and since the first of January, had been seised of or was in occupation of lands or a house within the limits of the Municipality, had paid all rates assessed up to the 30th June, and had not been in receipt of public relief or alms during the year. For the election of Councillors, an elector had only one vote for each vacancy, but for the election of Chairman and Auditors, who were elected by the whole of the ratepayers, plural voting was allowed; an elector with property valued at £25 and under having one vote, over £25 and up to £50 two votes, over £50 and up to £75 three votes, and over £75 four votes. Any male person on the roll was eligible as Councillor or Auditor, provided that he was not (a) of unsound mind; (b) an uncertificated insolvent; (c) the holder of a place of profit under the Council; or (d) interested in any contract with the Council. A Chairman, in addition, must have been qualified to serve on a special jury, and was ineligible if he had held office for three consecutive years prior to any election. Elections were held on the third Monday in November. The Chairman and Auditors retired annually, while one-third of the Councillors retired annually.

In addition to the powers given under preceding Acts and Ordinances a Council was given the powers of the Governor under the *Weights and Measures Ordinances*. It had also to ascertain if drains and closets were nuisances, and, if so, to have them drained or covered; and to see that new houses were connected with sewers, if there were any. All houses were to have privies, and places for the deposit of rubbish and night-soil were to be provided by the Council, which could also prevent overcrowding and seize unwholesome food. In addition to the usual revenue, all fines and penalties recovered within the Municipality under the *Police Ordinance 1861* were paid to the Council. The maximum amount of general rate was raised to one shilling and sixpence, and the amount that could be borrowed for permanent works or the repayment of loans was raised to ten times the average net ordinary annual income for the preceding three years, while a special loan rate could not exceed one shilling and sixpence. Permanent works were defined as streets and roads, bridges, culverts, ferries, jetties, sewers and drains, waterworks, gasworks, pounds, offices, abattoirs, markets, baths and washhouses, pleasure grounds, public libraries, museums, places of public resort and recreation, and the purchase of land.

In 1878 the qualification of a Chairman was slightly altered, except in Perth and Fremantle, and any person, if qualified to be a Councillor and also qualified under the *Jury Act*, could be elected Chairman.

In 1880 Perth and Fremantle Councils were authorized to light the streets, and all Councils to issue cart licences. Other Towns could also light their streets, but if the whole Town were not lighted, a majority of the ratepayers of a principal street or Ward could obtain light, and one-half of the expense was paid out of the general rate and the other half by the ratepayers benefited, either rateably according to assessment or according to the lineal frontages of the premises lighted.

In 1882 the qualification of Councillors was altered, and only persons liable to be rated in respect of property of the rateable value of £20 at least were eligible, but in the

following year this qualification was confined to Perth and Fremantle; in other Towns any ratepayer was qualified. Fire engines, as well as organs and other musical instruments, were added to the list of permanent works.

Under the Act of 1884 building regulations were made to apply only to portions of Perth and Fremantle, but in 1895 they were extended to the whole of those Cities and to any other Municipalities proclaimed under the Act.

8. Municipal Institutions Act 1895.—Although this Act repealed the former Act of 1876 with its amendments, most of the provisions remain unaltered. The Governor could proclaim a Town to be a Municipality if it contained rateable property capable of yielding the sum of £300 on a shilling rate on the annual value. An elector to be qualified required only to be an owner or occupier from the thirtieth of June instead of from the first of January to the first of September as heretofore. The number of votes possessed by a voter for the election of the Chairman or Mayor and Auditors remained the same, and a voter had also the same voting power on a poll for loans; but for Councillors a voter had one vote if his property was valued at £50 and under, and two votes if over £50. The maximum lighting rate was fixed at sixpence in the pound. A valuation must be made of the annual value every year, and, when necessary, of the capital value. The annual value was defined as the fair average rent from year to year, less 10 per cent. for outgoings. The capital value was to be taken as the probable and reasonable price at which such land in fee simple, exclusive of improvements, might sell at. The annual value of improved or occupied property was to be taken at not less than 4 per cent. of the capital value, and of unimproved or unoccupied at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. thereof. The carrying out of the *Width of Tires Act* 1895 was entrusted to Municipalities, and in 1896 they were empowered to regulate the licensing or erection of weighbridges.

9. Municipal Institutions Act 1900.—This Act was a consolidation of the previous Act and amendments, and presented few new features. The Chairman was now styled Mayor, while the qualifications of the Mayor and Councillors were slightly altered, so that any owner or occupier liable to be rated on a value of not less than £10 was eligible, provided that he was not a minister of religion, or a person attainted of treason or convicted of felony or perjury or other infamous crime. In estimating the annual value of property, the amount that could be deducted for repairs was raised from 10 to 20 per cent.

10. Municipal Corporations Act 1906.—This Act is at present in force, and has been amended in 1912 and 1915, but only slightly. The following are the more important provisions of the Act:—

(i) *Constitution of Municipalities.*—The Governor may constitute any portion of Western Australia containing rateable property capable of yielding upon an annual rate a sum of £750 a Municipality. He may also divide a Municipality into Wards, unite, dissolve, and sever Municipalities, and alter the boundaries, on receipt of a petition from the ratepayers or from the Council.

(ii) *Constitution of Councils.*—Where the population of a Municipality is 1,000 or less, the Council consists of a Mayor and six Councillors, where it is over 1,000 and under 5,000, of a Mayor and nine Councillors, and where over 5,000, of a Mayor and twelve Councillors. If there are more than four Wards, the number of Councillors is proportionately increased. Where a Municipal District is divided into Wards there must always be an equal number of Councillors for each Ward.

(iii) *Qualifications of Mayor and Councillors.*—Any male person, who is a natural-born or naturalized subject of the King and the owner or occupier of rateable land in the Municipality, is eligible for election as Mayor or Councillor, with the exception of (a) ministers of religion; (b) uncertificated or undischarged bankrupts; (c) persons convicted of crime; (d) persons of unsound mind; and (e) persons holding a place of profit under the Council or participating in a contract with the Council. Councillors are elected for three years, one-third of the number retiring each year, while a Mayor is elected for one year only. Two Auditors are also elected for two years by the ratepayers in a similar manner to the election of Mayor, one Auditor retiring annually.

(iv) *Qualifications of Electors.*—Every person not under 21 years of age, who is a natural-born or naturalized subject of the King and who on the first of September is the owner or occupier of rateable land in a Municipal District in respect of which all rates made for the current financial year, including health rates, have been paid not later than the first of October next following, is entitled to be placed on the electoral roll. A corporation or joint stock company may nominate a representative. The Mayor is elected by the whole of the electors, and every elector has one or more votes, according to the value of rateable property set against his name on the roll. If the rateable value is £25 and under an elector has one vote, if over £25 and not exceeding £50 two votes, if over £50 and not exceeding £75 three votes, and if over £75 four votes. For the election of Councillors, an elector has one or two votes, the former where the assessed value is £50 or less, and the latter where it is over £50. Any elector who intends to be absent on the day of election, or who resides more than 5 miles from a polling place, or who is prevented by illness or infirmity from attending a polling place may, within one month previous to the date of the election, apply for voting facilities to a returning officer, resident magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other person appointed by the Minister. His vote will then be taken and posted to the returning officer.

(v) *Powers and Duties of Councils.*—A Council may (a) make by-laws; (b) sell or lease land vested in it; (c) purchase or lease land for works, make and improve streets, bridges, jetties, &c.; (d) make sewers and drains; (e) light streets; (f) construct dams and reservoirs or contract for a water supply; (g) provide and maintain baths, washhouses, places of recreation, pounds, abattoirs, markets, and weighbridges; and (h) license bazaars, chimney-sweeps, vehicles, cattle sale-yards, hawks, water condensers, shoe-blacks, hand-carts, porters, and similar persons and occupations.

In certain scheduled Municipalities and in others proclaimed by the Governor from time to time the provisions of the *Building Act 1884* apply, and certain classes of buildings are prohibited in such Municipalities.

Under the *Tramways Act 1885* a Municipality may obtain an order to construct and work tramways, under the *Health Act* it is a Local Board of Health, under the *Electric Lighting Act* it may supply or grant a licence or contract for the supply of electricity, and under the *Abattoirs Act* the Governor may empower a Municipality to erect and maintain abattoirs or may place them under its control.

(vi) *Valuation of Rateable Property.*—A Council may make an annual valuation of the annual value, and, where necessary, a separate valuation of the capital value of all land within the Municipal District. The annual value of improved or occupied land is deemed to be a sum equal to the estimated full, fair average amount of rent at which such land may reasonably be expected to let from year to year, less the amount of all rates and taxes and a deduction of 20 per cent. for outgoings. In no case must the annual value be deemed to be less than 4 per cent. of the value in fee simple. Unimproved and unoccupied land is to be valued at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the capital value. The payment in full discharge of all rates by tramways is fixed at 3 per cent. of the gross earnings, and that by gas mains and electric lines at $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the gross receipts.

(vii) *Rates.*—A general rate is struck on all rateable property in the Municipality, but must not exceed one shilling and sixpence in the pound on the annual value. The following lands are exempt from being rated:—(a) land the property of the Crown and used for public purposes or unoccupied; (b) land belonging to a religious body, and used or held exclusively as or for a place of public worship, a Sunday school, a place of residence of a minister of religion, or a convent, nunnery, or monastery; (c) land used exclusively for a public hospital, benevolent asylum, orphanage, public school, private school (being the property of a religious body), public library, museum, art gallery, or mechanics' institute; (d) land used for charitable purposes; (e) land vested in any Board under the *Parks and Reserves Act*, or in Trustees for agricultural or horticultural show purposes, or zoological or acclimatization gardens, or for public resort and recreation; (f) land used or held as a cemetery; and (g) land declared by the Governor as exempt from municipal rates.

If, before any Municipal District is lighted, the majority of ratepayers in any street or Ward desire that the same be lighted, the Council is required to defray one-half of the cost out of the ordinary revenue of the Municipality but should this revenue be insufficient

it may strike a special rate, not exceeding sixpence in the pound, on the rateable value of all property within the Municipal District. The other half is to be paid by the ratepayers benefited. Loan rates must not exceed one shilling and sixpence in the pound.

(viii) *Borrowing Powers.*—A Council may borrow for specified works or undertakings or for the liquidation of previous loans. In the former case the amount borrowed is limited, except with the sanction of the Governor, to ten times the average ordinary revenue of the Municipality for the preceding two years. Under the heading “works or undertakings” are included such items as streets, ferries, wharves, sewers, drains, water-works, gasworks, electric light works, tramways, pounds, abattoirs, baths, pleasure grounds, museums, musical instruments, lamps, appliances for the treatment of night-soil, stone quarries, steam-rollers, fire engines, a general warehouse under the *Customs Act*, theatres, and grandstands.

Before borrowing, public notice must be given, and any twenty owners of rateable land may demand that the question be submitted to a poll of such owners. For the purposes of this provision the term “owner” means any person entitled to a legal or equitable estate or interest in rateable land in fee simple, or for a term of years having at least seven years unexpired. The provisions as to the election of a Mayor apply at the taking of such a poll. Non-residential owners may vote by post.

A bank overdraft must not exceed one-third of the ordinary revenue of the Municipality for the preceding year.

11. *Revenue, Expenditure, &c.*—In the following tables are shewn (a) the area, estimated population, numbers of electors for Mayor, and of dwellings, length of roads, annual value, assets and liabilities, and outstanding loans of Municipalities, exclusive of Perth, for the years 1895 to 1917; and (b) the revenue and expenditure for the same Municipalities for the years 1872 to 1917:—

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—MUNICIPALITIES (EXCLUSIVE OF PERTH).—AREA, POPULATION, ANNUAL VALUE, ETC., 1895 TO 1917.

Year ending 31st October.	Area.	Estimated Population.	Number of Electors for Mayor.	Number of Dwellings.	Length of Roads.	Annual Value.	Assets and Liabilities.		Outstanding Loans.
							Assets.	Liabilities.	
	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	Miles.	£	£	£	£
1895 ..	25,132	38,306	..	7,766	267	267,623	105,743	43,623	42,500
1896 ..	29,307	51,931	6,071	10,604	364	311,184	176,181	46,294	40,032
1897 ..	37,788	59,842	9,787	11,188	471	619,775	232,848	106,648	85,100
1898 ..	39,259	60,981	12,508	11,677	601	751,795	132,452	126,657	105,575
1899 ..	58,324	60,576	12,425	13,349	613	701,322	146,726	122,801	120,500
1900 ..	60,482	69,257	12,659	16,850	546	698,023	182,827	147,160	151,100
1901 ..	68,811	71,528	14,163	16,248	688	753,947	178,174	152,202	188,000
1902 ..	66,027	75,186	16,404	16,848	735	805,445	283,642	237,763	223,050
1903 ..	69,763	83,679	17,861	16,848	779	870,282	314,882	267,633	247,300
1904 ..	73,756	86,811	17,744	18,538	906	906,805	373,133	385,663	364,800
1905 ..	71,854	86,811	18,324	18,538	842	943,214	483,119	421,214	398,414
1906 ..	77,958	99,014	20,988	18,965	941	972,177	601,089	520,826	482,650
1907 ..	86,187	107,085	23,363	26,443	1,007	1,007,842	603,465	543,077	500,294
1908 ..	86,517	105,765	24,775	28,471	1,057	945,707	653,158	562,840	524,694
1909 ..	85,272	111,783	23,844	29,319	1,114	923,428	691,022	594,879	560,808
1910 ..	86,727	108,041	24,088	25,647	1,196	904,443	739,186	662,014	613,044
1911 ..	71,855	108,041	25,285	25,647	1,202	916,536	780,397	716,210	663,364
1912 ..	67,628	116,560	26,064	26,778	1,221	944,468	812,485	752,235	704,582
1913 ..	63,715	117,152	26,758	26,331	1,183	971,785	814,991	765,636	718,080
1914 ..	63,715	122,897	29,712	26,828	1,088	989,857	866,291	846,744	786,561
1915 ..	61,377	109,719	25,664	23,994	1,014	913,194	840,261	788,059	738,987
1916 ..	54,247	107,056	..	23,895	957	895,847	851,998	802,987	752,620
1917 ..	53,647	104,947	..	23,635	956	884,581	875,357	803,246	754,058

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—MUNICIPALITIES (EXCLUSIVE OF PERTH).—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1872 TO 1917.

Year* ending 31st October.	Number of Municipalities.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
		Rates.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1872	7	..	..	..	1,195	..	..	..	1,073
1873	7	..	..	..	1,582	..	..	..	1,568
1874	7	..	..	..	1,624	..	..	..	1,541
1875	7	..	..	..	1,645	..	..	..	1,646
1876	7	..	..	..	1,134	..	..	..	874
1877	7	..	..	..	1,716	..	..	..	2,008
1878	8	..	..	..	3,495	..	..	..	3,132
1879	8	..	..	..	3,562	..	..	..	3,154
1880	9	1,834	780	730	3,344	472	1,929	320	2,721
1881	9	2,292	704	956	3,952	1,012	2,819	306	4,137
1882	9	2,321	387	1,018	3,726	651	2,934	372	3,957
1883	9	2,582	1,085	1,491	5,158	697	2,873	1,169	4,739
1884	9	2,911	480	1,562	4,953	682	2,751	1,388	4,821
1885	9	3,692	622	13,442	17,756	870	5,349	1,854	8,073
1886	9	2,509	918	1,191	4,618	343	1,755	12,123	14,221
1887	9	4,318	1,850	12,417	18,585	720	10,023	4,046	14,789
1888	11	4,843	456	1,871	7,170	895	3,871	2,976	7,742
1889	11	6,312	830	19,699	26,841	1,319	8,455	12,348	22,122
1890	11	7,740	857	3,565	12,162	1,656	9,438	5,629	16,723
1891	12	8,475	1,115	6,663	16,253	1,778	7,294	5,198	14,270
1892	14	9,891	4,300	2,668	16,859	1,880	10,292	5,295	17,467
1893	15	10,166	4,629	3,401	18,196	2,204	9,032	6,182	17,418
1894	18	10,478	4,407	2,363	17,248	1,976	10,415	5,063	17,454
1895	23	14,647	12,909	23,408	50,964	3,483	26,287	16,164	45,934
1896	29	20,029	30,626	16,666	67,321	7,029	29,883	29,431	66,343
1897	34	37,804	74,606	65,203	177,613	12,459	82,220	62,540	157,219
1898	35	46,863	62,625	47,065	156,553	15,870	89,893	70,056	175,819
1899	35	51,097	36,102	35,276	122,475	14,579	64,721	44,297	123,597
1900	38	54,463	41,609	60,656	156,728	14,770	78,495	52,355	145,620
1901	41	50,099	37,625	52,516	140,240	13,770	57,322	54,203	124,695
1902	43	65,499	56,748	93,309	215,556	17,516	96,281	101,237	215,034
1903	43	72,857	66,144	85,136	224,137	19,931	121,647	99,311	240,889
1904	42	78,450	76,008	176,322	330,780	22,056	144,520	142,667	309,243
1905	42	88,224	73,230	157,090	318,544	23,012	150,190	158,885	332,087
1906	44	98,877	81,374	192,026	372,277	24,865	130,746	180,390	336,001
1907	46	88,853	73,473	143,025	305,351	29,776	103,300	208,725	341,801
1908	46	93,123	58,285	154,507	305,915	24,454	80,515	228,854	333,823
1909	45	92,434	31,301	194,416	318,151	21,797	64,999	220,214	307,010
1910	41	94,202	11,351	219,805	325,358	23,723	68,958	245,108	337,789
1911	41	98,692	25,944	224,076	348,712	22,178	58,186	266,980	347,344
1912	37	103,125	22,569	234,253	359,947	21,821	60,894	254,606	337,321
1913	32	104,608	16,382	199,163	320,153	21,564	77,732	239,126	338,422
1914	32	101,733	11,142	260,654	373,529	21,665	91,765	253,186	366,616
1915	30	97,728	8,468	239,762	345,958	24,131	87,400	237,649	349,180
1916	29	97,372	7,962	212,510	317,844	25,013	61,354	234,048	320,415
1917	28	98,893	6,756	192,098	297,747	25,738	45,306	226,955	297,999

* Prior to 1880, the dates at which the financial year closed in various Municipalities were not uniform.

(c) City of Perth.

1. **General Review.**—With the exception of the period from 1858 to 1871, Perth was subject to the provisions of the same Ordinances as affected other Towns. It was found that the *Towns Improvement Ordinance 1850* was inapplicable to Perth, where there was at the time a Town Trust, and in 1858 the *City of Perth Improvement Ordinance* was passed.

2. **City of Perth Improvement Ordinance 1858.**—By this Ordinance all properties in the City of Perth, including roads, were vested in the Perth City Council, to which body the improvement, management, and care of lands, markets, streets, pounds, jetties, sewers, drains, and water-courses were also handed over. The City Council consisted of seven persons elected by the ratepayers annually on the first Monday in December, the Chairman being elected by the Councillors from among themselves. A supervisor of the Perth Trusts was to be appointed by the Council. The revenue was derived from rates, rents, fines, penalties, cart and dog licences, fees for depasturage on town reserves, and for poundages, fees for felling, using and selling timber, tolls and dues, voluntary subscriptions and Government grants. The Council could borrow up to £400 in any one year, but not more than £1,000 might be outstanding at any one time; and the amount expended in salaries was not to exceed one-sixth of the income. Accounts were to be audited half-yearly by two ratepayers appointed at a general meeting of ratepayers. Rates not exceeding one shilling in the pound were to be levied on the full fair annual value of occupied and on one-tenth of the capital value of unoccupied property, the exemptions from rating being the same as those in the 1850 Ordinance.

In 1864 the 1858 Ordinance was amended, and Perth was divided into three Wards, each represented by three Councillors, who had to be ratepayers of and to reside in the Ward which they represented. In addition to these nine Councillors, a Chairman was elected by the majority of ratepayers in the entire City of Perth.

In 1865 the fees for licensing carriages were transferred to the City, and licences were issued by the Chairman.

3. **Municipal Institutions Act 1871.**—Under the provisions of this Act, already described (see page 96), Perth was placed and has since remained on the same basis as other Municipalities under this Act. Perth was incorporated as the Council and Burgesses of the City of Perth, and its boundaries were defined. The Government Domain, public offices, prisons, public buildings, victualling establishments, arsenal, and barracks were, however, not deemed to be included within such boundaries.

In 1880 the title of the Municipality of Perth was altered to the "Mayor, Councillors, and Citizens of the City of Perth," and the Council was authorized to light the streets.

In 1914 the Municipalities of North Perth and Leederville were merged into the City of Perth, and formed into separate Wards, thus raising the number of Wards to seven.

In 1917 the Victoria Park Municipality was united with the City of Perth, forming an eighth Ward.

4. **Perth Municipal Gas and Electric Lighting Act 1911.**—Under this Act the Perth City Council was empowered to purchase the undertaking of the Perth Gas Company, and with the consent of the ratepayers to borrow money for the purpose.

5. **Electric Light and Power Agreement Act 1913.**—This Act provides for the supply of electrical current to the City of Perth from a power station to be erected by the Government and fixes the price. It also requires the City Council to supply any Municipal Council or Road Board within 5 miles from the General Post Office at the actual cost price to the Corporation.

6. **Revenue, Expenditure, &c.**—In the following tables are given (a) the area, estimated population, number of electors for Mayor, number of dwellings, length of roads, annual

value, assets, liabilities, and outstanding loans for the years 1895 to 1917; and (b) the revenue and expenditure for the years 1878 to 1917 of the City of Perth:—

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—CITY OF PERTH.—AREA, POPULATION, ANNUAL VALUE, ETC., 1895 TO 1917.

Year ending 31st October.	Area.	Estimated Population.	Number of Electors for Mayor.	Number of Dwellings.	Length of Roads.	Annual Value.	Assets and Liabilities.		Out-standing Loans.
							Assets.	Liabilities.	
	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	Miles.	£	£	£	£
1895 ..	2,560	20,000	2,016	3,400	..	95,852	135,889	47,264	45,000
1896 ..	2,560	20,000	2,026	3,400	..	105,409	151,485	62,908	60,897
1897 ..	2,560	20,000	2,729	3,400	..	205,565	168,945	87,767	75,000
1898 ..	1,640	26,600	3,559	..	64	268,972	136,492	106,714	75,000
1899 ..	1,640	25,944	4,479	..	64	287,728	131,960	164,608	155,000
1900 ..	3,575	27,553	4,193	5,108	75	286,083	137,638	182,921	155,000
1901 ..	2,840	27,553	4,985	5,108	83	277,166	129,513	188,562	177,500
1902 ..	2,840	27,553	5,315	5,108	83	297,132	143,374	204,988	190,000
1903 ..	3,575	31,671	5,579	5,108	83	331,229	158,062	210,867	190,000
1904 ..	3,575	31,671	6,226	5,108	98	405,981	172,790	236,441	225,000
1905 ..	3,561	31,671	6,458	5,108	100	405,981	164,388	230,231	225,000
1906 ..	3,561	29,760	6,914	5,108	101	426,828	171,557	238,121	230,700
1907 ..	3,561	29,760	6,685	7,428	102	428,870	170,994	233,048	230,700
1908 ..	3,561	29,760	6,885	7,428	102	431,642	181,720	236,976	232,800
1909 ..	3,561	29,760	6,285	9,143	103	417,068	187,520	236,581	234,300
1910 ..	3,604	35,767	6,461	7,069	103	399,714	187,583	236,135	231,800
1911 ..	3,575	35,767	6,048	7,069	104	405,179	186,992	232,469	229,700
1912 ..	3,575	35,767	7,210	7,069	105	437,283	724,754	757,860	754,700
1913 ..	3,575	35,767	7,251	7,069	105	482,067	766,790	759,031	750,700
1914 ..	3,575	35,767	7,374	7,069	105	515,569	809,013	836,869	820,405
1915 ..	5,913	45,615	15,308	9,548	182	624,431	829,703	976,407	951,087
1916 ..	5,913	45,615	..	9,868	182	624,288	976,124	1,079,336	1,060,906
1917 ..	5,913	45,615	..	10,098	182	628,062	981,239	1,053,676	1,035,110

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—CITY OF PERTH.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1878 TO 1917.

Year ending 31st October.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Admini-stration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1878 ..	1,056	250	781	2,087	345	1,226	354	1,925
1879 ..	1,227	250	758	2,235	415	1,056	532	2,003
1880 ..	1,330	370	734	2,434	527	819	281	1,627
1881 ..	1,359	12	7,205	8,576	448	4,744	636	5,828
1882 ..	1,614	100	2,175	3,889	359	3,000	1,354	4,713
1883 ..	2,557	100	3,394	6,051	429	4,246	2,715	7,390
1884 ..	2,537	100	3,216	5,853	479	2,026	1,868	4,373
1885 ..	3,218	100	1,000	4,318	505	3,064	1,671	5,240
1886 ..	4,361	100	9,121	13,582	508	4,232	2,374	7,114
1887 ..	4,961	300	5,261	10,522	690	7,526	2,900	11,116
1888 ..	5,129	80	11,335	16,544	688	10,057	4,523	15,268
1889 ..	5,407	120	1,774	7,301	722	4,147	4,846	9,715
1890 ..	5,445	1,090	1,650	8,185	731	4,313	4,376	9,420
1891 ..	6,513	120	1,566	8,199	769	3,372	4,338	8,479
1892 ..	9,166	2,125	1,550	12,841	927	6,785	5,251	12,963
1893 ..	8,019	2,128	17,050	27,197	1,288	10,884	5,481	17,653

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—CITY OF PERTH.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1878 TO 1917—*continued.*

Year ending 31st October.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1894 ..	9,724	2,885	2,501	15,110	1,215	7,274	7,323	15,812
1895 ..	14,510	8,586	4,531	27,627	1,891	13,396	13,345	28,632
1896 ..	16,188	6,031	28,607	50,826	2,179	9,166	25,682	37,027
1897 ..	21,401	17,784	43,944	83,129	3,038	33,481	34,964	71,483
1898 ..	27,054	32,944	28,748	88,746	3,019	73,655	23,500	100,174
1899 ..	29,326	18,762	87,535	135,623	3,702	96,253	35,816	135,771
1900 ..	27,838	18,219	18,370	64,427	3,228	37,264	30,868	71,360
1901 ..	27,923	29,235	29,730	86,888	4,144	53,935	31,641	89,720
1902 ..	29,395	24,688	20,282	74,365	4,417	29,439	34,382	68,238
1903 ..	31,903	14,794	31,517	78,214	4,804	20,700	46,476	71,980
1904 ..	40,660	14,860	37,463	92,983	3,928	43,227	38,100	85,255
1905 ..	42,351	12,568	10,703	65,622	4,318	33,036	42,247	79,601
1906 ..	47,329	14,623	18,200	80,152	4,497	34,675	41,831	81,003
1907 ..	48,015	12,000	8,339	68,854	4,305	28,803	43,472	76,580
1908 ..	46,105	9,029	21,533	76,667	3,930	23,428	41,681	69,039
1909 ..	46,011	6,000	13,566	65,577	3,760	18,285	41,010	63,055
1910 ..	44,517	1,985	10,602	57,104	3,460	19,039	39,528	62,027
1911 ..	46,301	2,000	28,666	76,967	4,470	17,512	59,669	81,651
1912 ..	45,413	3,333	600,738	649,484	4,014	17,681	559,941	581,636
1913 ..	49,358	3,000	148,159	200,517	4,502	81,713	125,518	211,733
1914 ..	51,952	2,000	219,144	273,096	4,778	131,333	141,118	277,229
1915 ..	72,947	1,841	226,048	300,836	7,515	103,339	242,592	353,446
1916 ..	69,245	1,500	224,748	295,493	7,944	59,057	230,494	297,495
1917 ..	69,104	1,057	183,443	253,604	8,215	28,685	207,048	243,948

(D) Road Trusts and Districts.

1. **Management of Roads and Streets Act 1838.**—Under this Act the management, control, superintendence, and charge of all roads, bridges, and ferries, not within the limits of a Township, and all affairs relating to their formation, extension, alteration, improvement, or repair were vested in a body of Trustees consisting of all Justices of the Peace and all proprietors of land held in fee simple to the extent of 1,000 acres or over. These Trustees were to hold four general meetings annually, and special meetings when required; they had power to define Districts and to nominate Committees of their numbers for the more immediate direction of such Districts. At the general meeting held annually in January the Trustees were to elect by ballot a Chairman and Directors of Districts from their body, as well as to appoint a Treasurer, Collectors, Clerks, Surveyors, and other requisite officers. The revenue of the Trust was derived from (a) ferry tolls and leases thereof, (b) funds proclaimed by the Governor, (c) voluntary subscriptions, (d) Government grants, (e) loans, and (f) assessments. The Trustees were empowered to borrow on the security of tolls, dues, or charges.

2. **Roads and Streets Act 1841.**—The 1838 Act was repealed and replaced by the *Roads and Streets Act 1841*. The right of property in all roads, canals, bridges, tow-paths, ferries, and other public lines of communication not laid out by the authority of the Governor as streets in any townsite, was vested in the General Road Trust of the Colony. This Trust consisted of all the Justices of the Peace and all proprietors of not less than 320 acres of land held in fee simple. At the annual general meeting held in January, a Chairman and Committee of five members were to be elected by ballot. The Trustees were to define Districts and nominate Directors and Committees for each

District. The owner or occupier of any land taken for road or other purposes was to be compensated for any actual damage other than for the loss of land, the amount of such compensation to be fixed by a jury. The revenue of the General Road Trust was derived from the same sources as that of the Road Trust under the 1838 Act.

3. Roads Ordinance 1847.—As the system of management of the internal communications of the Colony by means of the General Road Trust proved to be inefficient and unsuitable, the Act of 1841 was repealed, save as to the levying of tolls, by the Roads Ordinance of 1847.

A Central Board of Works was constituted to have the management of all matters connected with the construction and repair of roads, canals, bridges, and public lines of communication, and of all public works as were committed to its charge from time to time. This Board consisted of eight members appointed by the Governor, of whom four were persons not holding any office of emolument under the Local Government, and who were *bona fide* proprietors of at least 1,000 acres of land in fee simple in Western Australia. Streets laid out in any Townsite were not vested in this Board. The Board could divide the Colony into Districts, each with a Local Board, of which each proprietor of 320 acres in fee simple was a member. A Local Board could elect a Chairman and Committee of not more than five members to have the management of all roads and other public works in the District, subject to the sanction and control of the Central Board. A Local Board could also propose or recommend to the Central Board lines of communications or public works. The revenue of the Board was derived from (a) tolls at ferries, not the property of any Town Trust; (b) leases of tolls; (c) other tolls; (d) voluntary subscriptions; (e) Government grants; and (f) loans on the security of tolls.

In 1847 an export toll of ten shillings per ton, to be in force for three years, was placed on all sandalwood cut and prepared for shipment, and the proceeds of this toll were handed over to the Central Board of Works for the construction and repair of roads, bridges, and other public lines of communication.

This system of management does not appear to have been found satisfactory, as by an Ordinance in 1849 the Central and all the Local Boards were abolished, and the construction and management of roads reverted to the Government, in the hands of which they remained until 1871.

4. District Roads Act 1871.—Under this Act Road Districts were formed, the boundaries of which were either proclaimed by the Governor or were contiguous with those of a Resident Magistrate's or Police Magistrate's District. Local Boards consisting of seven members of whom one was Chairman were elected by ratepayers, with the duties of making and keeping in repair roads and bridges within the District. Should the ratepayers refuse or neglect to elect a Board, or, having been elected, should such Board neglect to keep in repair the main lines of road, or should two-thirds of the ratepayers so petition, the Governor could assume and exercise the functions of the Board. Three members of the Board retired annually in December, and the Board elected its own Chairman. Rateable property was defined as all property within the District with the exception of (a) property in any City or Town where there was in existence a City or Town Council or Town Trust; (b) waste Crown lands; (c) Crown lands used for public purposes; (d) churches; (e) chapels; (f) cemeteries; (g) public schools and those subsidized by Government; (h) public buildings; and (i) lands for religious, charitable, or public purposes, or set apart for aborigines. Under the term ratepayer was understood the occupier of rateable property or the owner of unoccupied property, and all ratepayers who had paid their rates were entitled to vote, a ratepayer having one vote if the annual value of his property was £5 and under £10, two votes if £10 and under £25, three votes if £25 and under £50, and four votes if £50 or over. Roads were classified as main and minor roads. A Board could levy tolls and rates not exceeding one shilling in the pound on the net annual value. Two or more Auditors were appointed by the ratepayers at a general meeting, the Resident Magistrate to be one of the Auditors.

In 1873 Local Road Boards were empowered to collect licence fees on carts.

In 1876, the qualifications of an elector were more clearly defined as a person (a) who on the first of October had been seised of or occupied rateable property within the District of the value of £5 and upwards; (b) who had paid rates assessed up to the 30th June; and (c) who had not been during the year in receipt of any public relief or alms. Voting by proxy was allowed to persons resident over 15 miles from the polling place or out of the District.

5. **Roads Act 1888.**—This Act consolidated and repealed previous Acts and amendments. The main provisions of the 1871 Act remained unchanged, the following being the more important alterations:—An elector was now defined as any British subject of full age resident in the Colony (a) who on the first of September, and since the first of January, was seised of as his own or had as occupier been in occupation of rateable property within the limits of the District; (b) who had paid all rates assessed up to the 30th June; and (c) who had not within such year been in receipt of any public relief or alms. Any male person on the electoral list was eligible as a member of the Board, or as Auditor provided (a) that he was not of unsound mind; (b) that he was not an uncertificated bankrupt; and (c) that he did not hold a place of profit at the disposal of the Board, or an interest in a contract with the Board. A Board was prohibited from expending more than £100 in making any bridge or culvert, except by the directions of and under the control of the Director of Public Works; it might also not expend more than one quarter of the money received from the Government on minor roads.

In 1894, land leased for pastoral purposes was declared to be no longer exempt from rating, and a Board was empowered to construct tanks, wells, and dams, and to bore for water for the purpose of supplying water along any line of road, fixing the rates payable for the same.

In 1895, the carrying out of the *Width of Tires Act* was entrusted to Boards within their Districts, and in 1899 the registration of dogs was handed over to them, with power to retain the fees.

6. **Roads Act 1902.**—The provisions of this Act were practically the same as those of the 1888 Act, the main points of difference being as follows:—(a) A Road District could be divided into Wards, in which case the number of members of the Board could be increased to nine; (b) an absent voter, defined as one who intended to be absent from the State on the day of election, or who resided more than 5 miles from the polling place, or who was ill, might apply to the returning officer, a resident magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or postmaster for permission to vote by post; (c) valuation on the unimproved capital value, except in the case of mining leases, was authorized, and the maximum rate was fixed at one shilling and sixpence on the annual or twopence halfpenny on the capital value; (d) two Auditors were to be appointed, one by the Government, and the other annually by the ratepayers; (e) in certain scheduled Districts, and in such Districts as the Governor might direct after a petition from a majority of the ratepayers, a Board might borrow up to ten times the average amount of the general rates for the preceding year for the purpose of constructing new roads.

In 1904, an amendment fixed the number of votes allowed to an elector, where the system of valuation on the unimproved capital value was adopted, as follows:—One vote where the valuation was under £200, two where £200 and under £500, three where £500 and under £1,000, and four where £1,000 or over. Fines and penalties recovered under the *Police Act* were no longer to be paid to the revenue of a Board as heretofore. The schedule of Boards allowed to borrow money was repealed, and any Board might now borrow, and was authorized also to make footways and maintain river jetties and bathhouses; half the cost of paving footways to be paid by the owners of property fronting thereon.

Another amendment in the same year authorized the Governor to appoint a Road Board as a Drainage Board for any Drainage District within its area.

In 1909, the Governor was empowered to direct that any sea or river jetty be placed under the control of a Road Board. A Board could also establish or subsidize hospitals, ferries, and fire brigades. If the revenue of a Road Board fell below £200 in any year the Governor could abolish such Board.

7. *Roads Act 1911*.—This Act, as amended in 1912, is at present in force, and the following are the chief features thereof :—

(i) *Constitution of Road Districts*.—The Governor (a) may constitute any portion of Western Australia which is not included in a Municipal District a Road District; (b) may unite two or more Districts; (c) may divide Districts; (d) may subdivide Districts into Wards; (e) may alter the boundaries of a District; and (f) may abolish Districts and Wards.

If for two consecutive financial years the revenue derived from the general rates of any Board is in each year less than £150, the Governor may abolish the District and include the area thereof in some other District.

(ii) *Constitution of Road Boards*.—A Road Board consists of not less than five, nor more than eleven members, as fixed by the Governor. Every adult male person, being a natural-born or naturalized subject of the King, and having the qualification of an elector, is qualified to be elected as a member of the Board, provided (a) that he has not been convicted for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer; (b) that he is not an undischarged bankrupt; (c) that he is not of unsound mind; (d) that he is not the holder of any office of profit under the Board; and (e) that he has no direct pecuniary interest in any agreement with the Board, except as member of an incorporated company consisting of at least twenty members. The Chairman of the Board is elected by the members from among themselves, but at least two-thirds of the Board must be present at such election. One-third of the members, if the number of members is a multiple of three, or as nearly as possible one-third if otherwise, and the Chairman, retire annually. In a case where there is in any District no Board, or not sufficient members to form a quorum, the Governor may appoint a Commissioner for such District, who is authorized to exercise all the powers of the Board.

(iii) *Qualifications of Electors*.—Every adult person being a natural-born or naturalized subject of the King, and being on the thirteenth day of January in any year the owner or occupier of land liable to be rated within the District, is qualified as an elector, and, when a District is divided into Wards, is entitled to vote in each Ward in which his land is situated. An elector has a number of votes proportionate to the annual rateable value or unimproved capital value of his land according to the following scale :—

No. of Votes.	Annual Value.	Unimproved Capital Value.
1	Up to £10	Up to £150
2	Over £10 and up to £25	Over £150 and up to £300
3	Over £25 and up to £50	Over £300 and up to £600
4	Over £50	Over £600

A corporation may register a person to vote on its behalf, and the manager for the owner of any rateable land may be registered, if the owner does not reside on the land.

Any elector who intends to be absent from the District on the day of election, or who resides more than 5 miles from a polling place, or is prevented by illness or infirmity from attending a polling place, may apply to a returning officer, or any magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other person appointed by the Minister, to vote before such person as an absent voter.

(iv) *Powers and Duties of Boards*.—Boards have the care, control, and management of all roads within their respective Districts. Sea or river jetties may be placed under their control by the Governor, as well as public reserves, parks, recreation grounds, commons, bridges, wells, dams, tanks, and other works. They may appropriate sums out of ordinary revenue for maintaining and improving agricultural halls, libraries, or reading-rooms which are vested in them, and may be appointed by the Governor to be Drainage Boards. They may construct and maintain bathing enclosures and houses, jetties, tanks, wells, reservoirs, drains and water-courses, plant trees, improve public

reserves, construct tramways, clear roads of poisonous plants, and subsidize ferries, district nursing systems, hospitals, and duly-qualified medical practitioners. The cost of making and paving footways is to be borne as to one moiety by Boards, and as to the other by the owners of rateable lands abutting on such footway. A Board may not expend a sum exceeding £100 in making any bridge or culvert except by the direction and under the control of the Minister. The Governor may proclaim main roads, and authorize any defects or want of reparation thereof to be made good by the Minister. A Board may make arrangements for the prevention of fires, may establish pounds, and may make by-laws.

(v) *Revenue of Boards.*—The ordinary revenue of every Board is made up of (a) rents from the property of the Board; (b) fees or rents from lands vested in the Board; (c) building and other fees; (d) fees for licences under the *Roads Act*; (e) fees for licences under other Acts; (f) fines and penalties under the *Roads Act*; (g) fines and penalties under other Acts; (h) moneys payable in respect of a general rate; (i) other moneys received under this Act not being the proceeds of a loan or loan rate; and (j) other moneys received under any other Act. The Government may grant money for specific or general purposes, but such money is not to be deemed ordinary income and must be accounted for separately.

A Board may borrow money for works or undertakings or for liquidating previous loans, but the amount so borrowed must not exceed (a) seven times the average ordinary revenue of the Board for the two preceding years, or (b) in case the Board is already indebted, the difference obtained by subtracting from ten times such average revenue the balance remaining unpaid of any previous loans. If demand is made by twenty resident owners of rateable land, the question whether a loan be incurred must be submitted to a poll of resident owners, who are defined as persons residing in the District and entitled to a legal or equitable estate or interest in rateable land in fee simple or for a term of years having at least seven years unexpired. At such a poll the provisions for election of members shall apply. A Board may borrow on overdraft up to one-third of the ordinary revenue for the preceding year.

(vi) *Valuation of Rateable Property.*—All land is rateable property except (a) land the property of the Crown and used for public purposes or unoccupied; (b) land belonging to any religious body, and used or held exclusively for a place of public worship, a Sunday school, a minister's residence, or occupied exclusively by a religious brotherhood or sisterhood; (c) land used exclusively for a public hospital, benevolent asylum, orphanage, public school, private school being the property of a religious body, public library, museum, art gallery, or mechanics' institute; (d) land used exclusively for charitable purposes; (e) agricultural or horticultural show grounds, zoological or acclimatization gardens, or places of public resort and recreation; (f) cemeteries; (g) land declared by the Governor to be exempt from rates; and (h) land held on conditional purchase for two years from the commencement of the lease.

A Board must make annually a valuation of the capital unimproved value, but may adopt in any Townsite or in any area defined for that purpose the system of valuation on the annual value.

The capital unimproved value is taken as the price at which the land, in fee simple, unencumbered by any mortgage or charge, and if no improvement existed thereon, might be expected to sell at the time when valued. No regard is to be given to any metals or minerals contained in the land. In the case of a Crown lease, the capital unimproved value is to be taken at twenty times the annual rent.

The annual value of improved and occupied land is deemed to be a sum equal to the estimated amount of rent at which such land would let from year to year, less rates and taxes and 20 per cent. for repairs and other outgoings; but such annual value must not be less than 4 per cent. of the capital value of the fee simple.

The capital unimproved value of timber leases and other concessions from the Crown is taken at five shillings per acre. The annual valuation of timber and firewood tramways is taken at a sum not exceeding 5 per cent. of the cost of construction, less depreciation. Other tramways, in lieu of rates, pay 3 per cent. of the gross earnings within the District, and gas and electric companies $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the gross receipts.

(vii) *Rates.*—Rates are of three kinds—general, local, and loan.

(a) *General Rates.*—These are struck on all the rateable land within the District, and must not exceed threepence nor be less than one penny in the pound on the capital unimproved value or exceed two shillings, or be less than ninepence in the pound on the annual value.

(b) *Local Rates.*—A Board may, by special order, with the consent of the Minister, fix the rate for any Townsite or for any special area defined by proclamation at a higher figure, within the limits aforesaid.

(c) *Loan Rates.*—The amount of these rates is that which is necessary to enable a Board to pay the interest on the loan and the amount of sinking fund. Such loan rates may be levied on the part of the District specially benefited.

(viii) *Auditors.*—There are two Auditors for every District, one appointed by the Minister, entitled the Government Inspector of Road Boards, and the other elected by the ratepayers annually at the same time and in the same manner as members of the Board are elected.

8. *Revenue, Expenditure, &c.*—Particulars concerning Road Districts are given in the following tables in respect of (a) number of Districts, area, number of electors, length of roads, annual value, assets, liabilities, and outstanding loans for the years 1895 to 1917; and (b) revenue and expenditure for the same period:—

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—ROAD DISTRICTS.—AREA, ANNUAL VALUE, ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1895 TO 1917.

Year.	Number of Boards proclaimed at end of Year.	Area.	Number of Electors.*	Length of Roads.*	Annual Value.†	Assets and Liabilities.		Out-standing Loans.
						Assets.	Liabilities.	
		Sq. miles	No.	Miles.	£	£	£	£
1895‡	61	774,030	..	..	..	21,369	1,757	..
1896‡	72	849,485	(7) 6,572	..	..	32,981	7,006	..
1897‡	71	840,846	(5) 6,879	(8) 10,473	..	36,930	5,333	..
1898‡	79	975,856	(5) 8,314	(7) 10,478	..	14,256	3,158	..
1899‡	85	975,826	(7) 9,552	(10) 13,208	..	15,291	1,856	..
1900‡	88	975,821	(7) 11,138	(8) 9,460	..	21,614	4,207	..
1901‡	93	975,808	(4) 11,021	(4) 13,671	..	18,339	2,441	..
1902‡	94	975,812	(2) 11,440	(2) 14,550	..	23,309	3,298	..
1904§	97	976,006	(2) 17,175	(2) 13,083	..	86,338	8,641	16
1905||	97	975,802	(2) 16,241	(2) 13,113	871,930	99,520	12,099	..
1906||	99	975,792	(2) 17,906	(1) 15,401	891,522	107,727	16,098	687
1907||	101	975,780	(1) 19,081	(2) 15,489	931,219	98,878	14,551	839
1908||	101	975,781	18,551	(1) 18,142	976,367	102,224	18,968	1,930
1909||	104	975,781	20,437	20,861	1,071,488	107,357	19,527	1,600
1910||	105	975,793	24,019	21,747	1,145,577	122,684	20,024	1,600
1911||	104	975,800	26,321	23,162	1,303,585	163,619	25,943	1,600
1912||	110	975,809	(1) 44,305	(1) 25,385	1,460,078	167,675	43,836	15,900
1913||	113	975,815	(1) 49,927	(2) 27,567	1,611,530	182,617	56,822	23,466
1914||	112	974,476	53,881	(2) 28,657	1,758,279	207,415	86,693	42,855
1915||	112	974,476	(1) 53,931	(2) 28,354	1,756,314	206,806	98,285	58,267
1916||	113	975,827	..	(2) 28,837	1,802,847	226,335	114,841	85,281
1917||	117	975,828	..	(2) 29,942	1,793,463	256,245	137,994	101,070

* The figures given for the numbers of electors and the length of roads being incomplete, the numbers of Districts for which particulars are not available are given in parentheses at the side of each figure.

† As a portion of the valuations is based on the capital unimproved value, the annual value is assumed in this column to be one-tenth of the unimproved capital value.

‡ Year ending 31st December.

§ Eighteen months ending 30th June, 1904.

|| Year ending 30th June.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—ROAD DISTRICTS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
1895 TO 1917.

Year.*	No. of Boards.		Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	At End of Year.	For which Particulars are available.†	Rates.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Admini- stration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
1895	61	42	..	43,953	2,078	46,031	871	24,077	425	25,373
1896	72	55	266	36,221	3,844	40,331	2,045	40,901	1,723	44,669
1897	71	63	1,617	60,650	3,898	66,165	4,293	68,142	2,750	75,185
1898	79	70	1,505	44,185	3,465	49,155	4,117	44,547	1,460	50,124
1899	85	71	4,876	25,412	3,928	34,216	4,932	27,528	2,586	35,046
1900	88	75	7,040	48,749	7,309	63,098	6,180	46,056	3,344	55,580
1901	93	90	8,293	36,011	6,580	50,884	6,833	45,303	3,935	56,071
1902	94	89	10,302	67,749	7,807	85,858	8,086	69,210	4,859	82,155
1904‡	97	90	18,593	141,409	16,139	176,141	15,572	100,764	10,400	126,736
1905	97	97	23,558	90,476	11,546	125,580	13,564	98,985	9,542	122,091
1906	99	99	28,219	85,280	12,746	126,245	14,413	102,372	8,831	125,616
1907	101	101	35,088	60,313	13,796	109,197	17,016	99,079	10,621	126,716
1908	101	101	40,491	58,311	14,707	113,509	16,649	93,631	9,808	120,088
1909	104	104	46,034	52,382	15,870	114,286	16,633	87,744	12,346	116,723
1910	105	105	54,115	61,301	14,201	129,617	17,522	87,133	10,293	114,948
1911	104	104	59,303	100,126	16,473	175,902	19,078	107,925	14,012	141,015
1912	110	110	70,397	64,774	36,497	171,668	21,168	138,049	37,359	196,576
1913	113	112	80,551	60,687	29,770	171,008	22,905	135,721	25,961	184,587
1914	112	112	93,700	63,668	46,031	203,399	24,120	139,859	23,821	187,800
1915	112	112	88,569	27,753	47,571	163,893	26,025	139,542	27,466	193,033
1916	113	113	104,345	24,397	38,820	167,562	24,903	114,343	27,094	166,340
1917	117	117	113,686	30,226	55,383	199,295	26,335	126,316	36,526	189,177

* Ending from 1895 to 1902 on 31st December, from 1904 to 1917 on 30th June.

† Eighteen months ending 30th June, 1904.

‡ Many of these Boards were not active during the periods under review.

(E) Local Boards of Health.

1. **General.**—Previous to 1886 provisions were included in the various Municipal Acts regarding health and sanitary arrangements, but in that year a *Health Act* was passed, and thenceforth all such matters were dealt with under separate Acts, which were amended and repealed from time to time. As the Health Boards created under these Acts are closely connected with the Municipal Councils and Road Boards, a short résumé of the various Acts is given here.

2. **Public Health Act 1886.**—Under this Act the Governor could appoint a Central Board of Health, consisting of five members, including a Chairman, of whom one was to be a duly qualified medical practitioner, one a civil engineer, and one a practical builder. The Governor was also empowered to appoint Local Boards of Health for Perth and Fremantle, and, on the recommendation of the Central Board, for any Municipality to which the Act was extended. Such a Board was to consist of the Mayor or Chairman of the Municipality as *ex officio* member, and two other members appointed by the Governor, the Board electing its own Chairman. The expenses of the Central Board were defrayed by the Government, while those of the Local Board were met by a special health rate, not exceeding threepence in the pound on the annual value, levied by the Municipal Councils concerned. A Local Board was empowered (a) to appoint a health officer with the powers of an inspector; (b) to make by-laws; (c) to seize unwholesome food; (d) to provide temporary places for the reception of the sick by

contract or otherwise; (e) to register offensive trades; (f) to abate nuisances; (g) to declare houses unfit for human habitation; and (h) to provide for the removal of night-soil and rubbish. The Central Board could make regulations as to diseases, and the Local Boards were required to carry them out.

An amendment of the Act in 1892 abolished the Local Boards of Health, where created, and the members of a Municipal Council were constituted the Local Board of Health. The business of these Boards was to be the ordinary business of Municipal Councils.

In 1893, Local Boards of Health were authorized to make by-laws requiring cesspools to be filled up, and the pan system for the removal of night-soil adopted.

A further amendment passed in 1895 authorized the Governor to place any area of land adjoining a Municipality under the jurisdiction of the Local Board of Health of such Municipality. The Governor also could appoint a Local Board of Health for any locality defined by Order in Council. Such Board was to consist of not more than seven members, of whom one was to be Chairman, and was to exercise all the duties and powers vested in Local Boards. The expenses of these Boards were to be defrayed out of moneys voted by Parliament. In the event of the locality for which a Board was appointed being constituted a Municipality, all the duties were to be handed over to the Municipal Council.

In 1896, the maximum amount of health rate was raised to sixpence in the pound on the annual value.

3. Health Act 1898.—This Act consolidated and repealed the previous Act with its amendments; but the provisions regarding the appointment of the Central and Local Boards of Health remained unchanged, as well as their duties and powers. The most important alteration was that all Local Boards were authorized to levy a special health rate not exceeding sixpence in the pound on the annual value, whereas formerly this could only be done by a Municipality. Additional powers were given Boards with respect to the adulteration of food, the appointment of analysts, the registration of common lodging houses, of houses of persons receiving infants for nursing, and of private hospitals. Local Boards had also to attend to the paving of lanes and yards, with power to recover the expenses incurred with respect to private roads, and to have the management of sewers and drains. A separate rate not exceeding sixpence in the pound could be levied for the purpose of removing night-soil, or an annual charge could be made for that purpose.

An amendment made in 1900 empowered the Governor to amalgamate Districts, the Board of Health for such combined District to exercise all the powers imposed by the Act on Local Boards, and to be styled a District Board of Health. After the proclamation of a combined District, every Municipal Council and non-municipal Local Board and Road Board within such District was to meet, and each elect not more than three of their numbers to be members of the District Board of Health.

In 1906, every Municipal District was constituted a Health District, and the Municipal Council proclaimed to be the Local Board of Health.

4. Health Act 1911.—In 1911 the *Health Act* was again consolidated and amended. The administration was placed under the control of the Minister of Public Health. The Central Board of Health was abolished, and its duties and powers handed over to a Commissioner of Public Health appointed by the Governor. The constitution and powers of Local Boards remained the same, with the additional proviso that where the boundaries of a Health District were conterminous with or within the boundaries of a Road Board, the Road Board should be the Local Board of Health. A new system of rating was adopted by which an ordinary health rate, not exceeding ninepence in the pound on the annual value or one penny farthing on the unimproved capital value, could be levied in certain proclaimed Districts, while in others this rate was not to exceed sixpence or three farthings respectively. The sanitary rate was also not to exceed sixpence on the annual or three farthings on the unimproved capital value. Supplementary rates could be levied to meet any extraordinary or unanticipated expenditure. Special loans could be raised and special loan rates levied. The duties of a Health Board remained the same as under the previous Acts.

5. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—In the following tables are given particulars regarding (a) the revenue and expenditure of the Municipal and other Local Boards of Health for the years 1896 to 1917; and (b) their assets, liabilities, and outstanding loans for the years 1907 to 1917 :—

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1896 TO 1917.

Year.*	Number of Boards.			Revenue.			Expenditure.				
	Municipal.	Other.	For which Particulars are available.†	Rates.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Adminis-tration.	Sanitary Service.	Other.	Total.
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1896 ..			29	1,193	8,614	21,302	21,109	2,190	14,737	2,477	19,404
1897 ..	46		29	7,993	9,830	19,029	36,852	5,696	18,972	10,442	35,110
1898 ..	35	57	76	10,068	4,768	21,647	36,483	5,364	18,302	10,632	34,298
1899 ..	35	59	70	13,227	3,075	17,633	33,935	5,936	16,148	8,587	30,671
1900 ..	35	60	71	16,041	4,225	15,637	35,903	7,261	24,090	3,270	34,621
1901 ..	41	45	71	15,251	1,447	16,009	32,707	6,237	18,789	9,318	34,344
1902 ..	44	52	87	17,639	3,557	19,034	40,230	9,863	19,230	10,280	39,373
1903 ..	44	61	105	21,884	1,902	20,908	44,394	10,138	22,873	11,946	44,057
1904 ..	42	65	93	25,778	1,408	24,494	51,680	10,153	28,300	13,167	51,620
1905 ..	43	55	86	26,002	640	30,225	56,867	10,483	30,724	17,578	58,785
1906 ..	45	55	78	28,242	1,270	39,873	69,185	10,642	40,518	17,395	68,555
1907 ..	46	65	90	33,289	1,012	34,273	68,574	11,333	39,519	20,264	71,116
1908 ..	47	65	112	36,304	324	41,351	77,979	13,455	43,830	21,526	78,811
1909 ..	46	69	115	39,447	689	49,998	90,134	13,094	49,502	24,470	87,966
1910 ..	42	76	114	38,741	42	52,052	90,835	13,330	56,277	20,814	90,421
1911 ..	42	80	120	38,398	775	56,032	95,205	12,900	59,639	20,019	92,558
1912 ..	38	87	123	47,354	276	60,249	107,879	14,517	69,703	26,035	110,255
1913 ..	33	85	116	55,637	86	62,845	118,568	17,360	72,286	24,514	114,160
1914 ..	33	90	123	53,472	290	61,510	115,272	17,073	62,828	30,414	110,315
1915 ..	31	95	126	42,904	..	61,393	104,297	17,287	70,963	19,603	107,853
1916 ..†	30	93	123	43,942	..	59,416	103,383	17,137	68,749	12,834	98,720
1917 ..†	29	93	122	42,967	..	56,488	99,455	16,961	67,830	14,095	98,886

* The financial year of Municipal Boards ends on the 31st October, that of Non-municipal Boards on the 30th November from 1896 to 1910, and on the 30th June from 1911 to 1917.

† Many of these Boards were inactive during the periods referred to.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.—ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1907 TO 1917.

Year.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans.
	£	£	£
1907 ..	45,134	12,614	..
1908 ..	59,120	16,011	..
1909 ..	67,480	16,114	..
1910 ..	70,633	12,814	..
1911 ..	68,619	12,628	..
1912 ..	68,063	15,409	..
1913 ..	71,213	14,670	..
1914 ..	81,781	13,280	..
1915 ..	74,465	15,055	..
1916 ..	76,557	13,836	1,500
1917 ..	77,695	11,481	1,500

(F) Summary Tables.

1. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—In the following tables are shewn summaries of (a) the revenue and expenditure for the years 1872 to 1917; and (b) the annual value, assets, liabilities, and outstanding loans for the years 1895 to 1917 of all Municipalities, including the City of Perth, Road Districts, and Local Boards of Health:—

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—MUNICIPALITIES, ROAD DISTRICTS AND LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.—SUMMARY OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1872 TO 1917.

Year.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Administration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1872 ..	..	..	..	1,195†	..	..	..	†1,073
1873 ..	..	..	..	1,582†	..	..	..	†1,568
1874 ..	..	..	..	1,624†	..	..	..	†1,541
1875 ..	..	..	..	1,645†	..	..	..	†1,646
1876 ..	..	..	..	1,134†	..	..	..	†874
1877 ..	..	..	..	1,716†	..	..	..	†2,008
1878 ..	1,056*	*250	781*	5,582	345*	1,226*	354*	5,057
1879 ..	1,227*	*250	758*	5,797	415*	1,056*	532*	5,157
1880 ..	3,164	1,150	1,464	5,778	999	2,748	601	4,348
1881 ..	3,651	716	8,161	12,528	1,460	7,563	942	9,965
1882 ..	3,935	487	3,193	7,615	1,010	5,934	1,726	8,670
1883 ..	5,139	1,185	4,885	11,209	1,126	7,119	3,884	12,129
1884 ..	5,448	580	4,778	10,806	1,161	4,777	3,256	9,194
1885 ..	6,910	722	14,442	22,074	1,375	8,413	3,525	13,313
1886 ..	6,870	1,018	10,312	18,200	851	5,987	14,497	21,335
1887 ..	9,279	2,150	17,678	29,107	1,410	17,549	6,946	25,905
1888 ..	9,972	536	13,206	23,714	1,583	13,928	7,499	23,010
1889 ..	11,719	950	21,473	34,142	2,041	12,602	17,194	31,837
1890 ..	13,185	1,947	5,215	20,347	2,387	13,751	10,005	26,143
1891 ..	14,988	1,235	8,229	24,452	2,547	10,666	9,536	22,749
1892 ..	19,057	6,425	4,218	29,700	2,807	17,077	10,546	30,430
1893 ..	18,185	6,757	20,451	45,393	3,492	19,916	11,663	35,071
1894 ..	20,202	7,292	4,864	32,358	3,191	17,689	12,386	33,266
1895 ..	29,157	21,495	27,939	78,591	5,374	39,683	29,509	74,566
1896 ..	37,676	81,492	60,419	179,587	13,443	79,950	74,050	167,443
1897 ..	68,815	162,870	132,074	363,759	25,486	183,843	129,668	338,997
1898 ..	85,490	144,522	100,925	330,937	28,370	208,095	123,950	360,415
1899 ..	98,526	83,351	144,372	326,249	29,149	188,502	107,434	325,085
1900 ..	105,382	112,802	101,972	320,156	31,439	161,815	113,927	307,181
1901 ..	101,566	104,318	104,835	310,719	30,384	156,560	117,886	304,830
1902 ..	122,835	152,742	140,432	416,009	39,882	194,930	169,988	404,800
1903 ..	126,644	82,840	137,261	346,745	34,873	142,347	179,706	356,926
1904 ..	163,481	233,685	254,418	651,584	51,709	288,511	232,634	572,854
1905 ..	180,135	176,914	209,564	566,613	51,377	282,211	258,976	592,564
1906 ..	202,667	182,547	262,645	647,859	54,417	267,793	288,965	611,175
1907 ..	205,245	146,798	199,933	551,976	62,430	231,182	322,601	616,213
1908 ..	216,023	125,949	232,098	574,070	58,488	197,574	345,699	601,761
1909 ..	223,926	90,372	273,850	588,148	56,184	171,028	347,542	574,754
1910 ..	231,575	74,679	296,660	602,914	58,035	175,130	372,020	605,185
1911 ..	242,694	128,845	325,247	696,786	58,626	183,623	420,319	662,568
1912 ..	266,289	90,952	931,737	1,288,978	61,520	216,624	947,644	1,225,788
1913 ..	290,154	80,155	439,937	810,246	66,331	295,166	487,405	848,902
1914 ..	300,847	77,100	587,349	965,296	67,636	362,957	511,367	941,960
1915 ..	302,148	38,062	574,774	914,984	74,958	330,281	598,273	1,003,512
1916 ..	314,904	33,884	535,494	884,282	74,997	234,754	573,219	882,970
1917 ..	324,650	38,039	487,412	850,101	77,249	268,137	484,624	830,010

* Exclusive of Municipalities other than Perth.

† Exclusive of the City of Perth.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—MUNICIPALITIES, ROAD DISTRICTS, AND LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.—SUMMARY OF ANNUAL VALUE, ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1895 TO 1917.

Year.	Annual Value.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans.
	£	£	£	£
1895	363,475*	263,001†	92,644†	87,500
1896	416,593*	360,647†	116,208†	100,929
1897	825,340*	423,162†	199,748†	160,100
1898	1,020,767*	283,200†	236,529†	180,575
1899	989,050*	293,977†	289,265†	275,500
1900	984,106*	342,079†	334,288†	306,100
1901	1,031,113*	326,026†	343,205†	365,500
1902	1,136,674*	465,013†	446,049†	413,050
1903	1,201,511*	472,944†	478,500†	437,300
1904	1,312,786*	632,261†	630,745†	589,816
1905	2,221,125	747,026†	663,544†	623,414
1906	2,290,527	880,373†	775,045†	714,037
1907	2,367,931	918,371	803,290	731,833
1908	2,448,837	996,222	834,795	759,424
1909	2,411,984	1,053,379	867,101	796,708
1910	2,449,734	1,120,086	930,987	846,444
1911	2,625,300	1,199,627	987,250	894,664
1912	2,841,829	1,772,977	1,569,340	1,475,182
1913	3,065,382	1,835,611	1,596,159	1,492,246
1914	3,263,705	1,964,500	1,783,586	1,602,247
1915	3,293,939	1,951,235	1,877,806	1,748,341
1916	3,322,982	2,131,014	2,011,000	1,900,207
1917	3,306,106	2,190,536	2,006,397	1,891,738

* Exclusive of Road Boards.

† Exclusive of Local Boards of Health.

(c) Municipal Tramways.

1. **General.**—There are two systems of electric tramways controlled by Municipal Councils, the Fremantle Tramways and the Leonora-Gwalia Tramway. With the exception of the Kalgoorlie and Boulder City Tramways, which are run by a private company, the other tramways are under the management of the State, the Perth Electric Tramways having been purchased from a private company in 1913. There are also several private timber and firewood tramways.

2. **Fremantle Tramways.**—In 1903 a private Act intitled the *Fremantle Municipal Tramways and Electric Lighting Act* was passed, empowering the Municipalities of Fremantle and East Fremantle jointly to construct and work tramways within their respective Districts, and to generate electricity for motive and lighting purposes. Power was granted to borrow money and strike a special loan rate. The management of the tramways is vested in a Board of five members, of whom the Mayor of Fremantle is *ex officio* one, the other four being elected by the owners and occupiers of property within the Municipalities, the voting power being the same as that for the election of Mayor under the *Municipal Institutions Act*.

In 1907 the Municipality of North Fremantle was authorized to construct and work tramways within the boundaries of the Municipality. These tramways were built, and the cars of the Fremantle Tramways run over the lines.

3. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—The following table gives the mileage, capital cost, revenue, and expenditure of the Fremantle Tramways for the years 1909 to 1917 :—

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—FREMANTLE TRAMWAYS.—MILEAGE, COST, REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1909 TO 1917.

Year ending 31st August.	Route Mileage.	Cost of Construction.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Miles.	£	£	£
1909	6½	78,529	21,575	18,118
1910	8¼	95,432	24,537	27,882
1911	8¾	102,479	26,605	21,546
1912	8¾	105,026	29,089	20,750
1913	8¾	101,555	32,088	25,330
1914	8¾	104,210	34,130	27,029
1915	8¾	105,449	34,253	26,324
1916	8¾	111,790	38,079	29,052
1917	8¾	117,531	39,552	36,679

4. Leonora-Gwalia Tramway.—This tramway, which was originally in the hands of a company, was electrified by the Municipality of Leonora, in conjunction with the scheme for lighting the town of Leonora, and opened for traffic under the management of that Municipality in 1908. In 1916 the only activity on this tramway has been the running of a petrol car by a private syndicate.

5. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—The following table shows the route mileage, cost of construction, revenue, and expenditure of the Leonora-Gwalia Tramway for the years 1907 to 1916 :—

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—LEONORA-GWALIA TRAMWAY.—MILEAGE, COST, REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1907 TO 1916.

Year.	Route Mileage.	Cost of Construction.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Miles.	£	£	£
1907	2½	6,500	1,278	1,419
1908	2½	6,500	1,257	1,383
1909	2½	7,000	1,757	1,265
1910	2½	7,000	1,933	1,714
1911	2½	..	..	..
1912	2½	5,500	1,703	1,020
1913	2½	5,500	1,532	1,524
1914	2½	5,500	1,343	1,849
1915	2½	5,800	1,241	1,752
1916	2½	5,800	692	1,255

§ 6. Tasmania.

(A) Introductory.

1. General.—Previous to the passing of the *Local Government Act 1906*, the Colony of Tasmania was split up into Districts of different kinds, each controlled for a specific purpose by a Board. These Districts were severally (a) Main Road, (b) Roads, (c) Rabbits, (d) Fruit, (e) Public Recreation, (f) Health, (g) School, and (h) Works. There were also Rural Municipalities and Town Boards, and the Cities of Hobart and Launceston, each with a separate governing body. By the Act of 1906 all the separate Districts were abolished, as well as Rural Municipalities and Town Boards, and the functions exercised by the various bodies were all brought under the provisions of that Act, with the exception of those pertaining to the Cities of Hobart and Launceston.

Apart from the School Boards and Boards of Works, the members of which were nominated by the Governor, all the Boards were elected by owners or occupiers of property within their respective Districts. The Acts relating to each Board will, in the following paragraphs, be treated separately, together with any available statistics. There

are also several Acts relating to voting, assessments, valuation, &c., which are applicable to one or more of these Boards, and to these Acts a separate paragraph will be devoted.

2. **Expenditure by Government.**—In addition to subsidies granted by Government to Boards, a large amount of road and bridge making is carried out directly by the Government by means of moneys voted for the purpose by Parliament from time to time. Particulars as to subsidies are given later (see page 149).

(B) Road Districts.

1. **Roads Act 1840.**—This Act was intitled an *Act for the making altering improving and defining the Main and other Roads of this Island*, and classified Roads under the headings of Main, Cross, and Bye.

The Main Road from Hobart to Launceston was the only road which was classified as a Main Road, and this was placed under the management of the Director-General of Roads, and maintained at the sole expense of the Government.

Cross Roads were those advertised as Public Roads in the *Hobart Town Gazette* or those which were afterwards sanctioned by the Commissioners, and which led from Township to Township, or from a Township to the Main Road.

Bye Roads were those which led from a farm to the Main or a Cross Road, and which had been proclaimed as above.

Cross and Bye Roads were placed under the management of District Commissioners, and Districts were proclaimed. On receipt of a requisition from not less than ten qualified inhabitants the Police Magistrate was required to call a meeting for the purpose of electing Commissioners. In order to be qualified for the position of Commissioner, a candidate must have been competent to sit as a special juror, while any inhabitant who was possessed of real property of the annual value of at least £10, who had registered himself within four days prior to the election, and who had paid his rates, could vote. The number of Commissioners was fixed at five or seven; they were elected annually, and chose their own Chairman from amongst their number. The rate that could be levied was fixed at sixpence in the pound on the annual value, but the Commissioners were empowered to lower this, and a tenant could charge his landlord with half the amount of the rates paid by him. Roads in Towns were not placed under the authority of these Commissioners.

In 1843 an amendment was made altering the voting qualifications and defining a voter as every person of full age, not subject to any legal incapacity, who was entitled in fee or for life or as a lessee or assignee to any lands or tenements either freehold or under other tenure of over the annual value of £10.

2. **Hobart to Launceston Main Road Act 1847.**—As already stated, the control of this road was retained by the Government, and in 1847 the provisions of the *Roads Act* were repealed as far as it was concerned. The management was left in the hands of the Director-General of Roads, who was empowered to erect toll gates and collect tolls. The width of the road was fixed at 60 feet. In the following year the Lieutenant-Governor was empowered to erect toll bars on roads leading into or adjacent to the Main Road in order to obviate any evasion of the payment of tolls on the Main Road, and in 1850 the farming of tolls was authorized.

The management of this Main Road remained in the hands of the Director-General of Roads until 1880, when the *Main Roads Act* was passed.

3. **Cross and Bye Roads Act 1847.**—This Act removed the control of Cross Roads from District Commissioners and placed them under that of the Court of Quarter Sessions, which could appoint a Surveyor. Assessments could be made not exceeding three farthings per acre on all lands, and not exceeding twopence in the pound of the annual rental on dwelling houses and messuages; but land connected with the latter was not to be rated unless it exceeded 10 acres in extent. A separate rate not exceeding one farthing per acre was to be levied in order to defray the salary of the Surveyor. The Court was empowered to set up tolls on Cross Roads.

4. **Roads exempted from the Cross and Bye Roads Act.**—In 1848, 1849, and 1850 several roads were by special Acts expressly exempted from the *Cross and Bye Roads Act 1847*. Under these Acts three, five, or seven householders could call meetings for the election of three or five Trustees to be elected annually. In some Districts provision was made for rates, in others for tolls, and in others for both. These special Boards of Trustees were abolished when the *Cross and Bye Roads Act 1860* was passed.

5. Cross and Bye Roads Act 1851.—This Act repealed the 1847 Act, and again made provision for the management of roads by Local Authorities. The Lieutenant-Governor was empowered to proclaim Road Districts, except in such parts as were already included in the Acts mentioned in the preceding paragraph. In any such proclaimed Road District, on the requisition of five land-owners and five householders, a meeting was to be convened by the Police Magistrate, at which not less than three nor more than seven Trustees were to be elected by a majority of land-owners and householders present. Annual elections of Trustees were to be held. The assessments that could be made were not to exceed one halfpenny per acre on pasture land, threepence per acre on cultivated land, and sixpence in the pound on the annual rental for other property; if the rates were fixed at a lesser sum this proportion was to be retained. The assessment was fixed by the votes of land-owners and householders, and unoccupied Crown lands were not assessed at more than one-half the ordinary rate. After assessments were made, plural voting was arranged for; a person whose assessment did not exceed three shillings and ninepence had one vote, if his assessment was three shillings and ninepence but did not exceed seven shillings and sixpence he had two votes, if seven shillings and sixpence and under fifteen shillings three votes, if fifteen shillings and under thirty shillings four votes, and if over thirty shillings five votes. Trustees were empowered to erect toll bars.

In 1853 the maximum amount of rates was doubled.

An amendment to the Act in 1857 altered the number of persons who could convene a meeting to ten landholders, or five landholders and five householders. It was also stipulated that a new rate could not be assessed until the previous one had been expended.

In 1858 the scale of votes for landholders and householders was altered, and a person whose annual valuation was £15 and under £50 had one vote, an additional vote being granted for every additional £50 in value up to £450, for which ten votes were allowed. Rates were to be levied on the valuation roll, and were not to exceed one shilling in the pound, occupiers of Crown land on lease or licence to pay half rates and Crown land held by the Crown to be exempt. It was also stipulated that no toll gate was to be erected within one mile of a City or Town.

6. Cross and Bye Roads Act 1860.—This Act consolidated and amended the previous Acts. The main provisions as to proclamation of Road Districts, election of Trustees, voting power of electors, and rating power remained unchanged. The definition of a Cross Road was slightly altered to read (a) any road from one Town to another, (b) any road from a Town or public bridge to a Main Road, (c) any road from a Town to a navigable river or the seashore, (d) any road proclaimed by the Governor, and (e) streets within a Town. Trustees were empowered to let tolls for periods not exceeding twelve months, to borrow on the security of tolls or of a special rate or both, if sanctioned by landholders, and to lay out Bye Roads.

In 1865 fresh provisions were made for the retirement of Trustees. If, previous to the passing of the Amendment Act of 1865, any roads were under the control of a Municipality, then such Municipality was to be deemed a Road District. All powers under the *Cross and Bye Roads Act 1860*, in relation to Bye Roads, where no Road Districts existed, were to be exercised by such persons or Boards as the Governor might appoint.

Arrangements were made by an amendment of the Act in 1867 for the election of two Auditors at the same time as the annual election of Trustees. It was also provided that where any Town within any Rural Municipality, which was not a Road District, was also within a Road District, the Trustees thereof might expend such part as they saw fit of the road rate towards the repair of the streets within the Town. Trustees could also apply a portion of the road rates towards the repair of a bye road or ferry if such action would be of public advantage.

7. Cross and Bye Roads Act 1870.—In 1870 this Act was again consolidated and amended, the main alteration being in the definition of an elector and in the number of votes allowed to an elector. The minimum annual value qualifying an elector was fixed at £5 for a landholder, and £10 for an occupier, and a person whose annual valuation was £5 or £10, as the case may be, and under £40, had one vote, an additional vote being allowed for each additional £40 of value, with a maximum number of ten votes when the annual value was £360 or over.

8. Main Roads Act 1880.—Under this Act certain roads were specified by schedule to be Main Roads. These roads were withdrawn from the control of the Trustees of the Road Districts in which they were situated and were handed over to the Minister of Lands and Works, who was appointed Commissioner of Main Roads. Main roads were grouped into Districts, but where a main road was in a Rural Municipality or Road

District, such Rural Municipality or Road District was to be the Main Road District, and the Board of the Rural Municipality, or of the Road District, as the case might be, was to be the Board of Main Roads.

The maintenance of all Main Roads and the Bridges thereon was defrayed by moneys provided annually by Parliament, and the control thereof was vested in the Boards of the Districts in which they were situated. A schedule of Main Roads was passed annually by Parliament, together with the rates per mile at which they were to be maintained, and when a main road was no longer scheduled as such, it automatically became a Cross Road. Other Main Roads not within the Districts of a Road Board or Rural Municipality, and the Hobart to Launceston Main Road, were vested in the Commissioner of Main Roads, together with the South Esk Bridge and Sorell Causeway.

9. **Branch Roads Construction Act 1881.**—Under this Act the Minister of Lands and Works could cause Branch Roads and Bridges, as scheduled from time to time, to be constructed or improved at Government expense. This Act, though passed for a temporary purpose, is mentioned because it has been made applicable by the annual Public Works Acts to the construction of certain Branch Roads and Bridges mentioned in the schedules to those Acts.

10. **Roads Maintenance Act 1881.**—Under this Act, whenever Parliament had authorized the Minister of Lands and Works to construct or repair any road, culvert, or drain within a Road District and the Governor had proclaimed that such work had been carried out, the Trustees of such District were to keep it in repair out of moneys placed at their disposal. If the moneys were insufficient, the Colonial Treasurer could levy a rate not exceeding one shilling in the pound for such purpose. A road under this Act meant any road which was not a Main Road under the *Main Roads Act 1880*.

When this Act came into force no further tolls could be taken at any toll-gate or side-bar, except where such toll had been let for a term, and then only until the expiry of that term.

11. **Roads Act 1884.**—Under this Act, the *Cross and Bye Roads Act 1870*, and the *Main Roads Act 1880* with its amendments were repealed.

(i) *General.*—The Governor could declare any portion of Tasmania to be a Road District, could define the boundaries or alter them, and could abolish a Road District. When such a District was proclaimed, a meeting of landholders, convened by not less than seven landholders, was to be held, at which either five or seven landholders were by open voting to be elected Trustees of the District. At this meeting each landholder had the number of votes proportioned to the annual value of his property as specified in the *Rural Voting Act 1884* (see page 149). Every year two Trustees out of five or three out of seven retired in rotation.

The Trustees had the care and management of all Cross Roads within the District, and were obliged, with the consent of the Council of any Rural Municipality, to expend not less than one-third of any road rate collected within any town in the repair of the streets and footpaths in such Town. The Trustees could levy a road rate of not more than one shilling in the pound upon the annual value of the property within the District. Occupiers of Crown land under lease or licence paid only one-half the rate. The following property was exempt from road rates:—(a) property belonging to or occupied by Government; (b) property hired or used by Government or by any Municipal Council; (c) hospitals, benevolent asylums, or buildings used for charitable purposes; (d) churches or chapels; (e) public schools established by the Board of Education, and teachers' residences connected therewith; and (f) public libraries or museums.

(ii) *Roads.*—Roads were divided into three classes, Main, Cross, and Bye.

(a) *Main Roads.*—All main roads existing at the time of the passing of the Act, together with such roads as Parliament might from time to time determine, notwithstanding that portions might be within the boundaries of certain Road Districts, were classed as "Main Roads."

The Minister of Lands and Works, as Commissioner of Main Roads, could exercise all the powers and duties of a District Board with respect to (i) the main Hobart to Launceston Road; (ii) the Bridgewater and South Esk Bridges; and (iii) all Main Roads not being situated in any Main Road District.

Where any Main Road or portion thereof was situate in or passed through any Rural Municipality or Road District, such Municipality or Road District became a Main Road District, and the Municipal Council or Road Trustees became the Main Road District Board for such District.

All Main Roads, except that from Hobart to Launceston, and all Bridges except the Bridgewater and South Esk Bridges, were placed under the care and control of the Main Road Districts in which they were situated, to be maintained by each District at an annual average cost per mile not exceeding the amount provided by Parliament from time to time.

(b) *Cross Roads*.—The definition of a Cross Road was the same as that given in the *Cross and Bye Roads Act 1860*, except that streets within a Town in any Rural Municipality did not come any longer under the category of Cross Roads.

(c) *Bye Roads*.—Upon the written application of any land-holder to the Trustees for the definition of a Bye Road for the benefit of such land-holder, the Trustees were to direct a Surveyor to define and lay out such Bye Road. The Trustees could take land for such road on paying compensation, and could construct and maintain it. Bye Roads had, if required, to be fenced at the expense of the adjoining owners.

(iii) *Miscellaneous Provisions*.—Where before the passing of this Act public roads had been placed under the control of a Municipality, the Municipality was deemed to be a Road District, but on petition of a majority of the electors the Governor could divest it of the control of such roads.

The provisions of the *Audit Act* extended to the accounts of Road Boards, which had to be forwarded to the Auditor-General annually for audit.

(iv) *Amendments*.—In 1885 voting by ballot was substituted for open voting. The Trustees could, with the consent of the Governor, grant authority to any person or company to lay down tramways on roads. The control and management of jetties was vested in the Trustees, who could repair them with moneys from the road fund, and levy wharfage rates.

In 1894 Trustees were authorized to contribute out of the Road Fund towards the repair and maintenance of Main Roads within their Districts.

An amendment passed in 1900 provided for the eradication of briars, bramble, gorse, or Californian thistle, and empowered a road authority to require owners to eradicate such weeds from roads adjacent to their property, or, on their failing to do so, could eradicate at their expense. The erection of rabbit-proof fences and of gates on Cross and Bye Roads was also authorized.

The maximum amount of road rate which could be levied annually was raised in 1903 to one shilling and threepence per pound of annual value, and the Government was empowered to subsidize any Road Trust, which levied a rate over one shilling, by a sum equal to the amount of money collected by such rate over and above that which would have been collected if such rate had been one shilling.

An amendment passed in 1907 provided that where a Road District was abolished the maintenance of the roads therein devolved upon the Municipality in which they were situated.

12. Main Roads Maintenance Act 1918.—The *Roads Act 1884*, with its amendments, was to a great extent repealed by the *Local Government Act 1906*, but the part referring to Main Roads was not repealed. In 1918 the *Main Roads Maintenance Act* was passed and incorporated with the *Roads Act 1884*.

(i) *Main Roads*.—The definition of a Main Road includes (a) any main road under the provisions of the Act, (b) every bridge the original cost of which is not over £50, (c) all fences erected in dangerous places at the cost of the State, and (d) all culverts. Main Roads are proclaimed by the Governor.

(ii) *Main Roads Advisory Board*.—A Board known as the Main Roads Advisory Board is appointed, consisting of seven members, of whom three, called municipal members, are appointed on the nomination of the Municipal Association of Tasmania; two, called motorist members, appointed by the Governor; and two, called Government members, also appointed by the Governor.

(iii) *Revenue of the Board*.—The annual revenue of the Board consists of the sum of £5,000 from the Consolidated Revenue, and of a sum equal to the total amount of motor taxes collected and paid into the Treasury, less 5 per centum.

(iv) *Functions of the Board*.—The functions of the Board are (a) to carry out investigations to ascertain what roads should be proclaimed main roads, (b) to make out a list of proposed main roads, and (c) to recommend the proclamation of such main roads.

(v) *Maintenance of Main Roads.*—The Board determines the maintenance works to be carried out, the allocation of the moneys at their disposal between the Municipal Councils interested, and the contribution to be paid by each such Council. Each Council is to keep the main roads within its boundaries in repair so far as the moneys allocated to it, together with the amount of contribution payable by it, enables it to do.

13. *Revenue, Expenditure, &c.*—In the following tables are given (a) the number of Road Trusts for the years 1854 to 1907, the length of roads maintained by them for the years 1867 to 1907, the annual value from 1882 to 1907, the outstanding loans from 1892 to 1907, and the number of properties liable to assessment from 1903 to 1907; (b) the revenue and expenditure by Road Trusts from 1854 to 1907; and (c) the length of roads maintained by Main Road Boards and the expenditure thereon for the years 1882 to 1907.

TASMANIA.—ROAD TRUSTS, NUMBER, LENGTH OF ROADS, ANNUAL VALUE, OUTSTANDING LOANS, AND NUMBER OF PROPERTIES LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT, 1867 TO 1907.

Year.	Number of Trusts.	Length of Roads.	Annual Value.	Outstanding Loans.	Number of Properties liable to Assessment.
	No.	Miles.	£	£	No.
1867	47	2,285	..	..	..
1868	51	2,475	..	..	..
1869	53	2,739	..	..	..
1870	53	2,769	..	..	..
1871	55	2,915	..	..	..
1872	63	2,913	..	..	..
1873	61	3,038	..	..	..
1874	63	3,076	..	..	..
1875	67	3,481	..	..	..
1876	68	3,626	..	..	..
1877	69	3,760	..	..	..
1878	69	3,857	..	..	..
1879	70	4,079	..	..	..
1880	73	3,608	..	..	..
1881	76	3,608	..	..	..
1882	76	3,834	446,001	..	..
1883	85	3,879	481,785	..	..
1884	86	4,167	518,627	..	..
1885	90	4,078	528,807	..	..
1886	91	4,348	550,709	..	..
1887	93	4,513	581,026	..	..
1888	96	4,573	585,794	..	..
1889	97	4,978	614,366	..	..
1890	100	5,084	614,366	..	..
1891	100	5,139	645,787	..	..
1892	93	5,241	590,039	800	..
1893	94	5,358	595,311	800	..
1894	97	5,658	586,052	1,200	..
1895	98	5,400	574,069	1,200	..
1896	98	5,687	580,901	1,200	..
1897	100	5,562	471,906	1,200	..
1898	100	5,760	570,522	1,200	..
1899	101	5,840	557,583	1,200	..
1900	102	6,368	593,293	1,200	..
1901	102	6,539	612,115	1,200	..
1902	102	6,762	603,122	1,200	..
1903	105	6,855	636,161	1,200	27,096
1904	104	7,045	660,783	1,200	28,684
1905	104	7,124	672,577	1,200	30,912
1906	105	7,342	699,774	1,200	32,916
1907	105	7,590	732,155	1,200	34,659

NOTE.—Prior to 1867 the numbers of Road Trusts in each year were—1854, 16; 1855, 21; 1856, 19; 1857, 27; 1858, 25; 1859, 29; 1860, 28; 1861, 28; 1862, 32; 1863, 35; 1864, 37; 1865, 39; and 1866, 46. The financial year of Road Trusts terminated at the end of February in the year subsequent to that given above.

TASMANIA.—ROAD TRUSTS, REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1854 TO 1907.

Year.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1854 ..	..	..	..	21,698	..	..	..	16,131
1855 ..	..	..	..	12,522	..	..	..	12,489
1856 ..	..	..	..	20,623	..	..	..	19,626
1857 ..	..	..	..	27,573	..	..	..	25,931
1858 ..	..	..	..	12,289	..	..	..	11,773
1859 ..	..	..	..	13,746	..	..	..	11,388
1860 ..	10,536	873	..	11,409	..	..	..	14,911
1861 ..	..	..	..	20,698	..	..	..	17,926
1862 ..	14,000	8,340	181	22,521	..	..	..	20,559
1863 ..	11,242	1,297	67	12,606	..	..	..	15,264
1864 ..	13,194	3,824	3,213	20,231	..	..	..	19,635
1865 ..	14,336	6,270	218	20,824	..	..	..	19,689
1866 ..	14,031	1,973	..	16,004	1,001	18,400	1,336	20,737
1867 ..	14,276	5,631	..	19,907	1,015	16,270	331	17,616
1868 ..	13,127	5,868	..	18,995	1,036	17,078	1,312	19,426
1869 ..	12,243	5,142	..	17,385	1,033	15,150	1,063	17,246
1870 ..	12,545	5,388	..	17,933	1,175	15,324	816	17,315
1871 ..	13,568	6,282	..	19,850	1,159	15,333	1,730	18,222
1872 ..	12,267	2,406	..	14,673	1,001	17,618	978	19,597
1873 ..	14,346	6,993	..	21,339	1,073	18,833	2,470	17,376
1874 ..	16,799	5,671	..	22,470	1,031	19,212	2,750	22,993
1875 ..	14,557	11,005	2,573	28,135	1,250	22,628	2,980	26,858
1876 ..	15,132	9,622	1,074	25,828	1,175	25,863	2,612	29,650
1877 ..	15,961	10,389	695	27,045	1,482	23,454	1,266	26,202
1878 ..	16,194	12,192	2,148	30,534	1,411	24,455	2,719	28,585
1879 ..	14,321	13,140	2,026	29,487	1,321	22,764	4,242	28,327
1880 ..	10,151	9,558	1,906	21,615	1,219	18,981	1,573	21,773
1881 ..	9,454	7,337	755	17,546	1,198	16,096	326	17,620
1882 ..	11,139	6,885	839	18,863	1,495	13,660	1,118	16,273
1883 ..	14,875	8,748	476	24,099	1,698	19,919	1,189	22,806
1884 ..	13,830	13,308	504	27,642	1,993	27,563	1,357	30,913
1885 ..	16,455	11,570	882	28,907	2,004	26,232	1,014	29,250
1886 ..	15,245	15,422	641	31,308	2,435	28,037	1,117	31,589
1887 ..	20,323	13,808	696	34,827	2,706	28,315	974	31,995
1888 ..	13,994	19,914	648	34,556	2,581	27,690	1,334	31,605
1889 ..	15,998	13,318	400	29,716	2,804	26,114	1,294	30,212
1890 ..	18,402	11,539	512	30,453	2,852	29,196	921	32,969
1891 ..	19,205	12,202	1,517	32,924	3,156	28,695	1,115	32,966
1892 ..	14,891	11,942	541	27,374	2,804	22,443	1,538	26,785
1893 ..	16,685	8,004	525	25,214	2,655	20,646	1,861	25,152
1894 ..	13,803	4,552	585	18,940	2,588	16,532	1,124	20,244
1895 ..	14,712	3,135	122	17,969	2,381	15,968	911	19,260
1896 ..	16,639	3,270	193	20,102	2,455	16,042	917	19,414
1897 ..	16,317	3,176	207	19,700	2,451	15,576	974	19,001
1898 ..	16,749	5,045	362	22,156	2,493	18,422	1,214	22,129
1899 ..	17,207	4,524	247	21,978	2,488	19,559	978	23,025
1900 ..	19,609	5,097	709	25,415	2,673	20,853	1,136	24,662
1901 ..	21,096	7,324	467	28,887	2,879	22,380	1,005	26,264
1902 ..	21,882	7,150	912	29,944	2,824	23,592	1,163	27,579
1903 ..	24,577	235	547	25,359	3,158	26,326	884	30,368
1904 ..	28,017	756	865	29,638	3,203	25,310	946	29,459
1905 ..	27,722	1,401	942	30,065	3,452	24,291	823	28,566
1906 ..	29,017	1,551	1,457	32,025	3,594	27,324	953	31,871
1907 ..	26,392	6,573	1,647	34,612	3,633	29,385	1,135	34,153

NOTE.—Prior to 1863, the figures are incomplete. The following are the numbers of Trusts for which particulars are available in each of those years:—1854, 16; 1855, 10; 1856, 16; 1857, 20; 1858, 15; 1859, 19; 1860, 26; 1861, 21; and 1862, 20. The financial year of Road Trusts terminated at the end of February in the year subsequent to that given.

TASMANIA.—MAIN ROAD BOARDS.—MILEAGE MAINTAINED AND EXPENDITURE,
1882 TO 1907.

Year.	Mileage Maintained.	Expenditure.	Year.	Mileage Maintained.	Expenditure.
	Miles.	£		Miles.	£
1882	704	11,297	1895	488	3,558
1883	697	16,414	1896	517	3,211
1884	698	18,158	1897	532	2,997
1885	727	19,857	1898	557	5,068
1886	728	19,838	1899	557	5,028
1887	725	18,036	1900	586	5,876
1888	749	19,171	1901	697	7,591
1889	645	11,773	1902	765	7,661
1890	575	10,371	1903	651	8,805
1891	539	9,480	1904	650	6,954
1892	540	9,366	1905	678	7,028
1893	526	9,801	1906	678	8,025
1894	512	6,651	1907	679	3,209

(c) Rural Municipalities.

1. Rural Municipalities Act 1858.—Any Town or any Electoral, Police, or Road District could, under this Act, be constituted a Rural Municipality and proclaimed as such by the Governor on the petition of at least 50 persons who were proprietors or occupiers in any such Town or District of property of the annual value of not less than £20. Adjoining areas might be united with a Rural Municipality on the receipt by the Governor of a similar petition.

The management of a Rural Municipality was entrusted to a Council of six members, who elected one of their number to be Warden; these Councillors were elected by all male persons in the Municipality who were proprietors or occupiers of property of the annual value of £15, provided that, if they were aliens, they held letters of denization. Each elector was entitled to one vote if the annual value of his property was not less than £15 and less than £50, with an additional vote for every additional £50 of value up to £450, when a maximum of ten votes was allowed. In order to qualify as a Councillor, an elector was required to be the owner or occupier of property of the annual value of £50. Councillors were elected annually, two retiring each year, and at the election for Councillors, two Auditors, who were not Councillors, were also elected. No Judge, Chairman of any Court of Justice, Minister of Religion, person holding an office or place of profit under the Council or engaged in any contract therewith, or Officer on full pay in the Naval or Military Forces was eligible for election as Councillor.

The functions of the Council consisted in (a) the care and management of public roads and streets; (b) the control of the police within the Municipality; (c) water supply; (d) licensing butchers; (e) registration of dogs; and (f) the administration of the *Common Lodging House and Impounding Acts*.

The funds were derived from (a) rates under the *Rural Police Rate Act*, and (b) rates not exceeding one shilling and sixpence in the pound on the annual value of property, exclusive of the police rate. One moiety of all penalties was to be devoted to the Police Fund and the other moiety to the Police Reward and Superannuation Fund.

A Municipality could also borrow money and levy a special loan rate, but only when such loan was sanctioned by the ratepayers.

In 1859, by an amendment of the Act, the £50 qualification for Councillors was repealed. The Government subsidized the Municipalities, and a schedule of the rates of such subsidies was specified. The provisions preventing the Chairman of a Court of Justice and Officers of the Army or Navy from election as Councillors were repealed. It was also laid down that a Rural Municipality was not to exercise the provisions applying to roads until such Municipality had been declared a Road District. The Warden was also appointed *ex officio* Coroner.

In 1861, under an Amending Act, the control and management of the oyster beds and fisheries situated upon or adjacent to the shores of a Municipality were vested in the Municipal Council.

Further provision was made in respect of Rural Municipalities in 1862. Every proclaimed Rural Municipality was declared a District for the holding of a Court of General and Quarter Sessions, the Council Clerk being the Deputy Clerk of such Sessions. The fees incidental to the Court of Requests were to form part of the Municipal Fund, and the Coroner's fees were to be paid out of the same fund. A fresh schedule of grants from Government to Rural Municipalities was issued, to be in force for three years.

2. Rural Municipalities Act 1865.—This Act, which repealed the previous Act and amendments, provided for the division of the Colony, with the exception of Tasman's Peninsula (afterwards in 1880 created the Municipal District of Carnarvon), and of so much as was contained within the boundaries of the City of Hobart Town and the Town of Launceston, into 30 Municipal Districts, the boundaries of which were scheduled.

Seventeen scheduled Municipal Districts, which had already been constituted, were declared to be Municipalities under this Act, and their Councils continued. Although the Colony was divided into 30 districts, the maximum number of Councils never exceeded nineteen.

On petition signed by not less than 50 persons who were owners or occupiers of property of the annual value of £20 or over in any District not already declared a Municipality, the Governor could declare such District to be a Municipality.

Every Municipality was deemed to be a Police District, and the Council Clerk was to be the Clerk of Petty Sessions.

An elector was defined as any male of the age of 21 or upwards whose name was on the assessment roll as the owner of property of the annual value of £10, or occupier of the annual value of £15; provided that, if an alien, he had letters of denization.

One vote was allotted to each elector, if he were both an owner and occupier of property of the annual value of £10 and under £50, and if he were only occupier, £15 and under £50. An additional vote, in either case, was allowed for each additional £50 of annual value, up to a maximum of ten votes where the annual value was £450 or over.

The Municipal Council consisted of seven Councillors, one of whom was Warden, elected annually by the Councillors from among themselves. Two Councillors retired at the end of the first year, two at the end of the second year, and three at the end of the third year, in rotation. In order to be qualified as a Councillor a person was required to be a municipal elector, and to be resident in, or to have a place of business in, the Municipality. The classes of persons incapable of acting as Councillors were the same as under the previous Act.

Two Auditors, who must not be Councillors, were elected annually by the electors.

When a Municipal Council was elected, the power vested in the Governor under the *Rural Police Rate Act* ceased and was transferred to the Council.

In addition to the appointment and control of the Rural Police within the Municipality under the *Police Regulation Act* 1865, and the adoption of means for securing a supply of water, a Municipal Council could make by-laws for, *inter alia*, (a) the establishment and regulation of slaughter houses; (b) preventing the sale of unwholesome meat; (c) the prevention and extinction of fires; (d) the establishment and regulation of markets, hospitals, asylums, public libraries, gardens, and places of recreation; (e) the licensing of public carriers and vehicles; and (f) the erection and repairing of bridges.

A Municipal Council was obliged to make an annual assessment of the annual value of the property within the Municipality, and could appoint valuers.

An annual rate could be struck, but it must not exceed one shilling and sixpence in the pound of annual value, exclusive of the police rate and the road rate. Loans could be contracted on mortgage for a period of not longer than 25 years, but such loans, together with any special loan rate, must have been sanctioned by the ratepayers at a meeting held for the purpose.

An annual grant was given by Government to Municipalities.

3. Amendments to the 1865 Act.—The following are among the more important amendments made to this Act:—(i) 1869.—The number of votes to which an elector was entitled was altered to correspond with those allotted under the *Cross and Bye Roads Act*, one vote being now allowed to each owner whose annual valuation was £5 and under £40, or each occupier whose annual valuation was £10 and under £40, with an additional vote

for each additional £40, up to a maximum of ten votes for over £360. (ii) 1870.—The Governor was authorized to appoint an Auditor of Municipal Accounts, whose duties were to audit such accounts; this clause was, however, repealed by the *Audit Act (No. 2)* 1875, when the auditing of municipal accounts was transferred to the Auditor-General. An alien might hold a certificate of naturalization instead of letters of denization. (iii) 1880.—The Governor could only alter or re-define the boundaries of a Municipal District or create a new Municipal District upon petition signed by a majority in numbers of the owners or occupiers of property of the assessed annual value of not less than £20. (iv) 1884.—Both males and females were entitled to be electors, and the scale of voting was altered to that given in the *Rural Voting Act* 1884 (see page 149). A Municipal Councillor might be Treasurer, and receive salary as such. The levying of separate local rates was authorized, but any such rate must not exceed one shilling in the pound, and if a requisition signed by five or more electors were made, an electors' meeting must be held to decide on the question as to whether such a rate should be levied. (v) 1888.—Municipal Councils were empowered to sell lands which were granted to them, and to purchase other lands for municipal purposes, the proceeds of sale to be held by the Colonial Treasurer pending the purchase of new lands.

4. **Repeal of Rural Municipalities Act.**—Under the *Local Government Act* 1906, every Rural Municipality was abolished, and the *Rural Municipalities Act* 1865, together with the amendments thereto, was repealed so far as it was inconsistent with the *Local Government Act* 1906.

5. **Revenue, Expenditure, &c.**—The following particulars regarding Rural Municipalities are given herewith :—(a) their number from 1860 to 1907, their area and annual value from 1866 to 1907, their outstanding loans from 1875 to 1907, and the number of properties rated from 1885 to 1907; (b) their revenue and expenditure from 1860 to 1907; and (c) the Police Rates and details of expenditure on Municipal Police from 1866 to 1907.

TASMANIA.—RURAL MUNICIPALITIES.—AREA, NUMBER OF PROPERTIES RATED, ANNUAL VALUE, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1866 TO 1907.

Year ending 31st December.	Number of Municipalities.	Area.	Number of Properties rated.	Annual Value.	Outstanding Loans.
	No.	Acres.	No.	£	£
1866	19	8,048,027	..	397,029	..
1867	19	8,048,027	..	390,956	..
1868	19	8,062,027	..	400,532	..
1869	19	7,973,127	..	354,449	..
1870	19	8,404,686	..	357,714	..
1871	19	8,001,129	..	361,187	..
1872	19	8,001,127	..	308,846	..
1873	19	8,002,168	..	340,480	..
1874	19	8,001,127	..	341,127	..
1875	19	8,001,927	..	344,140	600
1876	19	8,001,927	..	356,058	1,500
1877	19	7,501,927	..	340,688	1,500
1878	19	7,501,927	..	356,039	3,300
1879	19	7,501,927	..	368,568	3,300
1880	19	7,501,927	..	373,312	4,200
1881	19	7,551,500	..	373,576	3,600
1882	19	7,551,500	..	375,199	6,500
1883	19	6,097,745	..	385,100	5,200
1884	19	6,097,745	..	389,313	6,160
1885	19	6,097,745	9,689	391,885	5,170
1886	19	6,097,745	10,146	381,235	5,170
1887	19	6,097,745	10,294	383,257	4,703
1888	19	6,097,745	10,438	382,719	4,453
1889	19	6,097,745	10,576	387,342	4,509

TASMANIA.—RURAL MUNICIPALITIES.—AREA, NUMBER OF PROPERTIES RATED, ANNUAL VALUE, ETC., 1866 TO 1907—*continued.*

Year ending 31st December.	Number of Municipalities.	Area.	Number of Properties rated.	Annual Value.	Outstanding Loans.
	No.	Acres.	No.	£	£
1890	19	6,097,745	10,578	424,396	4,317
1891	19	6,097,745	10,737	398,577	4,000
1892	19	6,097,745	11,184	398,330	3,500
1893	19	6,097,745	10,990	393,083	3,400
1894	19	6,097,745	11,063	377,322	3,400
1895	19	6,097,745	11,385	375,299	3,100
1896	19	6,097,745	12,067	376,660	4,100
1897	19	6,097,745	12,010	372,335	3,400
1898	19	6,097,745	10,867	369,539	3,400
1899	19	6,097,745	11,930	372,570	2,800
1900	19	6,689,160	12,161	380,165	1,700
1901	19	6,889,162	12,165	380,792	5,937
1902	19	6,889,162	12,309	383,344	6,937
1903	19	6,859,162	12,180	390,067	6,937
1904	19	6,889,162	12,587	391,252	6,937
1905	19	6,889,162	12,896	399,363	6,937
1906	19	6,889,162	13,192	404,537	6,937
1907	19	6,889,162	12,410	412,170	12,987

NOTE.—Prior to 1866 the numbers of Rural Municipalities in each year were—1860, 1; 1861, 5; 1862, 10; 1863, 14; 1864, 17; and 1865, 18.

TASMANIA.—RURAL MUNICIPALITIES.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1860 TO 1907.

Year ending 31st December.	Revenue.				Expenditure.		
	Rates.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Adminis-tration.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1860 .. ..	..	..	..	833	..	..	814
1861 .. ..	..	..	..	5,912	..	..	4,667
1862 .. ..	..	..	..	9,463	..	..	9,898
1863	6,218	7,690	4,249	18,157	..	..	17,335
1864	7,552	10,452	4,679	22,683	..	..	21,794
1865	8,842	10,232	4,049	23,123	..	..	21,318
1866	8,500	8,657	4,462	21,619	5,290	18,580	23,870
1867	11,225	9,472	4,590	25,287	5,446	17,752	23,198
1868	13,711	3,210	4,369	21,290	4,639	18,379	23,018
1869	12,210	3,341	4,399	19,950	4,154	17,241	21,395
1870	11,671	4,110	4,846	20,627	3,993	14,962	18,955
1871	11,535	3,631	4,609	19,775	4,227	18,187	22,414
1872	12,644	4,356	4,295	21,295	4,127	15,823	19,950
1873	12,492	2,567	4,607	19,666	3,868	15,244	19,112
1874	11,571	2,950	4,292	18,813	4,064	14,832	18,896
1875	11,869	2,898	4,719	19,486	4,087	15,244	19,331
1876	12,428	2,926	5,174	20,528	4,275	17,015	21,290
1877	12,295	2,378	4,253	18,926	4,428	15,094	19,522
1878	12,824	3,982	5,846	22,652	4,324	16,816	21,140
1879	13,592	3,128	4,989	21,709	4,348	19,033	23,381
1880	14,118	3,585	4,206	21,909	4,180	16,590	20,770
1881	13,631	2,862	5,464	21,957	4,094	17,993	22,087

TASMANIA.—MUNICIPAL POLICE.—POLICE RATES AND EXPENDITURE,
1866 TO 1898—continued.

Year ending 31st Decem-ber.	Police Rates.	Expenditure.						Total.
		Salaries and Pay.	Allowances.	Stationery, Stores, and Contingencies.	Provisions, Fuel, and Light.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Erection and Repair of Police Stations.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1878	18,669	18,698	770	685	401	919	979	22,452
1879	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1880	20,001	20,556	687	621	327	941	709	23,841
1881	19,996	20,649	756	411	394	979	366	23,555
1882	20,508	21,250	758	487	426	851	495	24,267
1883	21,635	21,956	907	613	405	1,667	515	26,063
1884	24,071	22,927	1,054	685	429	1,004	230	26,359
1885	21,883	23,374	1,106	865	427	1,076	669	27,517
1886	22,862	23,356	1,110	736	454	1,058	544	27,258
1887	23,675	23,421	1,166	718	420	1,186	684	27,595
1888	21,577	23,316	1,218	551	462	1,144	337	27,028
1889	22,022	22,749	1,216	575	430	1,084	334	26,388
1890	21,924	21,755	980	466	415	966	354	24,936
1891	22,640	22,072	996	443	483	1,113	461	25,568
1892	22,667	21,598	1,096	506	464	1,160	991	25,815
1893	21,871	20,327	908	344	425	693	152	22,849
1894	21,826	19,326	828	411	354	746	161	21,826
1895	20,501	18,153	700	588	300	449	354	20,544
1896	20,513	17,632	768	588	343	691	491	20,513
1897	19,977	17,248	755	699	348	599	328	19,977
1898	19,860	17,182	808	734	349	631	156	19,860

NOTE.—These figures are included in the general statement of Revenue and Expenditure of Rural Municipalities (see page 125).

(D) Town Boards.

1. **Town Boards Act 1884.**—This Act did not apply to any Town situated within the boundaries of a Rural Municipality. On the petition of ten electors the Governor could proclaim a Town, and then a Town Board was to be elected under similar provisions to those in the *Roads Act 1884* (see page 118) relating to meetings, trustees, and road rate. A Town Board had to exercise the provisions of the *Police Act 1865* with regard to the health and improvement of Towns, and was authorized to levy a rate not exceeding one shilling in the pound on the annual value.

In the following year every Town was declared to be a Road District under the *Roads Act*, and the Town Board to be the Trustees thereof. A Town Board could also borrow up to £2,000, the Government guaranteeing the interest, but it must levy a rate for the purpose of meeting such interest.

A special Act passed in 1889 created a Town Board for Devonport, with a Board of eight members, four of whom represented East, and four West Devonport, two in each division retiring annually, and in the following year this Town Board was empowered to levy a rate on the capital value not exceeding one penny in the pound.

2. **Town Boards Act 1891.**—This Act, which came into force on the 1st January, 1892, repealed the former Act, and included in its provisions the Devonport Town Board. Existing Towns and Boards remained, and a new Town could be proclaimed upon petition of fifteen or more electors within an area containing rateable property yielding a revenue of £200 on a rate of one shilling per pound of annual value. The electors, who comprised all males and females of the age of 21 or upwards entered on the assessment roll as owners or occupiers, elected a Board of five or seven male members, having the voting power specified in the *Rural Voting Act 1884* (see page 149). Two out of five, or three out of seven, members of the Board retired after one year, the balance after two years, and so on, alternately. The Chairman was elected by the Board from among themselves.

An assessment roll was to be prepared annually, and the maximum rates which could be struck were:—town rates, one shilling and sixpence in the pound on the annual value, or one penny in the pound on the capital value; road rates, one shilling, or one penny; and separate local rates, one shilling and sixpence, or one penny, respectively. Loans could be contracted up to £2,000, the Government guaranteeing the interest, while all accounts were to be audited by the Auditor-General.

The following powers under the *Police Act* were vested in Town Boards:—(a) impounding; (b) regulation and licensing of cabs, drivers, and carters; (c) suppression of nuisances; (d) paving; (e) draining; (f) cleansing; (g) lighting; and (h) other matters contained in Part III. of the *Police Act* 1865.

A Town Board could also (a) construct wharves and jetties; (b) establish markets; (c) arrange for water supply; (d) construct pounds, abattoirs, baths, places of recreation, hospitals, and charitable institutions; (e) plant trees; (f) purchase and take land; and (g) make by-laws.

A Town Board was to be a Road District Board, and if any Main Road was included within its boundaries, to be a Main Road District Board also.

3. **Town Boards Act 1896.**—This Act consolidated and amended the previous Act, and contained similar provisions. Provision was, however, made for borrowing on overdraft up to half the expected proceeds of the rates, and for owners to repair crossings over footways, and to construct private streets, the Board maintaining them afterwards.

In 1902 the Governor was empowered to proclaim a Town without receiving a petition.

4. **Repeal of Town Boards Act.**—In 1906, when the *Local Government Act* was passed, every Town Board was abolished, but the Act itself apparently was not repealed.

5. **Revenue, Expenditure, &c.**—In the following tables are shewn (a) the number of Town Boards, the number of properties rated, the annual value and the outstanding loans; and (b) the revenue and expenditure for the years 1886 to 1907:—

TASMANIA.—TOWN BOARDS.—NUMBER OF PROPERTIES RATED, ANNUAL VALUE, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1886 TO 1907.

Year ending 31st December.	Number of Boards.	Number of Properties rated.	Annual Value.	Outstanding Loans.
	No.	No.	£	£
1886	1	107	3,600	1,000
1887	3	330	6,625	1,508
1888	4	567	11,557	1,508
1889	7	1,314	18,865	3,508
1890	8	1,856	21,403	3,500
1891	9	1,762	29,756	4,000
1892	14	4,177	78,055	5,000
1893	14	4,377	79,275	4,750
1894	14	5,202	79,391	4,750
1895	16	5,325	79,625	7,050
1896	15	5,165	79,996	7,300
1897	17	6,070	81,696	7,050
1898	19	8,191	115,738	13,100
1899	19	8,283	120,762	18,950
1900	19	9,248	144,054	43,175
1901	20	10,469	154,101	48,300
1902	20	9,757	165,937	49,300
1903	22	10,217	150,828	59,200
1904	23	11,688	192,572	69,197
1905	23	11,604	194,378	74,344
1906	23	11,465	243,424	75,784
1907	23	11,694	201,222	81,709

TASMANIA.—TOWN BOARDS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1886 TO 1907.

Year ending 31st December.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1886	176	..	1,000	1,176	21	1,215	26	1,262
1887	328	..	522	850	71	577	77	725
1888	468	..	46	514	109	410	189	708
1889	385	..	2,000	2,385	81	1,560	344	1,985
1890	952	..	603	1,555	285	2,237	472	2,994
1891	689	1,889	1,336	3,914	288	2,460	350	3,098
1892	3,309	1,557	2,326	7,192	561	3,779	1,390	5,730
1893	3,982	1,988	1,418	7,388	1,003	4,481	1,961	7,445
1894	3,511	924	723	5,158	780	2,752	2,357	5,889
1895	4,346	1,432	1,494	7,272	894	4,098	1,791	6,783
1896	4,765	1,323	882	6,970	1,142	3,195	2,214	6,551
1897	5,133	1,289	1,309	7,731	1,551	4,802	2,542	8,895
1898	7,228	7,005	4,016	18,249	2,570	9,332	4,469	16,371
1899	7,259	9,540	6,058	22,857	3,181	10,123	11,072	24,376
1900	10,697	10,535	7,847	29,079	3,512	14,448	11,130	29,090
1901	16,014	9,073	3,847	28,934	4,126	14,319	10,406	28,851
1902	10,276	6,645	9,504	26,425	3,744	12,107	10,492	26,343
1903	10,321	4,758	10,206	25,285	5,338	9,348	9,745	24,431
1904	13,321	6,599	10,750	30,670	3,948	16,280	9,790	30,018
1905	13,329	5,278	15,043	33,650	3,207	17,381	11,686	32,274
1906	14,284	572	15,173	30,029	4,706	17,947	10,951	33,604
1907	17,191	7,199	19,955	44,345	4,972	21,603	17,592	44,167

(E) Fruit Boards.

1. **General.**—In order to cope with the Codlin Moth pest, certain Districts were declared infected, and Local Boards were elected with power to levy rates and cause the pest to be eradicated. These Boards administered the *Codlin Moth Acts* of 1887 and 1888.

2. **Codlin Moth Act 1887.**—Under this Act the Governor was empowered to declare Fruit Districts, in each of which the fruit-growers elected annually a Board of seven members. These Boards had power to inspect orchards or appoint inspectors for the purpose and to levy a tax not exceeding four shillings per acre on orchards. If the amount of this tax was insufficient to pay the expenses of the Board, the Governor could authorize further taxation up to a maximum of four shillings per acre.

3. **Codlin Moth Act 1888.**—This Act repealed the previous Act, but existing Districts and Boards, of which 30 were mentioned in the schedule to the Act, were continued. On petition of at least 50 fruit-growers the Governor could proclaim other Districts, or alter, divide, unite, or abolish existing Districts. A Board of seven members was to be elected by fruit-growers, with power to inspect orchards or appoint an inspector to do so, and to levy a tax on orchards of four shillings per acre. A Board could also order infected trees to be cut down. The Governor could increase the taxation by an additional sum not exceeding six shillings per acre, and, if the boundaries of a Fruit District were conforming with those of a Municipality, could vest the powers of the Fruit Board in the Council of the Municipality.

In the event of no Fruit Board being elected, or, if such Board, when elected, refused to act, the Governor could appoint officers, in which case the provisions for the election of a Board would lapse. When the Governor exercised these powers, where the boundaries of a Fruit District were conforming with those of a Municipality, the Municipal Council ceased to have any powers under the Act, until a petition signed by at least two-thirds of the fruit-growers had been received requesting that the powers be restored to the Municipal Council.

The Governor was also empowered to appoint inspectors, and every Fruit District had to contribute a sum not exceeding sixpence per acre towards the expenses of the Government.

An amendment of the Act passed in 1891 provided that members of the Board were to hold office for two years, three or four members retiring annually in turn.

In 1912 the maximum amount of tax leviable by a Board was raised to six shillings per acre, while that of the additional tax was reduced to four shillings per acre.

4. Abolition of Fruit Districts and Boards.—In 1906 under the *Local Government Act* every Fruit District was abolished, and every District constituted a Municipality was deemed to be a Fruit District, the provisions of the *Codlin Moth Act* being exercised by the Municipal Councils.

(F) Rabbit Boards.

1. General.—The various *Rabbit Destruction Acts* were passed with a view to the extermination of Rabbits, and under their provisions Districts were proclaimed and Boards of Trustees elected.

2. Rabbits Destruction Act 1871.—Upon the petition of at least twenty landholders or occupiers, the Governor could proclaim a Rabbit District, and the landholders then elected a Board of three or five Trustees, who were empowered to do all things necessary for the destruction of rabbits, and to offer rewards for the same. The provisions of the *Cross and Bye Roads Act 1870* as to the calling of meetings, election of Trustees, fixing rates, and other matters were made applicable to this Act. This Act was only to be in force until the end of the Session of 1874.

In 1874 the minimum number of persons necessary for a petition was reduced to ten, and the Act was continued in force until the end of 1877.

3. Rabbits Destruction Act 1877.—This Act repealed the previous Act and its amendments, but re-enacted their provisions. The maximum amount of rate was, however, fixed at one shilling in the pound of the annual value.

4. Rabbits Destruction Act 1882.—Under this Act the Governor was authorized to declare infested and clear Districts. The Chief Inspector of Sheep was appointed to take measures for the destruction of rabbits, and Rabbit Boards were abolished.

5. Rabbits Destruction Act 1887.—The Governor was authorized to proclaim Rabbit Districts, and landholders were to elect Boards of seven members. These Boards had power to appoint inspectors and levy a maximum rate of one halfpenny per sheep and twopence per head of horses and cattle on all owners of over three head of horses or cattle. The onus of destroying rabbits was placed upon the occupier, but he could recover from the owner a proportion of the expense based on the length of his tenancy.

6. Rabbits Destruction Act 1888.—This Act repealed the previous Act but re-enacted its provisions. The Governor could either proclaim Districts on giving notice or upon petition of 50 landholders. The taxation was unaltered; but the Governor might authorize it to be doubled. When the boundaries of a Rabbit District were conterminous with those of a Municipality, the Governor could vest the Municipal Council with the powers of a Rabbit Board.

7. Rabbits Destruction Act 1889.—The Act of 1888 was repealed by this Act. The Governor, upon the report of the Chief Inspector of Sheep, was to declare "Infested Districts" and "Clear Districts." Any Inspector of Sheep could enter upon Crown lands and destroy rabbits, and could also enter upon private lands to inspect same. Occupiers, upon receiving notice, were to destroy rabbits, otherwise an inspector could do so at their expense; where expenses were not recoverable they were to be defrayed out of the Stock Act Fund.

By an amendment in 1889, every Municipal District was deemed to be a Rabbit District, and the Municipal Council was required to take measures to enforce the provisions of the Act of 1889, and to appoint inspectors. A separate rate could be struck not exceeding threepence in the pound of the annual value; but the restriction as to the maximum amount of rate was removed in 1906.

8. Local Government Act 1906.—This Act, without repealing the Act of 1889, provided that every Rabbit District included in any Municipality should be abolished, and that the Municipality should become a Rabbit District for the purposes of the *Rabbits Destruction Act*.

9. Revenue and Expenditure.—In the following table are shewn the revenue and expenditure of Rabbit Boards for the years 1875 to 1882 :—

TASMANIA RABBIT BOARDS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1875 TO 1882.

Year ending 31st December.	Number of Boards.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
		Rates.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Other.	Total.
	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£
1875 ..	6	1,988	1,058	3,046	61	1,967	2,028
1876 ..	6	1,041	1,413	2,454	44	2,985	3,029
1877 ..	7	1,332	1,159	2,491	918	1,241	2,159
1878 ..	7	1,055	547	1,602	20	1,909	1,929
1879 ..	7	375	269	644	32	903	935
1880 ..	7	152	136	288	217	167	384
1881 ..	7	..	3	3	..	9	9
1882 ..	7	..	46	46	..	212	212

(c) Local Boards of Health.

1. **General.**—These Boards were appointed under the various *Health Acts* for the purposes of carrying out the provisions contained therein with respect to sanitation and other kindred matters.

2. **Public Health Act 1885.**—Under this Act a Central Board of Health, consisting of five members, was appointed by the Governor. Local Boards of Health were also constituted, comprising the Municipal Councils of Hobart and Launceston, the Councils of Rural Municipalities, and the Town Boards.

In 1887 an amendment of this Act empowered the Governor to proclaim Local Boards of Health where no Municipality or Town Board existed.

3. **Sanitary Rate Act 1887.**—Local Boards of Health were given the power of levying a sanitary rate not exceeding sixpence in the pound of the annual value. In 1889 provision was made for levying the sanitary rate on the capital value, but not exceeding one farthing in the pound; also if no service was provided only half rates were to be paid.

4. **Public Health Act 1889.**—This Act continued the system of Local Boards of Health, but raised the number of members of the Central Board from five to seven. Local Boards were given power to make by-laws respecting new streets and buildings, and could order a cemetery to be closed. Any new cemetery had to be approved of by a Local Board, which could also provide cemeteries in certain cases and be Trustees thereof, notwithstanding anything in the *Cemeteries Act 1865* to the contrary.

In 1896 Local Boards were empowered to make by-laws respecting persons with infectious diseases coming into their districts.

In 1901 Local Boards, in place of levying a sanitary rate, could make a fixed charge for the removal of rubbish and night-soil, but such charge must not exceed ninepence for each removal.

5. **Public Health Act 1903.**—This Act repealed the former *Health Act*, but not the *Sanitary Rate Acts* of 1887 and 1889. In place of the Central Board of Health the Governor appointed a Chief Health Officer, Assistant Health Officers, Inspectors, and other officials. He could also appoint Local Boards consisting of from three to seven members, or appoint any existing public body to be a Local Board of Health, and could make regulations regarding infectious diseases.

A Local Board must appoint a Health Officer and Inspectors; it may provide and maintain hospitals, and must do so if the Chief Health Officer certifies that it is necessary; it may provide and maintain mortuaries, morgues, and public conveniences, may prevent nuisances, may provide for scavenging, may borrow for sanitary works, may give consent for the establishment of noxious trades, may approve of cemeteries, may inspect public buildings, may make by-laws regarding the same and regarding new streets and buildings, and may engage analysts.

In 1908 the abolition of cesspools was made compulsory.

6. Health Rate Act 1905.—A Local Board may levy a health rate not exceeding sixpence in the pound of the annual value, half such rate only to be paid if no service is provided; in addition, it may levy a charge for the removal of garbage or night-soil, not exceeding one shilling for each removal. This Act was repealed in 1906 as far as it applied to any Local Board having jurisdiction outside the limits of the Cities of Hobart or Launceston.

7. Local Government Act 1906.—By this Act every Local Health District included in any Municipality was abolished, and every Municipality was deemed to be a District of which the Council of the Municipality is the Local Board for the purposes of the *Public Health Act 1903*.

(H) Boards of Works.

1. General.—Under the *Waste Lands Act 1863* one-fourth of the moneys received was set apart as a fund for the construction of roads, bridges, jetties, tramways, and wharves, and Boards were appointed by the Governor to advise as to the expenditure of these moneys. Strictly speaking, these Boards do not come under the definition of Local Government, as they were not elective; but their work was so closely related thereto that a brief account of their activities will not be out of place.

2. Constitution and Functions of Boards.—In every Municipal or Police District the Governor was authorized to appoint from among the residents or land-owners in such District a local honorary Board of Works of not less than three members, holding office during his pleasure. Each Board, on being furnished with a statement of the money available, was to report to the Government as to the best manner of expending it so as to secure for each District an increase in the facilities of communication between two Townships or between a Township and the sea, or for the improvement of a navigable river or a main road. Upon the assent of the Government being obtained, tenders were to be invited, specifications to be prepared at the office of the Director of Public Works, and contracts let at the office of the Solicitor-General.

The amount available was distributed proportionately among Districts on the basis of sixpence for every shilling raised by assessment.

An amendment of the Act in 1870 handed this money over to the Trustees of Districts on the following basis:—If the rate was sixpence, a sum equal to one-third of the amount collected was granted; if ninepence, one half; and if one shilling, an equal amount was paid.

3. Revenue and Expenditure.—In the following table are given the amounts granted from the Land Fund for each year and the actual amount expended for the years 1866 to 1880:—

TASMANIA.—BOARDS OF WORKS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1866 TO 1880.

Year.	Number of Boards.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Year.	Number of Boards.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	No.	£	£		No.	£	£
1866 ..	34	6,955	10,053	1874 ..	32	..	1,301
1867 ..	37	9,830	3,546	1875 ..	30	..	438
1868 ..	37	6,692	9,170	1876 ..	27	..	87
1869 ..	37	8,357	8,534	1877 ..	26	..	178
1870 ..	37	7,228	5,664	1878 ..	24	..	102
1871 ..	36	4,449	5,890	1879 ..	24	..	355
1872 ..	35	9,429	4,542	1880 ..	23	..	31
1873 ..	32	..	1,973				

(I) Recreation Ground Trusts.

1. General.—Under the *Public Recreation Grounds Act 1888*, whenever any land had been granted or reserved for use as a Public Recreation Ground, the Governor could appoint three persons to be Trustees thereof, and four other Trustees were to be elected. One of the Trustees appointed by the Governor and two of the elected Trustees retired annually.

The Governor could declare the whole or any portion of an Electoral District for the House of Assembly to be a District for the purposes of the election of Trustees, and such electors of the House of Assembly as resided therein were to be electors for the purpose of electing Trustees.

The Trustees were vested with the care and control of the grounds, and could make regulations as to charges for lawful games or public entertainment.

In 1910 an amendment to the Act permitted the Trustees of a Public Recreation Ground, with the consent of the Governor, to lease to two or more persons a portion, not exceeding one-third of the ground, for a period not exceeding 21 years.

(J) Municipalities.

1. **General.**—Under the *Local Government Act* 1906 a Commission was appointed to divide the State of Tasmania into not more than 60 Districts and to subdivide each District into not less than three nor more than five Wards, each Ward including as nearly as practicable an equal rateable area. The Commissioners were empowered to adjust the boundaries of adjoining Municipalities, provided that in so dividing the State any Town within the meaning of the *Town Boards Act* 1896 and situate within the boundaries of an existing Municipality may, if the Commissioners see fit, be deemed to be included in or excluded from such boundaries. The Cities of Hobart and Launceston were not to be included, and were exempted from the provisions of the Act.

The number of Districts into which the State was divided at the time was 49, which number in 1913 was reduced to 48 by the absorption of the Municipality of Queenborough by the City of Hobart.

2. **Local Government Act 1906.**—Under this Act every Rural Municipality, Town Board, Main Road District, Road District, Local Health District, Fruit District, Rabbit District, School District, and Public Recreation Ground District included in any Municipality established under this Act was abolished. Every District constituted a Municipality is deemed to be a Fruit District, a Rabbit District, a Local Health District, a School District, a Road District, a Main Road District, and a Public Recreation Ground District.

The Act has been amended from time to time, and the following are particulars of its provisions as amended:—

(i) *Incorporation of Municipalities.*—On the proclamation by the Governor of any Municipality, a Council consisting of a Warden and Councillors is created, and this Council, together with the electors, becomes a body corporate under the title "The Warden, Councillors, and Electors" of the Municipality.

Every such body corporate has a legal status, and may purchase, hold, and alienate land and personal estate, but may not dispose of or demise real estate for a longer period than 21 years without the consent of the Governor.

In case there is in any Municipality no Council, or not a sufficient quorum of Councillors, the Governor may appoint a Commissioner to act.

(ii) *Formation and Alteration of Municipalities.*—The Governor is empowered, with or without petition, to unite Municipalities, alter boundaries, abolish Wards and Municipalities, and without petition to include a Town in a Municipality, and increase the number of Wards.

When a Municipality contains within its area a District under the *Public Recreation Grounds Act* 1888, the Governor may transfer the control of such Recreation Ground to the Council thereof.

Where any existing Water or Light District is wholly within a Municipality the Council becomes the Trustees of the District, and has control thereof. It may define such Water or Light District as a Local District, and assign it to a special standing committee.

Public cemeteries may be vested in a Council by proclamation.

(iii) *Constitution of Councils.*—In each Municipality the number of Councillors is a multiple of three, with three for each Ward. One-third of the Councillors retire annually. The Warden is elected by the Councillors from among themselves at the first meeting of the Council after the annual election.

(iv) *Qualifications of Councillors.*—Every male elector of a Municipality who is resident or has a place of business therein is eligible to be elected as Councillor, but only so long as he continues to reside or have a place of business in the Municipality. Any person is prohibited from being a Councillor (a) who is engaged in or interested in any contract

with the Council; (b) who is counsel or solicitor in prosecuting any claim or action against the Council, or is manager or agent for any person who is engaged in a contract with the Council; (c) who holds an office of profit under the Council, except as Warden or Treasurer; (d) who has his affairs under liquidation; (e) who is an undischarged or uncertificated bankrupt; (f) who has been convicted of felony, unless he has been pardoned or has served his sentence; (g) who is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment; or (h) who is an insane person.

(v) *Qualifications of Electors.*—An elector is a natural-born or naturalized subject, over 21 years of age, whose name, as the owner or occupier of property, appears on the assessment roll, also any corporation or joint stock company the name of which appears on the assessment roll. Such a corporation or company may depute any person to vote on its behalf.

Every elector has a number of votes for any Ward proportioned to the annual value of the property he owns or occupies according to the following scale:—

Annual Value of Property ..	Under £30.	£30 and under £80.	£80 and under £160.	£160 and under £240.	£240 and under £360.	£360 and upwards.
Number of votes ..	1	2	3	4	5	6

Voting by ballot is in force.

(vi) *Local Districts and Local Committees.*—A Council may define a Local District by special resolution, and may assign it to a special standing committee, and each local committee has the powers conferred upon the Council.

(vii) *Officers.*—A Council may appoint fit persons to be Clerk, Treasurer, Analyst, District Trained Nurse, Engineer, Solicitor, Surveyor, Poundkeeper, Inspectors of Stock and other Inspectors, Bailiffs, or Rangers.

No Councillor may hold any office except that of Treasurer unless without remuneration.

The Clerk of the Municipality holds the position of Clerk of Petty Sessions unless the office is filled by a Civil Servant, and every Municipality is constituted a District for the purpose of holding a Court of General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

(viii) *Powers and Duties of Councils.*—Every Council is empowered to exercise within the Municipality all the powers conferred upon (a) the Municipal Council of a Rural Municipality by the *Rural Municipalities Act 1865*, the *Rabbit Destruction Amendment Act 1893*, and the *Police Act 1905*; (b) the Trustees of a Road District and a Main Road District Board by the *Roads Act 1884*; (c) a Board of a Town by the *Town Boards Act 1896*; (d) a Local Authority by the *Public Health Act 1903*; (e) a Fruit Board by the *Codlin Moth Act 1888*; (f) the Trustees of a Public Recreation Ground by the *Public Recreation Grounds Act 1888*; (g) the Trustees of a Public Cemetery by the *Cemeteries Act 1865*; (h) a Municipal Council of a Rural Municipality as the Trustees of a Water District; (i) a Board of Advice by the *Education Act 1885*; and (j) the Chief or any Inspector of Sheep under the *Californian Thistle Act 1883*, with extension of such powers to noxious weeds.

(ix) *United Municipalities.*—The Governor may, on the application of the Councils of two or more Municipalities, form such Districts into a United Municipality for the purpose of (a) providing waterworks; (b) making a main sewer or carrying into effect a system of sewerage, irrigation, or water conservation; (c) constructing or maintaining rabbit-proof fencing; and (d) for any purpose authorized by the Act:

(x) *Sources of Revenue.*—The revenue of a Council consists of (a) rates, tolls, ferry, market and other dues, fees and charges authorized by the Act or by By-law, and the rent of tolls, dues, land, and buildings; (b) Government grants and subsidies; and (c) all other moneys not the proceeds of a loan.

(xi) *Rates.*—Rates are of two classes, general and special.

(a) *General Rates.*—These are levied equally within the whole Municipality.

(b) *Special Rates.*—These rates are of various kinds, some being levied equally on all property, others being purely local. These special rates are—(i) *Health Rate*, for defraying expenses under the *Public Health Act*, and not incurred in the removal of

house refuse, or the cleansing of closets or ash pits. (ii) *Road Rate*.—Every Council must make a road rate of not less than sixpence in the pound of the annual value, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining roads, streets, bridges, wharves, or tramways. Three-fifths of all moneys received in respect of any property situate in every Ward must be expended within such Ward, except with the consent of all the Councillors representing that Ward. (iii) *Codlin Moth Rate*.—A Council may levy the tax prescribed by the *Codlin Moth Act*. (iv) *Cleansing Rate*.—A Council may levy a rate on all occupied property where service is rendered upon the basis of either the rateable value or of the number of persons occupying the several properties, or of the superficial measurement of the buildings. Instead of a cleansing rate, a Council may charge for sanitary service per pan removed, but such charge must not exceed one shilling for each removal. (v) *Special Rates* may be struck for carrying out any provisions relating to public health, constructing and maintaining sewerage, drainage, gasworks or electric light works, watering, cleansing, or lighting roads, public recreation grounds, destruction of rabbits, eradication of noxious weeds, and constructing and maintaining slaughterhouses or abattoirs.

A separate local rate must not exceed one shilling in the pound of the annual value.

(xii) *Exemptions from Rating*.—The following properties are exempted from being rated:—(a) any property belonging to or occupied by or hired or used by the Government; (b) churches, chapels, Sunday schools; (c) public libraries and museums, mechanics' institutes, schools of art, schools of mines, literary or scientific institutions, and cemeteries; (d) hospitals, alms houses, lunatic asylums, benevolent asylums, and buildings used solely for charitable purposes; (e) agricultural and pastoral show grounds; and (f) property belonging to or occupied by a Marine Board or Harbour Trust.

(xiii) *Borrowing Powers*.—A Council may borrow money either for permanent works or undertakings, or for liquidating outstanding loans. Such money is to be raised under the *Local Public Works Act*, or by debentures under the *Local Boards' Loans Act*.

Borrowing by overdraft must not exceed one-half of the prior year's revenue.

(xiv) *Audit*.—All accounts must be audited by the Auditor-General.

(xv) *By-laws*.—Every By-law must be passed by a Special Resolution of the Council, and be approved by the Attorney-General.

(xvi) *Water Districts*.—On receipt of a petition from one or more Municipalities, the Governor may proclaim a Water District. The control of a Water District is vested in a Council or Joint Council, which may borrow money and levy special loan and Water District rates.

3. *Revenue, Expenditure, &c.*—In the following tables are given (a) the annual value, estimated population, number of inhabited dwellings, length of roads and streets, and outstanding loans; and (b) the revenue, expenditure, and outstanding loans of Municipalities (exclusive of Hobart and Launceston) for the years 1908 to 1916:—

TASMANIA.—MUNICIPALITIES (EXCLUSIVE OF HOBART AND LAUNCESTON).—ANNUAL VALUE, POPULATION, ETC., 1908 TO 1916.

Year ending 31st December.	Number of Municipalities.	Annual Value.	Estimated Population.	Number of Inhabited Dwellings.	Length of Roads and Streets.	Outstanding Loans.
	No.	£	No.	No.	Miles.	£
1908	49	947,504	134,753	25,737	8,114	113,097
1909	49	1,006,599	135,797	26,594	10,038	80,572
1910	49	1,043,186	142,427	28,278	9,871	199,280
1911	49	1,065,788	142,664	28,247	10,393	208,240
1912	49	1,094,527	148,293	29,088	10,172	239,583
1913	49	1,127,515	152,557	29,215	10,753	251,076
1914	48	1,285,839	148,074	29,114	10,664	269,874
1915	48	1,147,506	147,720	28,965	10,939	295,286
1916	48	1,180,097	146,826	29,459	11,036	300,985

NOTE.—At the end of 1907 the outstanding loans of Municipalities (other than Hobart and Launceston) amounted to £12,987.

TASMANIA.—MUNICIPALITIES (EXCLUSIVE OF HOBART AND LAUNCESTON).—
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1908 TO 1916.

Year ending 31st December.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	From Govern- ment.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908 ..	75,895	26,254	63,571	165,720	24,968	91,428	22,334	138,730
1909 ..	83,451	21,481	31,287	136,219	27,473	75,995	48,842	152,310
1910 ..	80,345	35,466	41,326	157,137	22,635	107,117	23,319	153,071
1911 ..	81,468	35,065	38,819	155,352	23,196	92,044	41,700	156,940
1912 ..	88,290	25,901	39,507	153,698	23,997	103,271	33,186	160,454
1913 ..	95,652	17,260	39,865	152,777	26,877	109,281	25,881	162,039
1914 ..	99,721	14,166	47,636	161,523	26,928	108,101	29,891	164,920
1915 ..	100,522	13,585	54,601	168,708	25,974	106,253	37,996	170,223
1916 ..	99,759	12,259	54,134	166,152	27,340	105,165	32,825	165,330

(κ) City of Hobart.

1. **Police Act 1838.**—This is the earliest Act which refers to the improvement of Hobart Town. It provides that the Surveyor-General should set out the limits of the Towns, Ports, and Harbours of Hobart, Launceston, and other specified localities. A Town Surveyor was appointed by the Governor, whose duties were to make and level footpaths, &c., and in conjunction with the Police Magistrate make an annual perambulation of the boundaries. Nuisances were to be suppressed.

2. **Hobart Town Commissioners Act 1846.**—Under this Act Hobart Town was divided into five Wards, each represented by three Commissioners, who were elected for two years. Pending the election of Commissioners the Lieutenant-Governor appointed a Chief Commissioner. Every male of the age of 21 and over, who, on the date of the proclamation dividing Hobart Town into Wards, had occupied any house during one whole year preceding, was entitled to vote, provided that his rates were paid and he was a natural-born or naturalized subject. One vote was allowed for each vacancy. The Chief Commissioner was to be Chairman, and when the Commissioners were elected a voters' roll was to be made up. In order to be qualified as a Commissioner a person must be seised of land of the value of at least £500, or be rated on an annual value of not less than £50, must have no interest in a contract with the Commissioners, and must not be in holy orders or a regular minister of any religious denomination. Lighting, paving, and draining were vested in the Commissioners, as well as the powers of the Town Surveyor. A general assessment could be made, but not exceeding one shilling in the pound of the annual value. Hobart Town Creek was declared to be a sewer.

3. **Hobart Town and Launceston Municipal Councils Act 1852.**—This Act applied equally to Hobart Town and to Launceston, and the Municipal Council consisted of seven Aldermen, elected for two years. The qualifications for Aldermen were the possession of real estate valued at not less than £500, or having an annual rateable value of at least £50, but no person in holy orders, no regular minister, no officer of Customs, and no person interested in a contract with the Council was eligible. The Mayor was elected by the Aldermen for two years from among themselves. Until assessment rolls were prepared all persons on the Electoral List were entitled to vote for Aldermen, and thereafter a voter must be a male over 21 years of age occupying a house of the annual value of at least £10, but his rates must have been paid; and no alien could vote unless he had letters of denization. One vote was allowed for an annual value of £10 and under £50, two for £50 and under £100, three for £100 and under £200, and four for £200 and over. The Council could hold land, and was entrusted with the formation of streets, lighting, paving, and the setting up of posts and rails. Town Surveyors and a Director of Waterworks were to be appointed by the Council, in which the waterworks were vested. The powers of the former Commissioners, and those of the Lieutenant-Governor respecting markets, were transferred to the Council, and those of the Police

Magistrate under the *Cab Act* to the Mayor. Fares and licence fees were to be fixed by the Council, and plans and specifications of works had to be submitted to the Director of Public Works. By-laws had to be approved by the Legislative Council. Rates for lighting, paving, and cleansing were to be fixed, either separately or generally, but the total must not exceed one shilling in the pound of the annual value, and the following were exempted from rating:—(a) the property of Her Majesty and that used for public purposes; (b) buildings hired by Government for public purposes; (c) hospitals; (d) benevolent asylums; (e) buildings for charitable purposes; (f) churches and chapels; and (g) schools receiving Government aid. The Council was empowered to borrow an amount up to the average revenue from rates for two years.

In 1855 the *Cab Act*, which applied to Hobart Town and Launceston within a radius of 5 miles from the Post Office, provided that cabs and drivers were to be licensed by the Mayor, and the licence fees and fares fixed by the Council.

In 1857 the execution of the *Common Lodging House Act* 1854 was transferred from the Police Magistrate to the Municipal Councils of Hobart Town and Launceston.

4. Hobart Town and Launceston Police Act 1857.—The charge and control of the police forces of the City of Hobart Town and Town of Launceston were vested in the Municipal Councils, each of which was to appoint a Superintendent and a sufficient police force. One moiety of all fines was to be paid into the Police Fund, as well as the proceeds of a separate Police Rate, and the other moiety to the Police Reward and Superannuation Fund.

5. Hobart Town Corporation Act 1857.—The City of Hobart Town was incorporated under the style of the “Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Hobart Town,” and the boundaries of the City were scheduled. A Citizen was defined as any male of the age of 21 or over, whose name was on the roll as occupier of land or a building or of a portion of a building of the annual value of at least £10, provided that, if he were an alien, he had letters of denization. A citizen rated on an annual value of £10 and under £50 had one vote, with an extra vote for each additional £50, up to seven votes for £300 and over.

The Council consisted of nine Aldermen, including the Mayor, who was elected by the Aldermen, three Aldermen retiring annually. Two Auditors were elected annually by the Citizens. In order to qualify for the position of Alderman, a Citizen must have been seised of real estate or possessed of chattels interest to the amount of £500, or assessed at an annual value of £100; but no Judge, Chairman of Court of Justice, minister of religion, person holding an office or place of profit under the Crown or under the Council, naval or military officer on full pay, or person engaged in a contract with the Council was eligible as Alderman.

Valuators were to be appointed to make each year an assessment of the annual value of property. Rates were payable by the occupier, except on property under £20 in annual value, when the owner paid them, and unoccupied property was not rateable. The following properties were exempt from rating:—(a) that occupied by Her Majesty; (b) buildings hired by the Government for public purposes; (c) hospitals; (d) benevolent asylums; (e) that used for charitable purposes; and (f) churches and chapels.

The Council could borrow money on the mortgage of rates, but until the mortgage was paid off it must continue the maximum amount of rate in operation at the time the mortgage was effected.

Several amendments were made to this Act prior to its consolidation in 1893, of which the following were the more important:—(a) 1858.—Certain lands were vested in the Council for the purpose of erecting public slaughterhouses. The Council was empowered to demise real estate for a period up to 21 years without the consent of the Governor. The Mayor was to be a Justice of the Peace. (b) 1859.—The Government contribution to the Municipal Fund for the maintenance of Police was fixed at the difference between the expenditure for the year, as certified by the Inspector, and the sum derived from a police rate of sixpence in the pound, and from fines, penalties, and dog licences. (c) 1867.—The cost of paving footways was to be borne as to one-half by the owners of lands abutting thereon. (d) 1869.—The qualification of a Citizen was altered so that a person on the roll assessed on an annual value of £8 and upwards could now vote; the scale of votes was also changed, a citizen assessed at £8 and under £40 having one vote, with an additional vote for each additional £40 up to a maximum of seven votes for £240 and over.

(e) 1876.—Public libraries and museums and public schools under the Board of Education were added to the list of properties exempted from rating. (f) 1881.—The name of Hobart Town was changed to Hobart. (g) 1883.—The Chairman of General Sessions was no longer disqualified from acting as an Alderman. (h) 1888.—The boundaries of the City were redefined.

6. **Hobart Town Improvement Act 1857.**—The Council was vested with the paving, draining, cleansing, and lighting of the City of Hobart Town. Power was given to appoint a City Surveyor and an Officer of Health. The formation, repair, and maintenance of streets was also handed over to the Council, which was to water them and appoint scavengers. Power was also given to prevent nuisances, to make common sewers, to provide lamps, and to contract for lighting. The maximum amount of rates was not to exceed one shilling and sixpence in the pound of annual value. This Act was repealed by the *Police Act 1865* (see page 147).

7. **Hobart Town and Launceston Powers Act 1857.**—Butchers' and carters' licences and licences for places of public entertainment were to be granted by the Mayor, while the Council was to fix the fares for carters. Markets were vested in the Council. Copies of standard weights and measures were to be deposited with the Council, and dogs were to be registered with the Town Clerk. Part of this Act was repealed by the *Police Act 1865*, and the balance by the *Hobart Corporation Act 1893*.

8. **Hobart Town Building Act 1858.**—This Act provided that all external walls were to be built of incombustible materials. Penalties were fixed for stacking hay, making fires in the open air, and similar dangerous proceedings. Notice of intention to build was to be given to the Town Surveyor.

Further Building Regulations were issued in 1870. The Act was finally repealed by the *Hobart Municipal Council Powers Act 1884*, in which were incorporated similar provisions and which was in turn repealed by the *Hobart Building Act 1886*, in so far as it related to building regulations.

9. **Hobart Building Act 1886.**—This Act applied to all new buildings, and made regulations as to the heights and thicknesses of parapets, the construction of walls and roofs, projections, dangerous buildings, party structures, and other matters.

In 1909 an amendment of this Act made provision for the erection of fire escapes in certain buildings.

In 1918 this Act was repealed and replaced by one with similar provisions.

10. **Hobart Corporation Act 1893.**—This Act consolidated and repealed all the previous Acts and amendments relating to the Corporation of Hobart. The chief provisions, however, were retained with slight alterations, the more important of which were the following:—Both males and females were qualified to be Citizens instead of males only as heretofore. An assessment roll was to be made each year, as before; but the annual value of any land not having a building on it or not having a building, the capital value of which exceeded one-fifth of the capital value of the land, was to be assessed at 5 per cent. of the capital value thereof; and tramways were to be assessed at £100 per mile, exclusive of lands or buildings. The provisions regarding assessments were repealed by the *Assessment Act 1893*. The Council might cause private streets to be constructed, the outlay to be repaid by the owner, and might borrow up to £10,000 for the purpose. Power was given to acquire land compulsorily, and to lease lands vested in the Corporation for a period not exceeding 50 years, but not park lands, except under the authority of an Act of Parliament.

This Act has been amended from time to time, and the following are among the more important of these amendments:—(a) 1895.—The auditing of accounts was transferred from the Auditors elected by the Citizens to the Auditor-General. Certain contracts were specified which do not disqualify the holder for the office of Alderman or Mayor. (b) 1896.—Citizens whose names are on the assessment roll as owners are entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as occupiers. (c) 1898.—The boundaries of the City were redefined. (d) 1899.—Power was granted to expend money on recreation grounds and public reserves vested in the Council. The maximum amount of all rates was raised from one shilling and sixpence to one shilling and ninepence in the pound of the annual value. (e) 1901.—The Council was authorized to establish saleyards. (f) 1906.—Citizens absent for a distance of over 7 miles from the Town Hall, and those prevented by serious illness or infirmity, were permitted to apply within twenty days prior to an

election to the Town Clerk for a postal vote certificate, and vote through the post instead of in person. (g) 1907.—The Towns of Glebe Town, Wellington, and Mount Stuart were united with the City of Hobart. (h) 1912.—The Council was authorized to purchase the Hobart Tramways Company's undertaking at any time at a price to be mutually agreed upon. (i) 1913.—The Council was given control of the City recreation grounds, and was authorized to levy a rate for their upkeep not exceeding one penny in the pound of the annual value. The Municipality of Queenborough was united with the City of Hobart, the boundaries of the City were defined afresh, and the number of Aldermen was increased to eleven. The City Engineer was appointed to take over the powers of the City Surveyor, the Director of Waterworks, the Superintendent or Engineer under the *Hobart Light Act*, the Surveyor under the *Public Health and Police Acts*, and the Engineer under the *Sewerage Act*. Provision was also made that no person should be entitled to be a Citizen if his property were assessed at an annual value of less than £5, unless he resided in a house thereon, and that the scale of voting should be as follows:—

Annual Value of Property	..	Under £50.	£50 and under £100.	£100 and under £150.	£150 and over.
Number of votes	..	1	2	3	4

The qualification for a Councillor was reduced, as far as occupiers were concerned, from £100 to £50 annual value.

11. *Hobart Light Act 1896*.—For the purpose of supplying electric light and power, the Council was authorized to divert water, construct works, acquire land compulsorily or otherwise, and lay mains. Electricity might be supplied to places beyond the City. A lighting rate could be struck, but must not exceed tenpence in the pound of the assessed value of every house, building, or other premises within the City. Borrowing powers up to £50,000 were granted. Before construction, a poll of the Citizens was to be taken, and, if a majority of two-thirds of the votes were not cast in favour of the proposition, the scheme was to lapse.

12. *Revenue, Expenditure, &c.*—The following tables give (a) the area and annual value of the City of Hobart for the years 1866 to 1916, the outstanding loans for the years 1875 to 1916, the numbers of properties rated from 1884 to 1907, the number of inhabited dwellings from 1908 to 1916, and the estimated population from 1908 to 1916; and (b) the revenue and expenditure for the years 1854 to 1916:—

TASMANIA.—CITY OF HOBART.—AREA, POPULATION, ANNUAL VALUE, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1866 TO 1916.

Year ending 31st December.	Area.	Estimated Population.	Number of Properties rated.	Annual Value.	Outstanding Loans.
	Acres.	No.	No.	£	£
1866	1,270	..	..	96,263	..
1867	1,270	..	..	96,000	..
1868	1,270	..	..	96,764	..
1869	1,270	..	..	95,595	..
1870	1,270	..	..	94,000	..
1871	1,270	..	..	96,000	..
1872	1,270	..	..	96,000	..
1873	1,270	..	..	97,000	..
1874	1,270	..	..	99,000	..
1875	1,270	..	..	99,500	89,235
1876	1,270	..	..	103,500	92,260
1877	1,270	..	..	106,500	93,000
1878	1,270	..	..	108,000	94,750
1879	1,270	..	..	110,000	89,626
1880	1,270	..	..	110,800	105,484
1881	1,270	..	..	111,600	116,291

TASMANIA.—CITY OF HOBART.—AREA, POPULATION, ANNUAL VALUE,
AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1866 TO 1916—*continued.*

Year ending 31st December.	Area.	Estimated Population.	Number of Properties rated.*	Annual Value.	Outstanding Loans.
	Acres.	No.	No.	£	£
1882	1,270	..	..	112,429	131,364
1883	1,270	..	..	116,443	147,000
1884	1,270	..	4,900	150,697	151,586
1885	1,270	..	4,960	156,675	163,361
1886	1,270	..	5,057	160,884	177,011
1887	1,270	..	5,124	162,859	185,311
1888	1,270	..	5,183	165,504	225,150
1889	1,270	..	5,318	167,988	213,350
1890	1,270	..	5,343	170,481	260,350
1891	1,270	..	5,461	174,950	256,050
1892	1,270	..	5,881	180,716	237,560
1893	1,270	..	5,694	185,396	233,350
1894	1,270	..	5,668	186,263	231,000
1895	1,270	..	5,738	183,589	231,000
1896	1,270	..	5,755	178,012	231,000
1897	1,270	..	5,756	175,423	231,000
1898	1,270	..	5,746	175,485	231,000
1899	1,270	..	5,729	178,695	231,000
1900	1,273	..	5,712	173,565	234,100
1901	1,273	..	5,728	173,813	249,900
1902	1,273	..	5,731	175,194	244,750
1903	1,273	..	5,662	179,000	240,500
1904	1,273	..	5,771	188,574	236,600
1905	1,273	..	5,821	197,000	233,500
1906	1,273	..	5,963	198,000	233,900
1907	1,273	..	5,984	207,800	242,050
1908	2,680	29,293	5,326	223,700	262,050
1909	2,680	29,293	5,326	228,690	284,985
1910	2,680	27,719	5,424	245,923	264,935
1911	2,680	27,709	5,486	253,792	278,460
1911	2,680	27,709	5,515	264,144	288,460
1913	2,680	27,709	5,742	277,643	760,260
1914	13,248	31,943	5,742	308,112	551,442
1915	13,248	31,914	5,792	325,000	655,470
1916	13,248	31,843	5,941	352,000	932,250

* From 1908 inclusive the figures in this column relate to inhabited dwellings.

TASMANIA.—CITY OF HOBART.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1854 TO 1916.

Year.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1854	11,191	9,193	2,817	23,201	..	..	..	17,777
1855	8,533	2,009	8,939	19,481	..	..	..	18,986
1856	9,796	4,681	3,239	17,716	..	..	..	15,945
1857	8,663	3,819	2,849	15,331	..	..	..	15,838
1858	9,207	1,568	3,881	14,656	..	..	..	17,165
1859 .. ..	..	..	..	24,539	..	..	..	24,598
1860	13,223	3,104	4,209	20,536	..	..	..	24,874
1861	15,146	3,537	33,447	52,130	..	..	..	43,371
1862	14,574	1,537	19,369	35,480	..	..	..	44,129

TASMANIA.—CITY OF HOBART.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1854 TO 1916—continued.

Year.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1863	15,014	1,537	12,209	28,760	..	..	..	27,515
1864	15,030	1,537	15,387	31,954	..	..	..	33,500
1865	14,716	2,000	9,278	25,994	..	..	..	33,138
1866	12,587	1,977	6,074	20,638	2,200	19,652	5,958	27,810
1867	13,912	1,977	11,573	27,462	1,374	19,007	1,172	21,553
1868	14,741	1,268	7,707	23,716	1,387	21,002	1,048	23,437
1869	14,891	1,217	3,463	19,571	1,655	16,106	1,182	18,943
1870	14,585	1,184	4,156	19,925	1,739	16,977	1,181	19,897
1871	15,204	1,217	3,733	20,154	1,793	17,037	1,181	20,011
1872	14,847	1,100	4,626	20,573	1,878	19,382	1,202	22,462
1873	15,517	1,137	6,600	23,254	1,834	19,851	1,198	22,883
1874	15,769	1,202	6,613	23,584	1,837	21,125	1,264	24,226
1875	15,788	1,620	4,448	21,856	1,792	16,771	5,128	23,691
1876	16,844	1,360	15,828	34,032	1,984	26,139	5,118	33,241
1877	18,747	600	17,470	36,817	1,985	16,565	18,832	37,382
1878	18,734	1,439	9,538	29,711	2,065	22,918	5,319	30,302
1879	19,070	1,040	11,954	32,064	2,974	28,002	5,214	36,190
1880	19,349	2,413	25,800	47,562	3,010	32,112	5,765	40,887
1881	19,340	2,071	23,259	44,670	2,980	28,777	11,969	43,726
1882	19,634	1,681	25,816	47,131	2,908	20,067	26,220	49,295
1883	19,972	3,536	34,433	57,941	2,196	27,047	30,986	60,229
1884	24,355	19,880	11,520	56,255	2,642	25,354	28,726	56,722
1885	26,750	13,285	19,218	59,253	3,850	23,494	31,372	58,716
1886	27,023	3,611	32,958	63,592	4,033	20,772	36,541	61,346
1887	27,874	5,565	28,719	62,158	4,676	33,752	25,383	63,811
1888	30,559	10,014	21,145	61,718	4,600	24,733	40,606	69,939
1889	31,508	5,466	21,961	58,935	3,324	15,655	44,448	63,427
1890	32,453	5,131	28,538	66,122	4,701	19,248	36,604	60,553
1891	33,507	5,665	11,367	50,539	3,828	13,651	33,104	50,583
1892	36,053	3,500	52,189	91,742	5,209	39,503	45,578	90,290
1893	34,701	1,286	17,734	53,721	5,603	20,905	33,843	60,351
1894	35,611	6,590	31,441	73,642	4,564	26,252	42,454	73,270
1895	36,957	1,630	11,325	49,912	4,688	17,291	22,810	44,789
1896	36,006	1,000	4,032	41,038	3,906	9,375	28,403	41,684
1897	37,071	..	6,312	43,383	3,913	10,438	29,677	44,028
1898	33,360	..	10,241	43,601	3,863	12,149	27,618	43,630
1899	31,899	..	6,258	38,157	4,255	10,967	21,365	36,587
1900	33,157	1,216	7,875	42,248	4,177	22,106	21,503	47,786
1901	36,645	1,478	22,765	60,888	4,489	32,035	23,352	59,876
1902	36,490	2,536	12,375	51,401	4,496	16,771	28,576	49,843
1903	35,617	500	17,052	53,169	4,200	15,931	31,622	51,753
1904	38,835	..	11,504	50,339	4,056	12,402	28,872	45,330
1905	38,119	..	10,192	48,311	4,400	15,479	30,534	50,413
1906	40,085	..	11,646	51,731	3,620	14,558	37,770	55,948
1907	38,806	..	22,727	61,533	4,864	19,652	37,567	62,083
1908	41,674	13,000	25,524	80,198	5,579	26,865	53,827	86,271
1909	44,081	22,662	6,993	73,736	5,667	13,647	50,851	70,165
1910	41,916	..	17,511	59,427	4,938	24,131	31,175	60,244
1911	43,325	..	20,792	64,117	5,310	20,029	29,027	54,366
1912	45,744	..	21,418	67,162	5,572	34,141	25,803	65,516
1913	57,343	..	24,851	82,194	12,166	35,406	40,503	88,075
1914	60,444	..	67,708	128,152	6,359	51,328	54,359	112,046
1915	62,060	816	53,297	116,173	6,905	29,847	101,014*	137,766
1916	61,417	244	97,837	159,498	10,192	108,070	133,747*	252,009

* Including £60,807 on trams.

NOTE.—The details of expenditure from 1882 to 1909 are approximate only.

13. **Hobart Tramways.**—The first tramways in Hobart were constructed by a private company, which was bought-out by the Corporation in 1913.

(i) *Hobart Tramway Company.*—Under a Private Act passed in 1884 the Hobart Tramway Company was authorized to construct and work tramways in Hobart, but a reservation was made by which the Minister of Lands and Works could, with the approval of the Governor in Council, purchase them upon giving six months' notice, the price to be ascertained by arbitration in the event of failure to arrive at an agreement.

(ii) *Hobart Corporation Tramway Act 1912.*—By this Act the Corporation of the City of Hobart was authorized to purchase the undertaking of the Hobart Tramway Company at a price to be mutually agreed upon, but a poll of the citizens must be taken first. The Corporation was empowered to borrow up to £300,000 for the purpose of purchasing and extending the tramways, and to levy a rate to make good any deficiency in the tramway accounts. The purchase was completed in 1913, and the management has since been in the hands of the Corporation.

(iii) *Revenue, Expenditure, &c.*—The following table shows the route mileage, cost of construction, revenue and expenditure of the Hobart Tramways under the management of the Company from 1893 to 1912, and under that of the Corporation of the City of Hobart from 1913 to 1916:—

TASMANIA.—HOBART TRAMWAYS.—MILEAGE, COST, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE, 1893 TO 1916.

Year ending 31st December.	Route Mileage.	Cost of Construction.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PRIVATE COMPANY.				
	Miles.	£	£	£
1893	9	90,000	4,155	3,400
1894	9	90,000	14,112	10,827
1895	9	90,000	13,104	9,187
1896	9	90,000	12,052	8,511
1897	9	90,000	12,206	8,562
1898	9	90,000	12,459	8,940
1899	9	90,000	13,450	10,153
1900	9	90,000	14,511	10,714
1901	9	90,000	16,097	11,494
1902	9	90,000	17,802	12,900
1903	9	90,000	18,327	12,519
1904	9	90,000	19,855	10,906
1905	9	90,000	20,559	11,260
1906	9	90,000	20,208	15,630
1907	9	90,000	24,421	13,635
1908	9	90,000	25,419	12,803
1909	9	91,000	26,128	15,683
1910	9	100,500	29,500	17,000
1911	9	101,735	32,393	19,550
1912	9	92,000	36,688	21,477
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CITY CORPORATION.				
1913	9½	219,424	40,132	23,727
1914	11½	243,637	47,251	23,644
1915	13	261,000	48,853	31,754
1916	13	279,400	51,803	30,100

(L) **City of Launceston.**

1. **Police Act 1838.**—This Act applied also to Hobart Town, and details thereof have already been given (see page 136).

2. **Hobart Town and Launceston Municipal Councils Act 1852.**—Particulars of this Act have already been given in connexion with the City of Hobart Town (see page 136).

3. **Launceston Building Act 1853.**—Under this Act external walls were to be constructed of brick, stone, or iron.

4. **Launceston Building Act 1854.**—This Act repealed the previous one and classified buildings, fixing the thickness of their walls, the materials for construction, and other matters. It was replaced by a fresh Act in 1869.

5. **Hobart Town and Launceston Police Act 1857.**—This Act has already been mentioned (see page 137).

6. **Hobart Town and Launceston Powers Act 1857.**—Already described (see page 138).

7. **Launceston Corporation Act 1858.**—Under this Act the Town of Launceston was incorporated under the title of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Town of Launceston, and the boundaries were defined. In all respects as to the qualification of Burgesses and Aldermen, the voting power of Burgesses, and other matters, the provisions of this Act were the same as those in the *Hobart Town Corporation Act 1857* (see page 137).

8. **Launceston Improvement Act 1858.**—Under this Act the paving, draining, cleansing and lighting of the City was vested in the Council, together with the construction, repair, and maintenance of streets, pavements, and other public places. Streets were to be watered, scavengers to be appointed, and nuisances prevented. Power was given to appoint a Town Surveyor and a Health Officer; also to make common sewers, provide lamps, contract for lighting, build a Town Hall, make by-laws, and levy rates not exceeding one shilling and sixpence on the annual value. This Act was repealed by the *Police Act 1865* (see page 147).

9. **Amendments of the Launceston Corporation Act 1858.**—This Act was amended from time to time, and was finally consolidated by the *Launceston Corporation Act 1894*. The following are particulars of the more important amendments:—(a) 1859.—The Council was empowered to borrow on the mortgage of rates, other than police and water rates, up to a sum equal to the average revenue for two years. The contribution of the Government for police purposes was fixed at a sum equal to the difference between the annual expenditure, as certified by the Police Inspector, and the amount derived from a police rate of sixpence in the pound of the annual value; and from fines, penalties, and dog licences. (b) 1863.—The Council was empowered to farm fees from market tolls, &c., for a period not exceeding three years. (c) 1863.—Owners of property of the assessed annual value of less than £20 were permitted to vote, although their rates may not have been paid. (d) 1869.—The minimum amount of annual valuation entitling a Burgess to vote was reduced to £8, and the scale of votes altered to one vote for an annual value of £8 to £40, with an extra vote for every £40 additional, up to a maximum of seven votes for £240 and upwards. (e) *Launceston Paving Act 1869.*—Half the expense of paving footpaths was to be borne by the owners of abutting lands. (f) *Launceston Noxious Trades Act 1874.*—This Act contained regulations for, and provision for the inspection of, noxious trades. (g) 1888.—Launceston was proclaimed a City. (h) 1892.—The Council could cause private streets to be constructed at the cost of the owners.

10. **Launceston Corporation Act 1894.**—This Act consolidated the provisions of former Acts and repealed the Acts themselves. It contained very few fresh provisions, the more important alterations being that a Burgess could now be either a male or a female, the qualification of an Alderman was reduced from £100 to £50 of the assessment on the annual value, the maximum amount of rates was fixed at one shilling and sixpence in the pound of the annual value, and separate local rates were not to exceed one shilling and sixpence in the pound on the annual value, or one penny in the pound on the capital value.

11. **Amendments of the Launceston Corporation Act 1894.**—The following are the more important amendments to this Act:—(a) 1895.—Accounts are to be audited by the Auditor-General instead of by Auditors elected by the Burgesses. (b) 1900.—Where rates are payable by the owner of any property the occupier is entitled to vote, although the rates have not been paid. Owners are entitled to vote as well as occupiers. The scale of votes was altered so that a voter assessed on an annual value of £8 and under £30 was entitled to one vote, on £30 and under £60 to two, on £60 and under £100 to three, on £100 and under £150 to four, and on £150 and upwards to five votes. (c) 1902.—The jurisdiction of the Launceston Local Board of Health was extended

to Lawrence Vale, and the maximum amount of health rate was fixed at one shilling in the pound of the annual value. (d) The valuation of tramways for rating purposes was fixed at an annual value of £100 and a capital value of £1,000 per mile. (e) *Greater Launceston Act 1907*.—The Towns of Invermay and Trevallyn were included within the boundaries of the City of Launceston. (f) 1907.—Regulations could be made regarding the sale of fish, and the Council was empowered to erect freezing works, to purchase land outside the City, and to establish sports grounds. (g) 1908.—The regulation and licensing of hawkers within the City was vested in the Council, which also had power to make common sewers and to compel owners to construct drains connected with them. (h) 1918.—Voting by post authorized. The non-payment of rates does not hinder a Citizen from voting. If there are more than three candidates for Mayor the ones with the lowest number of votes are withdrawn until only two are left, a fresh ballot is then made of these two, and, if the voting is equal, lots are drawn. The maximum amount of all rates is raised to two shillings in the pound on the annual value. The annual value of rateable property is to be not less than 5 per cent. of the capital value. If rates are paid within three months and fourteen days of the date of their falling due a discount of 2½ per cent. is allowed.

12. *Launceston Building Act 1894*.—This Act, which extended to all places within the limits of the City of Launceston, contained provisions relating to the regulation and supervision of buildings, to dangerous structures, to party structures, and other matters connected with buildings.

13. *Launceston Water and Light Act 1895*.—Under this Act the Corporation was empowered to divert the waters of the Saint Patrick's and South Esk Rivers for the purpose of supplying water or electricity, or both. The Council was authorized to supply electricity within and beyond the City, to fix a lighting rate not exceeding tenpence in the pound of the annual value in respect of buildings within the City, and to borrow up to £50,000. Further loans were authorized from time to time. The provisions of this Act regarding water supply are dealt with under the heading of the Launceston Water Supply (see page 209).

14. *Revenue, Expenditure, &c.*—The following tables shew (a) the area and annual value of the City of Launceston for the years 1866 to 1916, the outstanding loans for the years 1875 to 1916, the number of properties rated from 1884 to 1907, and the estimated population and number of inhabited dwellings from 1908 to 1916; and (b) the revenue and expenditure for the years 1854 to 1916:—

TASMANIA.—CITY OF LAUNCESTON.—AREA, POPULATION, NUMBER OF DWELLINGS, ANNUAL VALUE, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1866 TO 1916.

Year ending 31st December.	Area.	Estimated Population.	Number of Properties rated.	Annual Value.	Outstanding Loans.
	Acres.	No.	No.	£	£
1866	3,440	..	..	74,600	..
1867	3,440	..	..	71,151	..
1868	3,440	..	..	72,080	..
1869	3,440	..	..	62,911	..
1870	3,440	..	..	63,078	..
1871	3,440	..	..	64,111	..
1872	3,440	..	..	63,376	..
1873	3,440	..	..	63,376	..
1874	3,440	..	..	62,559	..
1875	3,440	..	..	63,129	51,976
1876	3,440	..	..	66,605	65,876
1877	3,440	..	..	68,179	73,466
1878	3,440	..	..	72,336	77,866
1879	3,440	..	..	74,300	90,216
1880	3,440	..	..	84,684	93,506
1881	3,440	..	..	88,138	93,206

TASMANIA.—CITY OF LAUNCESTON.—AREA, POPULATION, NUMBER OF DWELLINGS, ANNUAL VALUE, ETC., 1866 TO 1916—*continued.*

Year ending 31st December.	Area.	Estimated Population.	Number of Properties rated.*	Annual Value.		Outstanding Loans.
				£	£	
	Acres.	No.	No.			
1882	3,440	..	..	98,960	96,986	
1883	3,440	..	..	107,895	97,966	
1884	3,440	..	2,980	109,038	108,096	
1885	3,440	..	3,331	106,750	119,880	
1886	3,440	..	3,453	111,747	120,376	
1887	3,440	..	3,514	115,081	188,930	
1888	3,440	..	3,680	120,529	179,530	
1889	3,440	..	3,770	127,515	157,600	
1890	3,440	..	3,770	132,653	154,950	
1891	3,440	..	4,007	135,168	155,950	
1892	3,440	..	4,130	140,253	165,300	
1893	3,440	..	4,200	143,775	169,706	
1894	3,440	..	4,291	136,240	173,938	
1895	3,440	..	4,245	132,010	213,902	
1896	3,440	..	4,260	128,372	244,502	
1897	3,440	..	4,275	125,591	251,602	
1898	3,440	..	4,271	125,498	263,702	
1899	3,440	..	4,275	125,498	271,752	
1900	3,343	..	4,348	126,470	281,152	
1901	3,343	..	4,347	128,434	283,936	
1902	3,343	..	4,373	130,207	295,136	
1903	3,343	..	4,451	133,000	293,526	
1904	3,343	..	4,481	138,809	314,133	
1905	3,343	..	4,577	142,642	342,651	
1906	3,343	..	4,675	147,000	342,651	
1907	3,343	..	4,831	151,734	358,619	
1908	5,700	21,778	4,018	169,039	358,529	
1909	5,700	21,770	4,018	169,039	393,763	
1910	5,700	20,838	4,083	170,808	393,763	
1911	5,700	20,838	4,165	172,953	432,119	
1912	5,700	21,203	4,134	176,118	447,378	
1913	5,700	21,409	4,218	178,581	457,394	
1914	5,700	21,399	4,359	182,148	453,758	
1915	5,700	21,391	4,434	182,148	488,788	
1916	5,700	21,256	4,434	185,781	571,515	

* The figures for 1908 and subsequent years relate to inhabited dwellings.

TASMANIA.—CITY OF LAUNCESTON.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1854 TO 1916.

Year ending 31st December.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	From Govern- ment.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1854	3,098	2,705	1,520	7,323	..	..	..	5,762
1855	3,063	1,744	1,744	6,551	..	..	..	5,569
1856	3,416	1,775	476	5,667	..	..	..	5,777
1857	3,374	2,000	410	5,784	..	..	..	6,720
1858	3,939	500	1,033	5,472	..	..	..	5,615
1859	8,779	6,384	6,833	21,996	..	..	..	20,476
1860	8,594	3,425	26,254	38,273	..	..	..	34,664
1861	9,341	2,180	10,709	22,230	..	..	..	24,434

TASMANIA.—CITY OF LAUNCESTON.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1854 TO 1916—continued.

Year ending 31st December.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	From Govern- ment.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1862	9,646	4,360	8,443	22,449	..	..	..	21,644
1863	8,878	1,090	7,010	16,978	..	..	..	20,791
1864	8,966	2,347	6,370	17,683	..	..	..	18,534
1865	8,626	2,888	7,450	18,964	..	..	..	20,414
1866	8,209	1,217	2,536	11,962	1,290	7,895	3,070	12,255
1867	8,159	2,017	2,392	12,568	1,160	8,431	2,288	11,879
1868	8,758	400	3,516	12,674	1,160	8,793	2,197	12,150
1869	8,185	300	3,580	12,065	1,380	9,084	2,265	12,729
1870	8,861	602	3,774	13,237	1,127	9,242	2,328	12,697
1871	8,535	502	2,978	12,015	1,178	8,548	2,335	12,061
1872	8,490	785	2,722	11,997	1,176	8,212	2,350	11,738
1873	8,398	343	3,032	11,773	1,123	9,099	2,350	12,572
1874	8,357	622	3,522	12,501	1,125	8,798	2,358	12,281
1875	8,754	792	3,608	13,154	1,125	8,840	2,593	12,558
1876	8,926	547	16,694	26,167	1,125	19,942	2,744	23,811
1877	9,950	564	10,642	21,156	1,125	18,760	2,628	22,513
1878	10,984	113	8,681	19,778	1,175	20,611	3,073	24,859
1879	12,131	514	17,916	30,561	1,150	21,545	3,194	25,889
1880	12,399	959	11,351	24,709	1,200	18,921	3,308	23,429
1881	13,261	400	12,812	26,473	1,200	17,377	3,390	21,967
1882	14,857	9	12,298	27,164	1,836	15,918	15,158	32,912
1883	15,576	1,339	11,491	28,406	1,991	9,985	18,873	30,849
1884	16,577	7,984	19,434	43,995	1,821	12,274	29,014	43,109
1885	16,080	9,461	24,240	49,781	2,325	23,924	21,072	47,321
1886	16,188	4,648	17,946	38,782	2,724	13,498	22,217	38,439
1887	19,593	6,130	158,037	183,760	8,271	11,729	118,268	133,268
1888	19,310	3,748	22,670	45,728	2,915	17,471	36,566	56,952
1889	20,781	..	29,583	50,364	3,022	14,917	36,050	53,989
1890	20,837	3,029	13,858	37,724	2,500	19,019	28,462	49,981
1891	21,055	4,074	13,993	39,122	3,147	18,097	22,293	43,537
1892	21,404	1,064	24,797	47,265	3,266	26,053	17,547	46,866
1893	21,194	..	19,703	40,897	3,297	25,066	10,296	38,659
1894	19,151	5,201	14,971	39,323	4,078	27,435	14,444	45,957
1895	18,306	35,000	21,751	75,057	3,574	40,707	41,956	86,237
1896	18,559	..	41,750	60,309	3,564	31,655	20,060	55,279
1897	18,915	215	20,150	39,280	3,539	24,215	17,542	45,296
1898	19,268	215	27,578	47,061	3,783	29,557	16,168	49,508
1899	16,642	509	23,985	41,136	4,405	17,650	20,290	42,345
1900	25,916	1,150	21,872	48,938	4,433	27,885	16,345	48,663
1901	17,386	1,620	22,002	41,008	5,883	29,205	8,080	43,168
1902	18,195	950	35,694	54,839	5,628	26,334	17,947	49,909
1903	18,075	..	30,194	48,269	5,403	27,521	18,246	51,170
1904	19,535	..	69,797	89,332	5,430	57,560	26,490	89,480
1905	20,031	..	75,209	95,240	6,034	45,916	44,501	96,451
1906	21,244	150	56,868	78,262	6,014	35,746	37,034	78,794
1907	17,200	150	79,322	96,672	6,262	47,888	42,028	96,178
1908	24,897	1,000	97,371	123,268	7,586	40,662	80,450	128,698
1909	45,920	150	53,965	100,035	7,004	12,378	76,644	96,026
1910	25,489	150	29,157	54,796	7,013	23,997	21,783	52,793
1911	25,440	150	73,462	99,052	6,992	68,986	20,050	96,028
1912	25,256	150	47,010	72,416	7,950	42,039	20,835	70,824
1913	25,754	250	49,330	75,334	6,456	52,370	27,569	86,395
1914	25,789	250	54,481	80,520	6,034	43,173	23,013	72,220
1905	27,909	250	64,108	92,267	6,830	52,547	27,008	86,385
1916	27,763	250	64,909	92,922	8,000	60,381	25,257	93,638

NOTE.—The details of expenditure from 1882 to 1908 and for 1915 and 1916 are approximate only.

15. Launceston Tramways.—The Launceston tramways were constructed by the Municipality and are managed by that body.

(i) *Launceston Tramway Act 1906.*—This Act authorized the Corporation of the City of Launceston to enter into an agreement with a company to construct and maintain tramways. The Corporation was given the right to purchase the tramways after the expiration of 21 years from their completion, at a price to be determined, in case of difference, by an engineer or other fit person nominated by the Governor. By an amendment of the Act in 1907 the right of purchase was extended to the year 1935, and, if not exercised then, to subsequent periods of seven years.

No tramways were built by any company or private person under this Act.

(ii) *Launceston Tramway Act (No. 3) 1908.*—By this Act the Corporation of the City of Launceston was empowered to construct and maintain tramways, to lease same to any company or person for a period not exceeding 30 years, to borrow money, and to levy a rate to make up any deficiencies in tramway receipts. Before constructing a tramway a poll of the Citizens had to be taken.

Under this Act a system of tramways has been constructed and maintained by the Corporation of the City of Launceston.

(iii) *Revenue, Expenditure, &c.*—In the following table are given the route mileage, cost of construction, revenue, and working expenses of the Launceston Municipal Tramways for the years 1911 to 1916 :—

TASMANIA.—LAUNCESTON MUNICIPAL TRAMWAYS.—MILEAGE, COST OF CONSTRUCTION, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE, 1911 TO 1916.

Year.	Route Mileage.	Cost of Construction.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.
	Miles.	£	£	£
1911	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	52,162	..	..
1912	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	55,417	14,783	10,409
1913	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	70,871	17,155	13,332
1914	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	75,239	17,885	10,246
1915	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	86,214	19,317	14,814
1916	9	94,412	21,621	16,658

(M) Acts Bearing on Local Government.

1. Police Acts.—Under these Acts Local Authorities are given powers, such as are in many other States included in their respective Local Government Acts, relating to the registration of dogs, common lodging houses, places of public entertainment, slaughtering, impounding, cabs, and nuisances. The following is a résumé of the more important of these Acts :—

(i) *Police Act 1838.*—Mention has already been made of the provisions of this Act (see page 136).

(ii) *Police Act 1865.*—The Governor could proclaim any portion of a Municipal District not being a Municipality under the *Rural Municipalities Act 1865* to be a Town, and a Municipal Council could mark off a portion of its area which the Governor could proclaim as a Town. Within a Municipal District or Municipality, dogs had to be registered with the Town Clerk. The Mayor of a Municipality was one of the Justices for the licensing of stage coaches and their drivers. Common lodging-houses in Towns had to be inspected and approved by the Municipal Council, and licensed by the Mayor; while places of public entertainment also required a licence from the Mayor.

In every Municipality, except Hobart Town and Launceston, slaughtering licences were to be issued by the Mayor, while the Council was authorized to make by-laws regarding the slaughtering of animals.

The following provisions referred to Municipalities only, but the Governor could extend them to Towns, in which case the Stipendiary Magistrate, if any, or two Justices of the Peace were to carry out the duties of a Municipal Council. Municipal Councils were to exercise the powers of the Governor under the *Impounding Act*; cabs and their drivers

were to be licensed by the Mayor; regulations were made regarding cabs; carts and drays were to be licensed by the Mayor; and the paving, draining, cleansing, and lighting of any Town in any Municipality, as well as the construction, repair, and maintenance of streets, were placed under the management of the Municipal Council. A Council could appoint a surveyor, an officer of health, and scavengers, could regulate the removal of nuisances, could make common sewers, and could levy annual rates not exceeding one shilling and sixpence in the pound.

In 1896 these powers were extended to Town Boards under the *Town Boards Act*.

(iii) *Rural Police Rate Act 1867*.—A Municipal Council, with the consent of a majority of the electors at a poll, was empowered to surrender the charge and control of the police force within its boundaries to the Governor.

(iv) *Police Act Amendment Act 1883*.—A Municipal Council was empowered to make by-laws for regulating the use and inspection of steam-engines, the use of bicycles and tricycles, and the traffic and charges of parcel delivery carts.

(v) *Police Act Amendment Act 1900*.—Local Authorities were given authority to make by-laws providing for the inspection of meat.

(vi) *Police Act 1905*.—This Act consolidated and amended the previous Police Acts and amendments, the provisions relating to the powers of Municipal Councils and Town Boards contained in previous Acts and amendments being re-enacted therein.

2. **Valuation Acts**.—The following Acts have been passed with reference to the valuation of property:—

(i) *Property Valuation Act 1857*.—The Justices of a District were to appoint assessors and cause a valuation roll to be compiled. This Act did not apply to Hobart Town and Launceston.

In 1868 annual value was defined as the rent at which a property might be let from year to year with a deduction of 15 per cent. for rates, taxes, repairs, and other outgoings.

In 1879 the term rateable value was substituted for annual value, and defined as the annual rent which a tenant might reasonably be expected to pay.

In 1871 the rateable value of land for mining purposes was not to include any gold or silver therein, but was fixed on the annual value of the land itself, together with any buildings, machinery, and improvements thereon.

In 1887 capital value was defined as the sum for which land would sell, including improvements. Assessors were to be appointed by the Governor.

(ii) *Assessment Act 1898*.—This Act repealed the former Act and its amendments. Every Local Authority was to make an annual assessment roll, giving both the capital and annual value. The Governor could appoint assessors, and the Local Authority valuers. The annual value was defined as the annual rental which could reasonably be demanded, less rates and taxes. The capital value was the sum for which the fee-simple with improvements would sell. The capital value of tramways was fixed at £1,000 per mile, and the annual value at £100 per mile.

(iii) *Assessment Act 1900*.—This Act repealed the foregoing. The Local Authority of every District, which included the Cities of Hobart and Launceston, all Municipal Districts and all Town Boards, was to make an annual assessment roll, which was to include both the annual and capital values of properties therein, and could appoint a committee of not less than three of its members to do so. The Governor could appoint a Chief Assessor and other Assessors, and a Local Authority could appoint Valuers. The Rolls as made up were to be forwarded to the Chief Assessor for revision. Assessment rolls could be amended and assessments appealed against, such appeals to be heard before a Judge. The definitions of annual and capital value remained the same as in the previous Acts. All rates and taxes were to be collected upon the rolls made under this Act.

An amendment in 1910 repealed all references to a Chief Assessor and other Assessors appointed by the Government, also the definition of capital value.

(iv) *Annual Values Assessment Act 1911*.—This Act is to be read in conjunction with the *Local Government Act 1906*, the *Hobart Corporation Act 1893*, and the *Launceston Corporation Act 1894*, and repeals the Assessment Acts of 1900 and 1910. Annual value is defined as the annual rental that could be reasonably demanded, less rates and taxes, other than land tax. The annual value of mining property is not to be inclusive of any minerals therein, and no rateable property is to be computed at less than 3 per cent. of

the capital value of the fee-simple. The annual value of a tramway is to be assessed at not more than £100 per mile. Every Municipal Council is to make a valuation of the annual value every year, and may either itself make the assessment or appoint a competent valuer. Appeals against assessments are considered by the Council, and the Governor may declare that any Commissioner appointed to hold a Court of Requests shall be a Court of Appeal for the purposes of this Act.

3. **Rates Collection and Recovery Act 1858.**—This Act with its amendments empowers a rate collector to demand rates through the post.

4. **Rates Relief Act 1863.**—A Municipal Council could not levy rates on any public museum, the gardens of the Royal Society at Hobart Town, and the gardens of the Horticultural Society at Launceston, except for a supply of water where the same is used. In 1901 lands and buildings used for Sunday schools, mission rooms, and churches, or in connexion therewith, were relieved from liability for local rates or taxes except sanitary rates. In 1911 the Hobart waterworks and land connected therewith were exempted from local rates and taxes.

5. **Rural Voting Act 1884.**—This Act specified the number of votes to which an elector under the *Rural Municipalities Act 1884* and the *Roads Act 1884* was entitled. These were one vote for an annual value of under £30, two for £30 and under £80, three for £80 and under £160, four for £160 and under £240, five for £240 and under £360, six for £360 and under £460, and seven for £460 and over. It was apparently superseded in 1906 by the *Local Government Act*.

6. **Municipal Association Act 1916.**—This Act incorporates the Municipal Association, and empowers it to conduct fire, life, accident, and fidelity guarantee insurance. The Association consists of Municipal Councils which are or may become members, and Councils may contribute to its funds out of the Municipal Fund.

(N) Government Grants and Subsidies.

1. **General.**—The Government usually subsidizes Local Authorities and makes them special grants from time to time, and the following is a short résumé of the legislation in Tasmania on the subject :—

2. **Waste Lands Act 1870.**—One-fourth of the moneys received from the sale, rent, or licence fees of waste lands was set apart for the construction of roads, bridges, jetties, tramways, and wharves. This was formerly spent by the Government on the advice of Boards of Works (see page 132); but from the first of January, 1871, was handed over to the Trustees of Road Districts, on the basis of an equal amount where a road rate of one shilling, one-half where ninepence, and one-third where a rate of sixpence in the pound of annual value was levied.

3. **Appropriation in Aid of Road Rates Act 1889.**—In lieu of the aforementioned sums paid to Road Trustees under the *Waste Lands Act*, a sum of money, which varied from year to year, was set aside annually from the Consolidated Revenue for roads and bridges other than main roads. This sum was distributed among Road Trusts proportionately to the amount collected, but no subsidy was paid on a greater rate than one shilling per pound of annual value nor where a rate less than sixpence was struck.

In 1894 the amount of subsidy was fixed at one-half the amount of the road rates collected, provided that the various Boards and Towns levied a rate of not less than one shilling in the pound of the annual value.

4. **Aid to Road Rates Act 1898.**—Where the Trustees of a Road District or a Town Board had levied a road rate of not less than one shilling during the previous four years, a subsidy was granted equal to ninepence for every shilling collected, if during three years the subsidy was reduced to sixpence, and if during two years to threepence. If the amount appropriated annually was insufficient for this basis of distribution it was to be divided proportionately.

In 1900 an additional subsidy was granted to certain scheduled Road Districts, which were divided into four classes, the subsidy for each shilling collected being in Class I., sevenpence; Class II., fivepence; Class III., threepence; and Class IV., three halfpence.

In 1901 the subsidies to the Trustees of Road Districts were unchanged, but those to Town Boards were reduced to sixpence, fourpence, and twopence respectively, according to classification. The additional subsidies to scheduled classified Road Trusts and Town Boards were reduced to sixpence, fourpence, twopence, and one penny respectively.

5. **Aid to Road Rates Act 1906.**—The sum of money appropriated was to be paid proportionately to all Road Trusts which did not levy a less rate than one shilling in the pound and to be applied to roads, streets, and bridges other than main roads. No subsidy was paid on any portion of a rate in excess of one shilling.

6. **Aid to Road Rates Act 1908.**—All main roads now ceased to be so designated and were deemed to be cross roads, and were to be maintained by Councils. The amount of subsidy payable to a Council was fixed at the sum produced by multiplying the total annual value of rateable property by the rate in the pound set opposite to the name of the Municipality given in the schedule to the Act.

7. **Aid to Road Rates Act 1915.**—The annual subsidy is now based on the amount of road rates of not less than one shilling in the pound raised by each Council, provided that such rate has been collected for at least three years previously. Municipalities are divided into six classes, and the subsidy granted is one shilling for Class I., rising by a shilling for each Class up to six shillings for Class VI. in the pound of road rates collected.

(o) Local Public Works.

1. **Local Public Works Act 1867.**—Owners or occupiers of property desirous of obtaining assistance in the construction of railways, tramways, bridges, irrigation and drainage, jetties, breakwaters, or waterworks for Towns could petition the Governor to proclaim a District. After proclamation, a majority of owners or occupiers could petition for the benefit of this Act. The number of votes allowed each voter was the same as that specified for the election of Road Trustees. If the proposed work was of public benefit, and a rate of one shilling in the pound on the annual value was sufficient to pay interest and sinking fund, the Governor could declare that the work be constructed, provided that the cost did not exceed £50,000. Owners and occupiers were to elect five persons to be Promoters, who were to have sole control and management of the construction and maintenance. The money was to be advanced by the Government and repaid by the District. The promoters were to fix the amount of rates, one-sixth of which was to be placed to a sinking fund, and the other five-sixths applied to part payment of the interest, the balance of which was to be defrayed by the General Revenue. Any profits were to go to the Colonial Treasury.

An amendment to this Act in 1870 authorized the Governor to set apart from the *Waste Lands Act* money equal to the amount of rate, but not exceeding 3 per cent. on the debentures.

2. **Local Public Works Act 1872.**—This Act repealed the foregoing Act and amendment, but most of the provisions were re-enacted.

In 1873 the Act was amended, so that ten owners or occupiers holding property of the aggregate annual value of £500 might petition for the proclamation of a District. The number of votes to which each voter was entitled was one for an owner assessed at £5 and under £40, and for an occupier at £10 and under £40, with an additional vote for each £40 up to ten votes for £360 and upwards. These Acts were repealed in 1878, and all works constructed under their provisions vested in the Government.

(p) Loans to Local Bodies.

1. **Roads Loans Act 1871.**—This Act authorized the Colonial Treasurer to advance money to Local Authorities on the security of special rates. It was repealed by the *Main Roads Act 1880*.

2. **Local Bodies Loans Act 1881.**—This Act empowered every Local Body which had power by law to raise money on the mortgage of any rate or special rate, to raise money by the sale of debentures. The amount borrowed must not exceed ten times the average income for the preceding three years. Before raising a loan a poll of ratepayers could be demanded by any five of their number.

3. **Local Public Works Loans Act 1890.**—This Act empowers the Governor to grant loans to any public body for water supply purposes, irrigation works, improvement of rivers and harbours, or other public works. The interest to be paid must not be less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ nor more than 5 per cent. A special loan rate may be levied, but must not exceed one shilling in the pound on the annual value.

Prior to the passing of this Act a large number of loans were granted to various Local Bodies for each of which a separate Act of Parliament was passed.

(c) Summary Tables.

1. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—In the following tables are given (a) the annual valuations for the years 1866 to 1916, and the outstanding loans for the years 1875 to 1916; and (b) the revenue and expenditure for the years 1854 to 1916 of all Road Trusts, Rural Municipalities, Town Boards, and Municipalities inclusive of the Cities of Hobart and Launceston:—

TASMANIA.—ROAD TRUSTS, TOWN BOARDS, AND MUNICIPALITIES.—SUMMARY OF ANNUAL VALUES AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1866 TO 1916.

Year.	Annual Value.*	Outstanding Loans.	Year.	Annual Value.*	Outstanding Loans.
	£	£		£	£
1866 ..	567,892	..	1892 ..	1,387,393	412,160
1867 ..	558,107	..	1893 ..	1,396,840	412,006
1868 ..	569,376	..	1894 ..	1,365,268	414,238
1869 ..	512,955	..	1895 ..	1,344,592	456,252
1870 ..	514,792	..	1896 ..	1,343,941	488,102
1871 ..	521,298	..	1897 ..	1,226,951	494,252
1872 ..	468,222	..	1898 ..	1,356,782	512,402
1873 ..	500,586	..	1899 ..	1,355,108	525,702
1874 ..	502,696	..	1900 ..	1,417,547	561,327
1875 ..	506,769	141,811	1901 ..	1,449,255	589,273
1876 ..	526,163	159,636	1902 ..	1,457,804	597,323
1877 ..	515,367	167,966	1903 ..	1,489,056	601,363
1878 ..	536,375	175,916	1904 ..	1,571,990	628,067
1879 ..	552,868	183,142	1905 ..	1,605,960	658,632
1880 ..	568,796	203,190	1906 ..	1,692,735	660,472
1881 ..	573,314	213,097	1907 ..	1,705,081	709,552
1882 ..	1,032,589	234,850	1908 ..	1,340,243	734,876
1883 ..	1,091,223	250,166	1909 ..	1,404,328	760,520
1884 ..	1,167,675	265,842	1910 ..	1,459,917	857,978
1885 ..	1,184,117	288,411	1911 ..	1,492,533	918,819
1886 ..	1,208,175	303,557	1912 ..	1,534,789	975,221
1887 ..	1,248,848	380,452	1913 ..	1,583,739	1,468,730
1888 ..	1,266,103	410,641	1914 ..	1,776,099	1,275,074
1889 ..	1,316,076	378,967	1915 ..	1,654,654	1,439,544
1890 ..	1,363,299	423,117	1916 ..	1,717,878	1,804,750
1891 ..	1,384,238	420,000			

* Exclusive of Road Trusts, from 1866 to 1881.

TASMANIA.—ROAD TRUSTS, MAIN ROAD BOARDS, RURAL MUNICIPALITIES TOWN BOARDS, RABBIT TRUSTS, AND MUNICIPALITIES (INCLUDING HOBART AND LAUNCESTON).—SUMMARY OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1854 TO 1916.

Year.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1854	52,222	..	..	..	39,670
1855	38,554	..	..	..	37,044
1856	44,006	..	..	..	41,348
1857	48,688	..	..	..	48,489
1858	32,417	..	..	..	34,553
1859	60,281	..	..	..	56,462
1860	71,051	..	..	..	75,263

TASMANIA.—ROAD TRUSTS, MAIN ROAD BOARDS, ETC.—SUMMARY OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1854 TO 1916—*continued.*

Year.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1861	100,970	..	..	..	90,398
1862	89,913	..	..	..	96,230
1863	76,501	..	..	..	80,905
1864	92,551	..	..	..	93,463
1865	88,905	..	..	..	94,659
1866	70,223	9,781	45,947	28,944	84,672
1867	85,224	8,995	43,708	21,543	74,246
1868	76,675	8,222	46,873	22,936	78,031
1869	68,971	8,222	40,340	21,751	70,313
1870	71,722	8,034	41,543	19,287	68,864
1871	71,794	8,357	40,918	23,433	72,708
1872	68,538	8,182	45,212	20,353	73,747
1873	76,032	7,898	42,783	21,262	71,943
1874	77,368	8,057	49,135	21,204	78,396
1875	85,677	8,315	48,239	27,912	84,466
1876	109,009	8,603	71,944	30,474	111,021
1877	106,435	9,938	58,779	39,061	107,778
1878	104,277	8,995	67,984	29,836	106,815
1879	114,465	9,825	72,311	32,586	114,722
1880	116,083	9,826	70,014	27,403	107,243
1881	110,649	9,472	62,250	33,687	105,409
1882	127,632	12,786	60,942	59,715	133,443
1883	149,271	10,716	73,365	69,375	153,456
1884	168,929	11,235	83,349	75,745	170,329
1885	181,024	13,030	93,507	72,246	178,783
1886	176,664	14,436	83,360	76,980	174,776
1887	321,804	16,368	92,409	161,420	270,197
1888	183,307	15,502	89,475	95,363	200,340
1889	175,605	14,415	70,019	98,626	183,060
1890	169,074	15,655	80,071	81,466	177,192
1891	156,447	15,802	72,383	72,966	161,151
1892	203,795	17,294	101,144	83,426	201,864
1893	158,418	17,574	80,899	62,417	160,890
1894	160,803	17,579	81,622	71,081	169,282
1895	169,401	16,014	80,622	79,191	176,827
1896	147,578	15,604	63,478	62,857	141,939
1897	129,063	16,016	58,028	62,654	136,698
1898	151,881	17,301	74,528	60,251	152,080
1899	135,164	18,773	63,327	55,408	137,508
1900	163,446	19,361	91,168	53,922	164,451
1901	174,669	22,028	105,531	46,374	173,933
1902	178,136	21,117	86,465	60,944	168,526
1903	167,318	22,449	87,931	63,406	173,786
1904	213,414	21,291	118,506	67,846	207,643
1905	221,003	21,654	110,095	90,065	221,814
1906	207,173	22,508	103,600	89,117	215,225
1907	252,675	24,335	121,737	106,361	252,433
1908	369,186	38,133	158,955	156,611	353,699
1909	309,990	40,144	102,020	176,337	318,501
1910	271,360	34,586	155,245	76,277	266,108
1911	318,521	35,498	181,059	90,777	307,334
1912	293,276	37,519	179,451	79,824	296,794
1913	310,305	45,499	197,057	93,953	336,509
1914	370,195	39,321	202,602	107,263	349,186
1915	377,148	39,709	188,647	166,018	394,374
1916	418,572	45,532	282,066	183,379	510,977

§ 7. Commonwealth.

1. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—In the following tables are given (a) the revenue and expenditure for the years 1858 to 1916; (b) the annual values for the years 1856 to 1916; and (c) the outstanding loans for the years 1868 to 1916 of all Municipalities, Shires, &c., in the Commonwealth of Australia, as far as details are available:—

COMMONWEALTH.—MUNICIPALITIES, ROAD BOARDS, DISTRICT COUNCILS, ETC.
—SUMMARY OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1858 TO 1916.

Year.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Adminis-tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1858	(a) 56,613	(g) 257,027	(g) 403,588	749,645	(i) 19,636	(d) 224,620	(i) 60,062	720,530
1859	(a) 59,179	(g) 255,301	(g) 337,379	714,947	(i) 17,742	(d) 213,931	(i) 44,484	805,984
1860	(a) 74,474	(g) 259,071	(g) 316,368	742,789	(j) 17,549	(d) 124,340	(i) 29,383	742,687
1861	(b) 84,374	(h) 253,191	(h) 364,224	802,759	(j) 17,006	(e) 170,215	(i) 18,731	762,442
1862	(a) 74,703	(g) 291,266	(g) 331,997	834,054	(j) 20,176	(f) 187,715	(j) 31,780	876,154
1863	(c) 129,042	240,942	499,077	869,061	(j) 20,961	(j) 175,420	(j) 47,964	869,463
1864	(c) 141,353	341,254	601,308	1,083,915	(k) 27,299	(k) 188,874	(k) 58,907	1,069,062
1865	375,841	307,287	476,389	1,159,517	(k) 28,763	(k) 218,338	(k) 69,585	1,249,327
1866	396,757	314,608	564,508	1,275,873	(l) 42,836	(l) 362,680	(l) 93,734	1,274,377
1867	(d) 392,580	334,790	640,296	1,367,666	(l) 41,033	(l) 411,859	(l) 105,762	1,371,101
1868	(d) 411,739	215,210	834,433	1,461,382	(m) 122,279	(m) 825,238	(m) 388,310	1,369,332
1869	432,392	366,871	660,361	1,459,624	126,892	826,766	495,697	1,449,355
1870	450,995	386,741	578,373	1,366,109	134,276	875,861	411,857	1,421,994
1871	479,731	338,031	653,680	1,471,442	133,155	904,810	461,608	1,499,573
1872	(e) 480,222	(e) 330,577	(e) 641,971	1,454,265	(e) 135,973	(e) 860,160	(e) 455,361	1,452,567
1873	(e) 500,147	(e) 358,216	(e) 617,629	1,477,574	(e) 141,438	(e) 990,594	(e) 509,604	1,643,204
1874	(e) 529,762	(e) 357,120	(e) 702,764	1,591,270	(e) 145,029	(e) 1,039,358	(e) 497,450	1,683,378
1875	(e) 666,425	(e) 559,485	(e) 526,417	1,753,972	(e) 146,895	(e) 894,728	(e) 516,175	1,559,444
1876	(e) 662,860	(e) 626,510	(e) 548,820	1,749,324	(e) 155,716	(e) 1,123,532	(e) 496,410	1,776,532
1877	(e) 704,078	(e) 677,665	(e) 553,456	1,936,915	(e) 160,318	(e) 1,202,638	(e) 432,597	1,797,561
1878	(f) 703,958	(f) 646,054	(f) 487,155	1,840,662	(f) 169,396	(f) 1,343,313	(f) 465,222	1,981,063
1879	(f) 703,419	(f) 873,953	(f) 549,641	2,130,575	(f) 175,955	(f) 1,425,395	(f) 500,526	2,105,030
1880	812,887	633,743	577,072	2,023,702	200,318	1,424,997	519,698	2,145,013
1881	891,735	880,685	616,069	2,388,489	209,332	1,543,310	463,165	2,215,807
1882	933,697	954,170	654,706	2,547,573	224,865	1,687,933	547,212	2,460,010
1883	1,035,951	1,060,137	860,856	2,746,944	235,415	1,893,525	632,405	2,761,345
1884	1,104,546	987,019	860,299	2,951,864	254,191	2,040,775	733,656	3,028,622
1885	1,197,268	960,685	911,622	3,069,575	264,946	2,059,359	774,940	3,099,245
1886	1,294,084	963,992	1,005,819	3,263,895	291,781	2,103,415	812,463	3,207,659
1887	1,417,182	836,331	1,234,309	3,487,322	290,418	2,124,236	1,041,138	3,455,792
1888	1,503,318	854,198	1,135,852	3,493,368	308,898	2,132,498	1,158,529	3,599,925
1889	1,693,765	993,210	1,004,153	3,691,128	327,039	2,403,504	1,145,873	3,876,416
1890	1,765,055	1,238,827	1,055,749	4,059,631	347,481	2,674,653	1,307,879	4,300,013
1891	1,835,051	1,010,793	1,067,387	3,913,731	349,908	2,574,350	1,331,865	4,256,123
1892	1,803,021	986,330	1,223,687	4,013,038	362,163	2,498,685	1,422,630	4,283,478
1893	1,726,052	685,340	859,932	3,271,324	346,784	2,018,713	1,317,980	3,683,477
1894	1,708,745	565,791	1,182,360	3,757,396	322,886	1,626,529	1,515,521	3,464,936
1895	1,633,695	533,463	938,163	3,105,321	320,015	1,306,423	1,463,602	3,090,040
1896	1,661,975	479,630	964,516	3,106,121	312,875	1,367,720	1,431,662	3,132,257
1897	1,680,283	560,931	1,044,094	3,285,308	328,784	1,575,564	1,449,172	3,353,520
1898	1,689,535	528,856	1,046,634	3,265,025	330,799	1,638,690	1,459,670	3,429,159
1899	1,719,896	509,875	1,078,684	3,308,455	333,396	1,545,141	1,422,787	3,301,324
1900	1,812,346	587,518	1,188,167	3,588,031	346,175	1,709,288	1,550,954	3,606,417
1901	1,950,784	635,051	1,697,026	4,282,861	359,743	1,876,716	1,764,683	4,001,142
1902	2,049,579	903,283	1,295,515	3,848,377	373,269	1,921,191	1,807,232	3,972,692
1903	2,095,237	399,359	1,218,942	3,712,538	380,336	1,581,775	1,690,391	3,652,202
1904	2,242,156	449,098	1,383,897	4,075,151	385,127	1,772,553	1,919,227	4,076,907
1905	2,268,001	410,948	1,430,263	4,109,212	383,612	1,856,410	1,961,389	4,201,411
1906	2,373,497	472,366	1,703,363	4,549,226	399,740	1,923,640	1,915,924	4,239,304
1907	2,309,391	703,519	1,828,774	5,341,684	530,047	2,303,318	2,329,364	5,162,729
1908	3,075,922	724,622	1,756,012	5,556,559	594,064	2,781,033	2,350,212	5,725,309
1909	3,299,183	780,850	1,900,798	5,980,831	606,013	2,770,079	2,556,348	5,932,440
1910	3,392,475	831,373	2,454,601	6,678,449	621,801	3,126,768	2,745,064	6,493,633
1911	3,707,668	883,049	2,448,302	7,039,019	649,834	3,413,862	2,912,771	6,976,467
1912	3,993,734	896,818	3,459,732	8,355,284	627,063	4,009,337	3,745,265	8,381,665
1913	4,413,349	647,026	3,276,029	8,336,404	651,106	4,260,242	3,519,973	8,431,321
1914	4,807,469	830,929	4,273,514	9,911,912	703,221	4,720,436	3,864,967	9,288,624
1915	4,927,548	788,896	3,865,197	9,581,641	725,484	4,761,469	4,146,587	9,633,540
1916	5,195,685	663,634	4,060,782	9,920,101	784,300	4,686,729	4,459,371	9,930,400
Total	92,042,709	35,972,518	70,453,711	198,910,330	17,083,852	102,190,251	73,383,078	199,333,224

(a) Exclusive of Victoria (included in other), of Tasmania (included in total) and of other than Road Trusts and the City of Sydney in New South Wales (included in total). (b) Exclusive of Victoria (included in other) and of Tasmania (included in total). (c) Exclusive of Victoria (included in other). (d) Exclusive of Queensland (included in other). (e) Exclusive of Western Australia (included in total). (f) Exclusive of Municipalities, except Perth, in Western Australia (included in total). (g) Exclusive of Tasmania and of other than Road Trusts and the City of Sydney in New South Wales (included in total). (h) Exclusive of Tasmania (included in total). (i) Exclusive of Victoria and Tasmania and of other than Road Trusts and the City of Sydney in New South Wales (included in total). (j) Exclusive of Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, and of other than Road Trusts and the City of Sydney in New South Wales (included in total). (k) Exclusive of Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania (included in total). (l) Exclusive of Victoria and Queensland (included in total). (m) Exclusive of Queensland (included in total).

COMMONWEALTH.—MUNICIPALITIES, ETC.—SUMMARY OF VALUATIONS OF ANNUAL VALUE, 1856 TO 1916.

Year.	Valuation.	Year.	Valuation.	Year.	Valuation.
	£		£		£
1856 ..	1,544,831 (a)	1877 ..	11,304,847 (c)	1897 ..	23,895,788 (e)
1857 ..	3,725,648	1878 ..	11,978,900 (c)	1898 ..	24,029,416 (e)
1858 ..	4,009,985	1879 ..	12,665,926 (c)	1899 ..	24,125,476 (e)
1859 ..	4,177,025 (b)	1880 ..	13,086,510 (d)	1900 ..	24,881,274 (e)
1860 ..	5,060,435	1881 ..	14,789,837 (c)	1901 ..	25,478,475 (e)
1861 ..	5,421,066	1882 ..	15,782,300	1902 ..	25,934,999 (e)
1862 ..	4,226,385 (a)	1883 ..	17,096,562	1903 ..	26,675,816 (e)
1863 ..	5,847,468	1884 ..	18,697,617	1904 ..	27,337,156 (e)
1864 ..	6,033,721	1885 ..	20,529,356	1905 ..	28,739,022
1865 ..	6,832,747	1886 ..	22,114,226	1906 ..	29,242,197
1866 ..	7,450,112 (c)	1887 ..	23,031,438	1907 ..	34,170,930
1867 ..	7,604,769 (c)	1888 ..	25,122,128	1908 ..	34,938,898
1868 ..	7,971,142 (c)	1889 ..	27,832,864	1909 ..	35,848,671
1869 ..	8,393,584 (c)	1890 ..	28,109,256	1910 ..	37,381,011
1870 ..	8,537,133 (c)	1891 ..	28,069,957	1911 ..	39,414,868
1871 ..	8,877,550 (c)	1892 ..	27,923,317	1912 ..	41,192,662
1872 ..	8,848,280 (c)	1893 ..	26,897,419	1913 ..	43,444,804
1873 ..	9,116,377 (c)	1894 ..	26,166,670	1914 ..	47,062,180
1874 ..	9,617,816 (c)	1895 ..	24,175,310 (e)	1915 ..	48,816,212
1875 ..	10,364,636 (c)	1896 ..	23,741,658 (e)	1916 ..	49,949,951
1876 ..	10,912,125 (c)				

NOTES.

Prior to 1857, exclusive of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

1857—1858. Exclusive of New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

1859.—Exclusive of Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

1860—1865.—Exclusive of Western Australia and Tasmania.

1866—1894.—Exclusive of Western Australia.

1891—1916.—Queensland. The unimproved capital value only is available for these years, and the annual value has been estimated at 5 per cent. of the capital unimproved value.

(a) Victoria.—Exclusive of Road Boards. (b) New South Wales.—Exclusive of Sydney. (c) Tasmania.—Exclusive of Road Trusts. (d) Queensland.—Exclusive of Municipal Shires. Tasmania.—Exclusive of Road Trusts. (e) Western Australia.—Exclusive of Road Boards.

COMMONWEALTH.—MUNICIPALITIES, ETC.—SUMMARY OF OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1868 TO 1916.

Year.	Outstanding Loans.	Year.	Outstanding Loans.	Year.	Outstanding Loans.
	£		£		£
1868 ..	232,813	1885 ..	1,911,976	1901 ..	8,800,547
1869 ..	275,193	1886 ..	2,693,189 (e)	1902 ..	8,842,587
1870 ..	282,894 (a)	1887 ..	3,334,733 (e)	1903 ..	8,678,704
1871 ..	304,008	1888 ..	4,622,702	1904 ..	8,804,674
1872 ..	339,462	1889 ..	4,842,761	1905 ..	8,958,712
1873 ..	424,024	1890 ..	5,793,149	1906 ..	9,325,562
1874 ..	641,149	1891 ..	6,008,007	1907 ..	9,751,854
1875 ..	939,520	1892 ..	6,496,150	1908 ..	9,934,312
1876 ..	991,298	1893 ..	7,116,900	1909 ..	10,598,933
1877 ..	882,798	1894 ..	7,178,426	1910 ..	11,722,561
1878 ..	1,059,923	1895 ..	7,645,254	1911 ..	12,527,472
1879 ..	1,048,919	1896 ..	7,675,583	1912 ..	14,526,730
1880 ..	1,140,943 (b)	1897 ..	7,860,768	1913 ..	16,060,585
1881 ..	1,255,709 (c)	1898 ..	7,916,861	1914 ..	16,992,257
1882 ..	1,335,032 (d)	1899 ..	7,934,357	1915 ..	18,121,796
1883 ..	1,439,142	1900 ..	8,095,285	1916 ..	19,259,578
1884 ..	1,685,534				

NOTES.

1868.—Exclusive of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

1869—1874.—Exclusive of New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

1875—1885.—Exclusive of New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia.

1886—1894.—Exclusive of South Australia and Western Australia.

1895—1906.—Exclusive of South Australia.

Queensland.—Only loans due to Government are included, particulars as to other loans raised on debentures, &c., are not available.

(a) Victoria.—Exclusive of Road Boards and Shires. (b) Queensland.—Exclusive of Municipal Shires. (c) Queensland.—Exclusive of Municipal Shires and Divisions. (d) Queensland.—Exclusive of Divisions. (e) New South Wales.—Exclusive of the City of Sydney.

SECTION III.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.

§ 1. New South Wales.

(A) Sydney Water Supply.

1. **Early Sources of Supply.**—The first water supply for Sydney was obtained from the creek running between Pitt-street and George-street, and discharging into Sydney Cove at the foot of Pitt-street. In 1791 a small tank, holding about 8,000 gallons, was excavated in the bed of the stream and the creek became known as the Tank Stream. This supply was used until 1838.

The next scheme was the Lachlan Swamps supply, the water being brought from the swamp behind the present Royal Agricultural Show Grounds, across part of the old Sydney common and thence through a tunnel to Hyde Park. From the tunnel a pipe carried the water to a spot near Market and Elizabeth streets, where a stand-pipe was erected. The area draining into this tunnel was about 750 acres. The tunnel was begun in 1832 and completed in 1837, and Sydney was supplied solely from this source until 1858, after which year a supplementary supply only was obtained therefrom until 1884.

In 1850 the City Corporation was authorized to construct water and sewerage works, and a system of water supply from the Lachlan, Bunnerong, and Botany Swamps was adopted. A number of dams were erected at various dates on a catchment area of about 4,300 acres. A pumping station was built on the shores of Botany Bay and the water lifted through a 30-in. rising main to Crown-street Reservoir, 141 feet above sea level, built in 1858, and afterwards to Paddington Reservoir, 214 feet above sea level, built in 1864. In 1881 a supplemental plant was erected to raise the water to the Woollahra Reservoir, 282 feet above sea level. The cost of these works was £1,719,565. In 1886 a small pumping plant was erected at the back of the Woollahra Reservoir to lift the water to a reservoir at Waverley Park. This reservoir was completed in 1887.

Owing to the fact that Sydney was fast outgrowing the supply from the Botany Swamps a better and larger supply was necessary. Numerous schemes were proposed, and a Royal Commission appointed to examine them. The Upper Nepean scheme was finally decided upon. The works undertaken in pursuance of this were constructed by the Government and handed over to the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board when completed.

2. **Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board.**—Under the *Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act 1880* this Board was to be constituted and to divest the City Council of the control of water and sewerage. The Board itself was not, however, appointed until 1888, and consists of seven members, three official members appointed by the Governor in Council, two City members and two Suburban members, appointed respectively by the City Council and by Municipalities in the County of Cumberland from among existing Aldermen. Members are appointed for four years, but three retire every second year. The Board is authorized to regulate forms of contracts and appoint a scale of charges for water, levy rates on land and tenements within 60 yards of any main, regulate the drainage of roads and streets into sewers, construct and cleanse sewers, &c.

3. **Description of Works.**—The present system of water supply is known as the "Upper Nepean Scheme," particulars of which are as follows:—

(i) **Catchment Area.**—The catchment area is on the head-waters of the Nepean, Cordeaux, and Cataract Rivers, on the top of the South Coast Range, and embraces an area of 347 square miles. The average annual rainfall is nearly 45 inches.

Portions of the Nepean and Cataract River's flow is diverted by means of small dams, and the water is brought through tunnels, pipes, aqueducts, and open channels, a distance of 40 miles, to the storage reservoir at Prospect, thence by open channel and two 6-ft. pipes to Pott's Hill balance reservoir, from whence it is distributed to the various districts and pumping stations in and around Sydney.

(ii) *Cataract Dam*.—Owing to the supply from Prospect Reservoir being found insufficient for the growing needs of the metropolis, the construction of the Cataract Dam was determined on. This dam was completed in 1908 and cost £342,000. The surface area at the full supply level 950 feet above high water mark in Sydney Harbour is 2,200 acres, and the capacity 20,743,196,475 gallons. The water from this dam passes along an open channel to Broughton's Pass, where it is joined by the water from the Nepean dam, which latter is conveyed thither through a tunnel.

(iii) *Prospect Reservoir*.—This reservoir is 196 feet above sea level, has a catchment area of 354 square miles, and an area of 1,266 acres of water surface when full, and contains 11,029,180,000 gallons, of which 5,502,400,000 gallons are available by gravitation.

(iv) *Pott's Hill Reservoir*.—From Prospect the water flows 5 miles by open canal to the Pipe Head Basin, and thence 5 miles through 6-ft. wrought iron and steel pipes to the Pott's Hill Reservoir. This is a balance reservoir, erected to tide over any stoppage of supply in the lower canal or in the 6-ft. mains. It holds about three days' supply, and has an area of 25 acres and a capacity of 108,185,401 gallons. At Pott's Hill the water passes through a screening tank of copper-gauze screens.

(v) *Other Reservoirs and Tanks*.—In addition to the above-mentioned reservoirs, there are twelve others, varying in capacity from one to eighteen and a half million gallons. There are also 24 tanks of steel or concrete, each capable of holding from 100,000 to 2,000,000 gallons. The total capacity of all reservoirs at the 30th June, 1917, was 26,668,949,024 gallons.

(vi) *Aqueducts and Mains*.—As already mentioned, the water from the catchment area is conveyed chiefly by aqueduct to Prospect Reservoir, there are, however, three tunnels on the route, the longest of which runs from the Nepean dam to Broughton's Pass. As already stated, the water flows from Prospect to the Pipe Head Basin, and thence to the Pott's Hill Reservoir. From this reservoir the water is conducted by two 48-in. mains, and three smaller mains, to the reticulated area south of Port Jackson. At Lewisham a bifurcation takes place in one of the 48-in. mains, one branch supplying the Petersham Reservoir, and the other the Crown-street Reservoir. The total length of mains at the 30th June, 1917, was 2,463 miles.

(vii) *Pumping Stations*.—Pumping is necessary on account of the elevation of parts of the reticulated area, and no less than 8,930 million gallons were raised during the twelve months ended June, 1915. The main pumping station is situated at Crown-street, where are erected three sets of compound high-duty pumping engines, and a covered reservoir with a capacity of 18,500,000 gallons has been constructed in the Centennial Park. The Ashfield tank is supplied from Centennial Park by a main, and Vaucluse Reservoir is connected with Waverley.

North Sydney receives its supply from Pott's Hill, via Ryde, where there is a reservoir containing 2,000,000 gallons, from which the water is pumped into tanks at Ryde, Chatswood, and Wahroonga. At a height of 567 feet a concrete reservoir has been constructed at Pymble, relieving the abnormal pressure at Wahroonga.

From the Ryde Tank the districts of Ryde, Gladesville, and Hunter's Hill are supplied; while a 9-in. main extends over the Parramatta and Iron Cove bridges to supply Balmain. A tank and reservoir have been erected at Mosman.

Other districts near the aqueduct such as Smithfield, Granville, Auburn, and Rookwood are supplied en route, as well as the districts of Campbelltown and Liverpool. The Manly works were taken over by the Board in 1902, and this suburb is also connected with the metropolitan system by a main from Mosman, crossing Middle Harbour.

4. *Houses supplied, &c.*—The following table shows the number of houses and the estimated population supplied with water, the average daily supply, and the average

daily supply per house and per head of the population from the year 1888, when the Metropolitan Board took control, until 1917 :—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY.—DAILY SUPPLY, HOUSES AND POPULATION SUPPLIED, AND AVERAGE SUPPLY PER HEAD, 1888 TO 1917.

Year ending—	Number of Houses supplied.	Estimated Population supplied.	Average Daily Supply.	Average Daily Supply.	
				Per House.	Per Head.
	No.	No.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons
31st Dec., 1888 ..	61,718	296,246	8,144,169	132	27·5
1889 ..	69,642	326,035	8,820,000	129	27·1
1890 ..	71,501	343,204	8,486,034	118	24·7
1891 ..	76,093	365,246	9,540,102	125	26·1
1892 ..	78,926	378,885	12,129,152	153	32·1
1893 ..	81,288	390,182	12,533,652	153	32·1
1894 ..	83,621	401,380	13,738,874	164	34·2
30th June, 1896* ..	85,059	408,282	16,645,014	196	40·8
1897 ..	87,190	418,512	17,659,357	202	42·2
1898 ..	89,749	434,800	18,284,000	204	42·0
1899 ..	92,370	450,500	18,795,000	203	41·7
1900 ..	95,172	478,000	19,886,000	208	41·6
1901 ..	98,298	491,000	21,583,000	220	43·9
1902 ..	101,966	509,000	21,906,000	214	43·0
1903 ..	104,681	523,000	16,896,000	161	32·3
1904 ..	109,191	546,000	18,690,000	171	34·2
1905 ..	112,343	561,700	21,712,800	195	38·7
1906 ..	116,202	581,000	22,393,300	192	38·5
1907 ..	120,782	603,900	22,912,600	189	37·9
1908 ..	124,083	620,400	24,500,400	197	39·5
1909 ..	128,444	642,220	25,911,400	201	40·3
1910 ..	133,788	668,940	26,903,155	201	40·2
1911 ..	139,237	696,185	29,006,668	208	41·7
1912 ..	146,236	731,180	30,522,466	208	41·7
1913 ..	155,213	776,065	32,784,090	211	42·2
1914 ..	166,112	830,560	36,539,729	220	44·0
1915 ..	175,758	878,790	37,548,114	210	42·7
1916 ..	183,598	917,950	39,380,000	214	42·9
1917 ..	193,643	965,850	39,503,172	204	40·9

* Eighteen months from 1st January, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.

5. Revenue and Expenditure.—In the following tables are shewn the revenue and expenditure (a) of the City Council Water Fund for the years 1858 to 1887; and (b) of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board for water supply from 1888 to 1917. In the latter table are also shewn the capital debt on account of water supply and the percentage of the cost of working to revenue :—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY.—CITY OF SYDNEY WATER FUND—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1858 TO 1887.

Year ending 31st December.	Revenue.				Expenditure.					
	Sale of Water.	Sale of Debentures.	Other Revenue, including Government Advances, Interest, &c.	Total Revenue.	Administration Expenses.	General Works.	Botany Works, Pumping &c.	Interest, Sinking Fund, and Debentures retired.	Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1858 ..	11,415	..	77,305	88,720	1,991	20,655	44,625	5,471	2,122	74,864
1859 ..	14,319	..	2,087	16,406	2,810	19,033	15,607	3,906	11,583	52,939
1860 ..	13,651	11,300	1,343	26,294	2,494	8,229	4,500	4,172	7,145	26,540
1861 ..	15,014	20,800	980	36,794	2,392	20,389	2,757	4,340	812	30,690
1862 ..	17,186	..	375	17,561	2,791	14,032	4,524	9,294	831	31,472
1863 ..	19,447	27,700	1,356	48,503	2,501	5,620	3,387	9,988	1,044	22,540
1864 ..	20,692	..	1,946	22,638	3,127	6,650	3,545	4,139	2,637	20,098
1865 ..	22,613	..	7,573	30,186	2,991	15,011	3,492	9,479	5,485	36,458
1866 ..	23,739	6,500	2,248	32,487	3,067	6,874	5,314	4,489	4,315	24,059
1867 ..	25,521	4,500	2,483	32,504	2,236	5,075	18,578	5,890	1,123	32,902
1868 ..	27,903	26,000	2,087	55,690	2,621	14,239	11,014	22,845	887	51,606
1869 ..	29,554	5,000	593	35,147	2,663	9,071	7,145	6,636	8,788	34,303

NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY.—CITY OF SYDNEY WATER FUND—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1858 TO 1887—*continued.*

Year ending 31st Decem-ber.	Revenue.				Expenditure.					
	Sale of Water.	Sale of Debentures.	Other Revenue, including Government Advances, Interest, &c.	Total Revenue.	Adminis-tration Expenses.	General Works.	Botany Works, Pumping &c.	Interest, Sinking Fund, and Debentures retired.	Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1870 ..	31,269		2,335	33,604	2,867	9,446	8,746	15,661	863	37,583
1871 ..	31,726	5,000	1,632	38,358	2,726	4,521	8,126	24,656	687	40,716
1872 ..	33,846	25,000	4,090	62,936	2,951	12,653	10,119	17,605	834	44,162
1873 ..	34,319	5,000	2,143	41,462	3,123	12,691	18,362	43,380	2,759	80,315
1874 ..	35,827	20,000	2,405	58,232	3,382	16,887	23,414	6,843	1,311	51,837
1875 ..	37,563	18,000	864	56,427	3,211	16,037	11,537	6,288	688	37,761
1876 ..	41,505	2,000	606	44,111	3,262	32,865	14,891	6,618	1,838	59,474
1877 ..	49,150	30,000	1,888	80,538	3,164	24,163	12,770	6,567	1,316	47,980
1878 ..	50,823	..	3,439	54,262	3,435	35,601	11,644	9,038	3,368	63,086
1879 ..	55,428	..	1,782	57,210	1,625	43,795	14,724	8,165	787	69,096
1880 ..	64,907	..	4,592	69,499	8,075	39,300	11,254	8,503	74	67,206
1881 ..	68,705	..	5,350	74,055	10,320	27,720	11,997	8,180	..	58,217
1882 ..	77,261	..	4,549	81,810	5,706	41,628	8,187	8,160	360	64,041
1883 ..	84,531	..	2,776	87,307	6,064	42,204	10,342	13,010	155	71,775
1884 ..	80,548	..	4,322	84,870	6,768	37,207	10,265	27,262	447	81,949
1885 ..	80,824	..	5,994	86,818	6,961	53,953	12,216	6,962	4,083	84,175
1886 ..	79,698	..	55,640	135,338	6,345	65,457	16,594	6,460	2,754	97,610
1887 ..	74,513	..	3,505	78,018	6,951	48,956	9,565	6,763	6,535	78,770

NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY.—METROPOLITAN WATER AND SEWERAGE BOARD—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1888 TO 1917.

Year ending—	Total Revenue.	Expenditure.				Percentage of Working Expenses to Revenue.	Debt. Net Liabilities on which Interest is paid.
		Adminis-tration Expenses.	Maintenance and Deprecia-tion.	Interest.	Total Expendi-ture.		
	£	£	£	£	£	%	£
31st Dec., 1888	125,486	9,182	10,024	64,276	83,482	27·46	2,623,837
„ 1889	138,924	16,183	20,386	105,627	142,196	26·32	2,707,500
„ 1890	145,990	14,242	23,968	109,100	147,310	23·82	2,808,412
„ 1891	165,831	14,685	27,523	111,982	154,190	23·09	2,925,987
„ 1892	155,886	13,988	31,968	115,869	161,825	28·91	3,013,919
„ 1893	157,427	13,798	25,855	119,187	158,840	23·59	3,029,059
„ 1894	161,167	14,051	26,995	119,660	160,706	24·36	3,059,957
30th June, 1895*	85,364	7,187	13,282	71,383	91,852	23·06	3,698,323
„ 1896	174,357	13,781	27,196	141,098	182,075	21·50	3,776,879
„ 1897	175,984	14,600	29,571	144,050	188,221	23·19	3,867,168
„ 1898	178,881	14,760	34,008	147,496	196,264	25·28	3,950,161
„ 1899	194,332	14,901	35,692	139,455	190,048	24·26	4,021,563
„ 1900	195,616	15,392	34,863	145,288	195,543	24·04	4,164,117
„ 1901	203,348	16,801	35,671	149,131	201,603	24·23	4,300,552
„ 1902	223,201	17,225	50,360	152,037	219,622	25·69	4,423,203
„ 1903	220,745	19,013	56,643	155,256	230,912	32·22	4,489,560
„ 1904	222,827	20,066	44,548	157,629	222,243	26·44	4,544,656
„ 1905	251,503	18,925	47,090	156,372	222,887	26·24	4,434,991
„ 1906	270,263	15,415	49,072	164,216	228,703	23·86	4,674,341
„ 1907	275,591	17,140	50,453	176,170	243,763	24·52	4,902,463
„ 1908	283,410	17,123	57,893	183,033	258,049	26·46	5,009,012
„ 1909	267,519	17,987	62,294	185,591	265,872	30·01	5,146,302
„ 1910	284,943	18,902	74,125	184,486	277,513	32·64	5,286,917
„ 1911	299,442	20,926	78,429	192,486	291,841	33·18	5,420,813
„ 1912	329,605	21,530	91,428	198,443	311,401	34·27	5,606,268
„ 1913	361,187	24,350	102,445	200,918	327,713	35·11	5,907,125
„ 1914	410,823	28,557	117,391	223,145	369,093	35·52	6,257,976
„ 1915	441,966	31,106	128,581	235,949	395,636	36·13	6,644,289
„ 1916	470,744	33,513	131,697	261,335	426,545	35·09	7,192,472
„ 1917	468,537	38,884	139,093	306,198	484,175	37·98	7,769,200

* Six months.

6. **Other Towns supplied by the Metropolitan Board.**—In addition to supplying the City and suburbs of Sydney with water, the Board has also control of the water supply of five other Districts, and keeps separate accounts of their revenue and expenditure. The Districts of Campbelltown, Camden and Narellan, and Liverpool receive water by gravitation from the upper canal at Prospect, and each is furnished with a supply tank. The Richmond water supply was completed in 1892 and handed over to the Board in 1893, and is derived from the Hawkesbury River, from whence it is pumped into a service tank 199 feet above the pumps. The works for supplying Wollongong were completed in 1902 and handed over to the Board in 1904. The source of supply is in the Sydney catchment area, and includes the upper end of the Cordeaux River, a dam having been built impounding 173 million gallons at a height of 1,105 feet above high water mark. The water gravitates from this dam through 7½ miles of pipes, with a branch to Port Kembla.

7. **Capital Cost, Revenue, &c.**—The following table gives the capital cost, the revenue, and the annual liability against revenue of these five systems for the years 1893 to 1916 :—

**NEW SOUTH WALES.—METROPOLITAN WATER AND SEWERAGE BOARD.—
WATER SUPPLY OF OTHER TOWNS—COST, REVENUE, ETC., 1893 TO 1916.**

Year ending—	Number of Districts supplied.	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Annual Liability against Revenue.			
				Interest and Instalment to pay off Cost in 100 Years.	Maintenance.	Charges for Water supplied.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
31st Dec., 1893 ..	3	29,791	1,759	1,077	796	362	2,235
„ 1894 ..	3	29,917	1,784	1,081	1,143	394	2,618
30th June, 1895* ..	3	30,083	1,001	544	415	202	1,161
„ 1896 ..	3	30,240	1,914	1,093	1,045	426	2,564
„ 1897 ..	3	30,642	1,951	1,107	929	439	2,475
„ 1898 ..	3	30,942	2,001	1,118	957	447	2,522
„ 1899 ..	3	31,086	1,980	1,123	814	447	2,384
„ 1900 ..	4	39,076	2,087	1,269	936	525	2,730
„ 1901 ..	4	39,808	2,738	1,440	995	625	3,060
„ 1902 ..	4	42,172	2,840	1,525	1,055	629	3,209
„ 1903 ..	5	80,338	3,102	2,271	1,072	633	3,976
„ 1904 ..	5	80,766	3,896	2,919	1,682	646	5,247
„ 1905 ..	5	81,887	4,066	2,960	1,724	672	5,356
„ 1906 ..	5	86,003	4,254	3,109	1,678	690	5,477
„ 1907 ..	5	86,730	4,345	3,137	1,636	724	5,497
„ 1908 ..	5	87,897	5,061	3,178	1,735	737	5,650
„ 1909 ..	5	87,958	5,364	3,180	1,824	767	5,771
„ 1910 ..	5	103,275	6,273	3,734	2,184	777	6,695
„ 1911 ..	5	105,543	6,086	3,744	2,174	820	6,738
„ 1912 ..	5	106,008	6,869	3,833	2,818	855	7,506
„ 1913 ..	5	213,035	8,232	7,702	2,877	920	11,499
„ 1914 ..	5	244,604	9,784	8,844	4,004	968	13,816
„ 1915 ..	5	256,071	12,035	9,259	4,941	1,015	15,215
„ 1916 ..	5	278,591	14,857	10,074	4,923	1,058	16,055

* Six months.

(B) Sydney Sewerage.

1. **General.**—Previous to 1853, there was no sewerage system in Sydney, the old style of using cesspits being chiefly in vogue. The first sewerage works were begun in 1853 by the City Commissioners and continued by the Municipal Council in 1855 until

the inauguration of the new system in 1877, which was constructed by Government and handed over to the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board in 1889.

2. Original Sewerage Scheme.—The original scheme was designed on the combined system, by which street-surface water as well as sewage was removed. The works comprised five main sewers with outfalls into the harbour at Blackwattle Bay, Darling Harbour, Sydney Cove, Fort Macquarie, and Woolloomooloo Bay, together with subsidiary sewers along the streets and lanes. In 1877 there were 33 miles of these sewers in operation, and in 1889 there were still $70\frac{1}{4}$ miles in existence.

3. Present System of Sewerage.—The present system consists of three main outfalls, the northern, southern, and western; the northern discharges into the Pacific Ocean near Bondi, and the southern and western discharge into the sewage farm at Webb's Grant, near Botany Bay.

The northern system receives sewage from Waverley, Bondi, Woollahra, Double Bay, Darling Point, Rushcutter's Bay, Elizabeth Bay, and parts of Woolloomooloo.

The southern main outfall commences at a point on the north side of Cook's River, near Botany Bay, and receives the drainage from Alexandria, Waterloo, Erskineville, Newtown, and portions of the Surry Hills district. The inlet-house into which the sewage passes is fitted with the latest machinery for straining the sludge and for ejecting the fluid after filtration. Storm-water channels are also constructed at various points to carry off superfluous water after heavy rainfalls.

The western outfall, which provides for the western suburbs, starts at a receiving chamber in the Rockdale end of the sewage farm, from which it runs to another chamber about a quarter of a mile to the north-east of Muddy Creek, and thence to a penstock chamber at Marrickville, crossing Wolli Creek and Cook's River on aqueducts. The latter chamber receives the discharge from the eastern, northern, and western branch sewers, and drains part of Marrickville, Petersham, Stanmore, Newtown, Leichhardt, Annandale, Camperdown, Summer Hill, Ashfield, Canterbury, Enfield, Burwood, Five Dock, and Concord. A branch outfall has been constructed at Coogee, which discharges into the ocean and serves the districts of Randwick, Kensington, and Coogee. On the northern side of the City extensive works have been completed; in the Borough of North Sydney septic tanks were built in 1899 to deal with sewage matter; and at Middle Harbour, Mosman, and Manly ample provision has been made for the sanitation of those districts.

All the existing sewerage works at Sydney were transferred in 1890 to the Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board, and are now under the control of that body.

4. Houses connected and Population served.—In the following table are shewn the number of houses connected with sewers and the estimated population served for the years 1890 to 1917 :—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY SEWERAGE.—NUMBER OF HOUSES CONNECTED AND ESTIMATED POPULATION SERVED, 1890 TO 1917.

Year ending—	Number of Houses connected.	Estimated Population served.	Year ending—	Number of Houses connected.	Estimated Population served.
		No.			No.
31st Dec., 1890 ..	22,765	109,272	30th June, 1900 ..	68,060	340,300
„ 1891 ..	26,884	129,043	„ 1901 ..	75,925	364,400
„ 1892 ..	31,402	150,729	„ 1902 ..	78,233	397,300
„ 1893 ..	36,062	173,097	„ 1903 ..	78,620	400,000
„ 1894 ..	39,965	191,832	„ 1904 ..	82,215	410,000
30th June, 1896 ..	44,462	213,417	„ 1905 ..	85,958	430,000
„ 1897 ..	47,593	228,446	„ 1906 ..	88,881	444,000
„ 1898 ..	51,425	257,100	„ 1907 ..	91,940	456,670
„ 1899 ..	58,720	281,856	„ 1908 ..	94,735	470,000

NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY SEWERAGE.—NUMBER OF HOUSES CONNECTED, ETC.—*continued.*

Year ending—	Number of Houses connected.	Estimated Population served.	Year ending—	Number of Houses connected.	Estimated Population served.
		No.			No.
30th June, 1909 ..	99,442	497,210	30th June, 1914 ..	119,550	597,750
„ 1910 ..	102,896	514,480	„ 1915 ..	124,759	623,795
„ 1911 ..	106,879	534,395	„ 1916 ..	130,638	..
„ 1912 ..	110,928	554,640	„ 1917 ..	135,588	..
„ 1913 ..	114,690	573,450			

5. Revenue and Expenditure.—In the two following tables are shown the revenue and expenditure (a) of the City of Sydney Sewerage Fund from 1858 to 1889; and (b) of the Sewerage Branch of the Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board for the years 1890 to 1917. In the latter table are also shown the capital cost and the interest bearing capital debt, as well as the percentage of working expenses to revenue:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—CITY OF SYDNEY.—SEWERAGE FUND—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1858 TO 1889.

Year ending 31st December.	Revenue.				Expenditure.				
	Rates.	Sale of Debentures.	Other Revenue.	Total.	Adminis-tration.	Works.	Interest, Sinking Fund, Debentures, retired.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1858 ..	..	..	11,584	11,584	1,820	7,612	..	..	9,432
1859 ..	1,246	..	102	1,348	..	235	398	..	633
1860 ..	..	..	93	93	..	..	561	..	561
1861 ..	..	6,000	124	6,124	..	..	528	211	739
1862 ..	266	6,600	483	7,349	..	3,750	702	216	4,668
1863 ..	1	17,000	152	17,153	..	4,634	16,793	379	21,806
1864 ..	204	..	20	224	..	2,228	1,821	204	4,253
1865 ..	1,756	5,300	566	7,622	875	7,465	7,587	218	16,145
1866 ..	5,006	..	333	5,339	918	6,548	3,800	265	11,531
1867 ..	4,228	13,900	1,340	19,468	801	9,377	4,897	964	16,039
1868 ..	4,808	34,000	841	39,649	886	13,911	18,597	98	33,492
1869 ..	4,397	35,000	839	40,236	909	24,401	8,341	31	33,682
1870 ..	4,220	..	11	4,231	981	11,460	17,358	..	29,799
1871 ..	2,568	51,000	704	54,272	809	2,619	16,652	..	20,080
1872 ..	1,358	34,700	2,684	38,742	946	3,734	32,715	4	37,399
1873 ..	..	5,000	837	5,837	1,220	3,423	31,156	..	35,799
1874 ..	..	27,300	6,077	33,377	690	2,865	12,297	..	15,852
1875 ..	..	10,400	751	11,151	730	1,430	14,631	..	16,791
1876 ..	..	2,600	18	2,618	662	2,104	13,148	..	15,914
1877 ..	..	..	20,513	20,513	920	13,601	14,386	150	29,057
1878 ..	..	..	103	103	1,034	4,735	17,172	..	22,941
1879 ..	..	32,000	673	32,673	..	1,924	16,763	2,154	20,841
1880 ..	21,275	43,000	943	65,218	3,862	3,772	13,018	774	21,426
1881 ..	28,493	..	5,561	34,054	4,672	7,748	12,235	455	25,110
1882 ..	29,241	..	4,024	33,265	2,314	11,514	12,000	1,411	27,239
1883 ..	32,169	..	745	32,914	2,351	16,663	28,737	1,387	49,138
1884 ..	34,742	..	2,759	37,501	2,625	14,840	16,969	1,166	35,600
1885 ..	25,776	..	1,991	27,767	2,831	17,660	17,333	1,559	39,383
1886 ..	37,845	..	307	38,152	3,112	17,567	16,520	1,185	38,384
1887 ..	42,312	..	448	42,760	2,960	17,751	16,583	1,880	39,174
1888 ..	44,770	..	275	45,045	2,391	10,188	125,425	3,214	141,218
1889 ..	44,820	..	154	44,974	2,292	7,916	49,967	558	60,733

NEW SOUTH WALES.—METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.
—SEWERAGE BRANCH—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, CAPITAL COST AND
DEBT, 1890 TO 1917.

Year ending—	Revenue.	Expenditure.				Per-centage of Working Expenses to Revenue.	Capital Cost.	Capital Debt Interest-bearing.
		Management.	Maintenance and Depreciation.	Interest.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	%	£	£
31st Dec., 1890	81,799	10,799	11,450	44,777	67,026	31·21		
" 1891	81,303	9,787	15,624	46,495	71,906	31·25	1,447,287	1,343,856
" 1892	87,927	10,922	16,383	52,017	79,322	31·05	1,606,948	1,503,517
" 1893	93,661	9,487	18,192	57,684	85,363	28·92	1,691,462	1,588,031
" 1894	93,134	9,865	18,730	60,642	89,237	30·12	1,745,120	1,641,689
30th June, 1895*	43,110	5,624	8,857	32,124	46,605	33·05	1,831,611	1,728,180
" 1896	85,486	10,266	21,054	67,428	98,748	35·44	1,892,256	1,788,825
" 1897	87,652	10,763	19,903	71,328	101,994	33·86	2,018,120	1,914,689
" 1898	89,688	10,757	21,025	74,600	106,382	34·07	2,116,306	2,012,875
" 1899	103,955	11,070	22,550	83,028	116,648	31·19	2,699,426	2,426,495
" 1900	116,816	11,385	25,022	96,009	135,416	32·25	3,073,871	2,803,806
" 1901	125,290	10,863	36,110	104,897	151,870	36·23	3,230,427	3,066,147
" 1902	135,441	10,877	36,647	109,395	156,919	33·88	3,396,582	3,182,302
" 1903	145,666	11,645	37,079	115,519	164,243	32·09	3,591,155	3,365,155
" 1904	156,274	12,353	34,252	122,672	169,277	28·44	3,763,234	3,562,741
" 1905	213,937	12,434	41,880	134,562	188,876	25·38	4,265,424	3,774,264
" 1906	220,629	15,425	39,943	134,527	189,895	25·09	4,330,397	3,828,495
" 1907	217,864	17,146	44,995	140,980	203,121	28·52	4,414,822	3,922,514
" 1908	216,258	17,157	46,863	148,142	212,162	29·60	4,558,507	4,053,591
" 1909	214,212	18,029	50,545	151,317	219,891	32·01	4,731,983	4,225,239
" 1910	223,131	18,956	51,895	151,943	223,794	31·75	4,847,501	4,351,381
" 1911	234,208	20,979	58,657	159,070	238,706	34·00	5,003,008	4,496,290
" 1912	250,826	21,567	60,679	166,771	249,017	32·78	5,293,618	4,769,449
" 1913	268,292	24,456	66,638	171,957	263,051	33·95	5,631,499	5,083,263
" 1914	297,840	28,676	75,867	193,389	297,932	35·10	5,990,818	5,448,968
" 1915	344,489	27,526	84,283	205,928	317,737	32·45	6,291,791	5,775,094
" 1916	363,799	28,701	91,543	224,551	344,795	33·05	6,630,766	6,114,072
" 1917	387,333	34,531	103,886	269,723	408,140	35·73	6,920,863	6,722,313

* Six months.

(c) Hunter District Water Supply.

1. **General.**—The water supply works of the Lower Hunter were constructed by the Government, and in 1892, under the authority of the *Hunter River Water Supply and Sewerage Act*, handed over to a Board of seven members, of whom three are nominated by the Governor, one elected by the Municipal Council of Newcastle, two by the adjacent Municipalities, and one by the Municipalities of East and West Maitland and Morpeth. The area within the Board's jurisdiction embraces fourteen Municipalities and portions of four Shires.

2. **Description of Works.**—The supply of water is pumped from the Hunter River, about a mile and a-half upstream from the Belmore Bridge at West Maitland. At the pumping station there is a settling tank of 1,390,500 gallons capacity, also seven filter beds, of which six are 10,000 square feet, and one 15,000 square feet in area, a clear water tank of 589,500 gallons capacity and a storage reservoir of 172,408,100 gallons available capacity. The filtered water is pumped from the clear water tank into two summit reservoirs, one at Rutherford and the other at Buttai. The former, connected by a 10-in. main, with a capacity of 500,000 gallons, supplies East Maitland, West Maitland, Morpeth, and neighbouring places. The latter is fed by two rising mains, 5½ miles in length, has a capacity of 1,051,010 gallons, and supplies Newcastle and its environs. Twelve district reservoirs, which are supplied from Buttai, nine by gravitation, and three by repumping, receive water for distribution.

The length of the mains when the Board was established was 134 miles, and at 30th June, 1917, it had been increased to 419 miles.

3. Houses supplied, &c.—The following table shews the number of houses and the estimated population supplied with water, the average daily supply, and the average supply per house and per head for the years 1893 to 1917 :—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY.—HOUSES AND POPULATION SUPPLIED, DAILY SUPPLY, ETC., 1893 TO 1917.

Year ending 30th June.	Houses supplied.	Estimated Population supplied.	Average Daily Supply of Water.	Average Daily Supply.	
				Per House.	Per Head.
	No.	No.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1893	3,421	17,105	451,005	131·83	26·37
1894	3,848	19,240	418,766	108·83	21·76
1895	4,640	23,200	518,038	111·65	22·23
1896	6,246	31,230	606,728	97·14	19·42
1897	6,931	34,655	731,451	105·97	21·10
1898	7,475	37,375	781,004	104·48	20·89
1899	7,920	39,600	868,997	109·72	21·94
1900	8,423	42,115	908,634	107·88	21·57
1901	9,086	45,430	1,005,176	110·63	22·12
1902	9,875	49,375	1,119,200	113·34	22·66
1903	10,522	52,610	1,112,798	105·76	21·15
1904	11,100	55,500	1,092,770	98·45	19·67
1905	12,167	60,835	1,265,577	104·01	20·80
1906	12,968	64,840	1,478,506	114·01	22·80
1907	13,569	67,845	1,479,354	109·02	21·80
1908	14,457	72,285	1,654,123	114·40	22·88
1909	15,679	78,395	1,766,271	112·65	22·53
1910	16,446	82,230	1,650,677	100·35	20·07
1911	17,164	85,820	1,849,900	107·75	21·55
1912	17,907	89,535	2,026,134	113·85	22·77
1913	18,407	92,925	2,366,279	128·56	25·71
1914	19,575	97,875	2,791,260	142·59	28·52
1915	20,709	103,345	2,859,032	138·06	27·61
1916	22,056	110,280	3,507,524	159·03	31·80
1917	22,604	113,377	3,435,336	151·97	30·30

4. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—In the following table are shewn the revenue and expenditure of the water supply branch of the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board, together with the capital cost and capital debt to the Government in respect of expenditure from Loan Fund at the close of each financial year from 1893 to 1917 :—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—HUNTER RIVER WATER SUPPLY.—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, CAPITAL COST, ETC., 1893 TO 1917.

Year ending 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.					Percentage of Working Expenses to Revenue.	Amount of Capital Expenditure.	Capital Debt to Government.
		Management.	Working Expenses	Installments for Renewal of Works.	Interest on Capital Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	%	£	£
1893 ..	22,651	4,314	3,728	355	14,154	22,551	37·07	404,407	..
1894 ..	21,406	4,619	4,194	572	14,206	23,591	43·84	405,871	..
1895 ..	20,367	4,576	4,066	379	14,446	23,467	44·29	412,732	..
1896 ..	20,779	4,433	3,991	388	14,550	23,362	42·41	415,784	..
1897 ..	22,518	4,383	4,211	409	14,981	23,984	39·98	428,025	..
1898 ..	25,646	4,570	4,516	2,434	18,179	29,699	44·91	519,414	..

NEW SOUTH WALES.—HUNTER RIVER WATER SUPPLY.—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, CAPITAL COST, ETC.—*continued.*

Year ending 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.					Percentage of Working Expenses to Revenue.	Amount of Capital Expenditure.	Capital Debt to Government.
		Management	Working Expenses	Instalments for Renewal of Works.	Interest on Capital Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	%	£	£
1899 ..	26,478	4,848	5,014	4,292	16,726	30,880	53·45	477,890	..
1900 ..	26,356	4,085	5,489	4,325	16,824	30,723	52·73	480,689	..
1901 ..	27,405	3,986	5,630	4,328	17,004	30,948	50·88	485,835	..
1902 ..	29,558	4,533	5,834	4,430	17,312	32,109	50·06	494,644	..
1903 ..	31,102	4,689	5,511	4,490	17,527	32,217	47·23	500,784	..
1904 ..	31,360	4,636	5,120	4,561	18,044	32,361	45·65	515,565	..
1905 ..	34,486	4,764	5,554	4,732	18,664	33,714	43·64	533,270	..
1906 ..	40,801	4,698	6,098	4,937	19,068	34,801	38·56	544,798	..
1907 ..	41,822	5,040	6,818	5,069	21,959	38,886	40·47	398,618	380,076
1908 ..	43,609	5,551	8,543	9,661	15,910	39,665	54·47	454,199	435,656
1909 ..	43,395	6,352	8,287	10,260	16,285	41,184	57·39	474,485	455,943
1910 ..	46,768	5,974	10,332	10,500	16,320	43,126	57·31	485,967	467,425
1911 ..	45,711	6,434	11,340	10,676	16,970	45,420	62·24	495,747	477,204
1912 ..	47,788	7,574	12,256	10,653	17,437	47,920	63·79	510,897	492,355
1913 ..	53,673	7,553	13,379	10,574	17,536	49,042	58·69	531,969	512,862
1914 ..	66,323	8,586	14,488	10,708	19,211	52,993	50·93	567,842	534,514
1915 ..	68,611	8,724	15,523	11,028	20,108	55,383	51·41	601,983	561,447
1916 ..	79,507	9,143	16,154	11,337	21,802	58,436	46·07	634,265	592,880
1917 ..	78,040	11,169	17,341	11,185	25,643	65,338	50·86	704,305	..

(d) Hunter District Sewerage.

1. Newcastle and Suburbs Sewerage.—The sewerage scheme for the Hunter District has its outfall at Merewether Gulf, some distance south from Newcastle. Two gravitation sewers which branch from the main, one at Merewether and the other in the City of Newcastle, have been completed by the Government and transferred to the control of the Hunter District Water and Sewerage Board, also the reticulation sewers for the areas capable of being drained by gravitation. The first transfer was made in July, 1907.

2. Houses connected and Population served.—In the following table are shewn the number of properties connected and estimated population served for the years 1908 to 1917 by the Hunter District Sewerage Scheme :—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—HUNTER DISTRICT SEWERAGE.—HOUSES CONNECTED AND ESTIMATED POPULATION SERVED, 1908 TO 1917.

Year ending 30th June.	Properties connected.	Estimated Population served.	Year ending 30th June.	Properties connected.	Estimated Population served.		
	No.	No.		No.	No.		
1908	52	260	1913 ..	..	3,457	17,285
1909	228	1,140	1914 ..	..	4,887	24,435
1910	661	3,305	1915 ..	..	6,151	30,755
1911	1,465	7,325	1916 ..	..	7,240	..
1912	2,424	12,120	1917 ..	..	8,284	..

3. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—The following table shews the revenue, expenditure, percentage of working expenses to revenue, capital cost, and capital debt to Government of the Hunter District Sewerage system for the years 1907 to 1917 :—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—HUNTER DISTRICT SEWERAGE.—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND CAPITAL COST, 1907 TO 1917.

Year ending 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.					Percentage of Working Expenses to Revenue.	Capital Cost.	Capital Debt to Government.
		Management.	Working Expenses.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£ ^l	%	£	£
1907 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55,763	53,623
1908 ..	17	60	567	2,374	..	3,001	..	65,017	61,726
1909 ..	745	226	599	2,779	636	4,240	..	87,127	87,127
1910 ..	6,192	660	935	3,814	708	6,117	37·19	128,655	128,655
1911 ..	8,975	1,080	2,097	5,368	1,040	9,585	46·98	170,151	170,151
1912 ..	11,000	1,786	2,892	7,331	1,324	13,333	54·56	246,915	237,497
1913 ..	12,472	1,771	4,185	9,244	1,766	16,966	61·91	301,809	292,390
1914 ..	14,622	2,069	4,543	11,274	2,131	20,017	59·79	331,694	322,276
1915 ..	17,212	2,303	4,530	12,281	2,212	21,326	52·55	358,480	347,100
1916 ..	18,582	2,215	4,605	14,117	3,000	23,937	52·84	411,732	400,351
1917 ..	21,408	2,923	5,655	17,266	3,473	29,317	56·30	454,638	..

(E) Water Supply in Country Towns.

1. General.—Under the *Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Act 1890* the capital required for carrying out the works for water supplies for country towns is advanced by Government. These advances have to be repaid with 4 per cent. interest in annual instalments, spread over a period of 100 years. The construction may be done either by Government or by the Municipality at the option of the latter.

A special rate may be levied either on the unimproved or improved capital value of rateable land for the purpose of defraying the expense.

2. Capital Debt and Annual Instalments Due.—The following table shews the number of Municipalities where waterworks have been constructed by the Government, generally under Government supervision, the capital cost of completed works, and the annual instalments payable in redemption of such cost from 1887 to 1917 :—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—WATER SUPPLY, COUNTRY TOWNS.—CAPITAL DEBT AND ANNUAL INSTALMENTS PAYABLE, 1887 TO 1917.

Year ending—	Number of Municipalities and Shires.	Capital Debt.	Annual Instalments.	Year ending—	Number of Municipalities and Shires.	Capital Cost.	Annual Instalments.
	No.	£	£		No.	£	£
31st Dec., 1887	7	222,728	..	30th June, 1903	30	499,249	18,055
„ 1888	7	222,728	..	„ 1904	33	577,557	20,884
„ 1889	10	262,958	..	„ 1905	36	612,622	22,152
„ 1890	10	271,806	..	„ 1906	38	653,267	23,747
„ 1891	11	298,127	..	„ 1907	40	695,773	25,310
„ 1892	14	325,750	..	„ 1908	40	726,898	26,637
6th Feb., 1893	13	356,296	..	„ 1909	40	731,016	26,850
31st Dec., 1893	16	363,210	..	„ 1910	43	769,041	28,509
„ 1895	16	360,944	12,740	„ 1911	47	838,829	31,546
„ 1896	20	409,260	14,532	„ 1912	48	864,153	32,649
„ 1897	20	409,260	14,532	„ 1913	49	900,455	34,351
30th June, 1898	24	475,296	16,983	„ 1914	50	915,535	35,034
„ 1899	24	475,296	16,983	„ 1915	51	939,762	35,386
31st Dec., 1900	27	501,277	17,960	„ 1916	53	1,069,017	39,579
„ 1901	28	507,719	18,215	„ 1917	54	1,188,084	46,401
„ 1902	30	504,123	18,055				

3. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—In the following table are given the revenue and expenditure of Municipalities and Shires on water supply, together with their assets and liabilities, for the years 1908 to 1916 :—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—WATER SUPPLY, COUNTRY TOWNS.—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1908 TO 1916.

Year ending 31st December.	Revenue.				Expenditure.						Assets and Liabilities.	
	Rates.	Sales of Water.	Meter Rents and other Revenue.	Total.	Management.	Working Expenses and Maintenance.	Interest.	Other Expenditure.	Total.	Assets.	Liabilities.	
1908 ..	£ 39,000	£ 11,364	£ 3,627	£ 53,991	£ 9,138	£ 11,888	£ 25,559	£ 4,554	£ 51,139	£ 733,351	£ 713,081	
1909 ..	42,319	14,138	4,493	60,950	10,907	12,642	25,479	6,039	55,067	794,314	763,680	
1910 ..	45,199	17,273	4,487	66,959	12,168	24,034	28,816	5,444	70,462	908,355	885,523	
1911 ..	47,066	19,405	5,490	71,961	12,598	20,066	29,743	8,407	70,814	927,777	903,795	
1912 ..	50,216	22,362	5,957	78,535	12,562	20,632	29,887	7,623	70,704	945,275	911,762	
1913 ..	54,782	24,349	8,197	87,828	13,472	24,781	30,919	8,850	78,022	981,523	941,659	
1914 ..	63,587	23,941	6,171	93,699	14,753	29,389	31,370	9,221	84,733	1,022,993	974,247	
1915 ..	66,173	24,997	7,616	98,786	14,394	30,664	32,949	8,931	86,938	1,040,043	971,281	
1916 ..	70,134	26,256	7,451	103,841	15,015	31,767	37,451	8,382	92,615	1,110,797	1,034,255	

4. Waterworks Constructed by Municipalities.—In addition to the above Municipalities, which have constructed waterworks on loans advanced by the Government, a few have constructed waterworks out of their own resources. The following table shews the number which have adopted this latter course, and the estimated value of such waterworks for the years 1891 to 1908, later figures for these Municipalities not being available :—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—WATER SUPPLY, COUNTRY TOWNS.—ESTIMATED VALUE OF WATERWORKS, 1891 TO 1908.

Year ending—	Number of Municipalities.	Estimated Value of Waterworks.	Year ending—	Number of Municipalities.	Estimated Value of Waterworks.
		£			£
31st December, 1891	5	48,000	4th February, 1901	11	71,589
„ 1892	6	51,000	3rd February, 1902	11	71,409
„ 1893	6	51,300	2nd February, 1903	11	71,458
4th February, 1895	6	54,300	1st February, 1904	12	71,824
3rd February, 1896	6	54,700	6th February, 1905	13	72,051
1st February, 1897	7	56,250	5th February, 1906	14	73,912
31st January, 1898	7	65,830	3rd February, 1907	15	73,712
6th February, 1899	8	65,830	2nd February, 1908	15	74,905
5th February, 1900	9	71,407			

(F) Sewerage in Country Towns.

1. General.—Under the *Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Act 1880* and its amendments, sewerage and drainage works have been constructed by the Government in several country towns and handed over on completion to the control of the Municipal Councils.

Other sewerage systems are in existence in several places, but they have been constructed apart from the Act, and, with few exceptions, the operations have been on a minor scale.

2. **Capital Debt, &c.**—The following tables give particulars for the years 1905 to 1917 of the capital debt and annual instalments payable by the several Municipalities which have availed themselves of the provisions of the Act for the construction of sewerage works :—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—COUNTRY TOWNS.—SEWERAGE WORKS CONSTRUCTED BY GOVERNMENT—CAPITAL DEBT, 1905 TO 1917.

Year-ending 30th June.	Number of Municipalities.	Capital Debt.	Annual Instalments.	Year ending 30th June.	Number of Municipalities.	Capital Debt.	Annual Instalments.
	No.	£	£		No.	£	£
1905 ..	3	5,075	214	1911 ..	10	119,879	4,428
1906 ..	6	33,070	1,245	1912 ..	11	141,165	5,348
1907 ..	8	51,876	1,937	1913 ..	11	169,393	6,479
1908 ..	8	51,445	1,911	1914 ..	13	171,905	6,592
1909 ..	8	51,445	1,911	1915 ..	14	240,290	6,537 *
1910 ..	9	53,869	2,041	1916 ..	16	338,313	14,131
				1917 ..	17	342,139	14,211

* Annual instalments of two Municipalities not fixed.

3. **Revenue, Expenditure, &c.**—The following table shews the revenue, expenditure, assets and liabilities of the same Municipalities, but as some of their number do not levy a special sewerage rate their financial statements cannot be given :—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—COUNTRY TOWNS.—SEWERAGE WORKS CONSTRUCTED BY GOVERNMENT—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ASSETS, AND LIABILITIES, 1908 TO 1916.

Year ending 31st December.	Number of Municipalities.	Revenue.			Expenditure.					Assets and Liabilities.	
		Rates.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Management.	Working Expenses, Maintenance, Renewals, &c.	Interest.	Other Expenditure.	Total.	Assets.	Liabilities.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908 ..	5	2,397	75	2,472	534	451	3,320	163	4,468	49,967	50,768
1909 ..	5	3,392	444	3,836	550	835	1,678	54	3,117	51,127	51,418
1910 ..	6	3,097	1,823	4,920	1,044	1,555	3,058	279	5,936	118,797	120,104
1911 ..	7	6,639	1,907	8,546	1,460	2,479	3,896	259	8,094	142,631	143,486
1912 ..	7	8,343	1,667	10,010	1,410	2,798	4,425	557	9,190	150,048	150,082
1913 ..	7	9,637	1,738	11,375	1,506	3,139	5,218	300	10,163	171,280	170,107
1914 ..	7	10,207	1,844	12,051	1,697	3,527	5,449	345	11,018	177,881	175,808
1915 ..	9	13,274	2,162	15,436	1,983	4,532	8,304	522	15,341	280,235	278,343
1916 ..	10	14,357	2,042	16,399	2,397	4,195	9,739	516	16,847	349,234	348,216

(c) **Water, Irrigation, and Drainage Trusts.**

1. **General.**—The first Act passed in connexion with drainage was the *Drainage Promotion Act 1865*, and authorized the formation of Trusts for the purpose of draining swamp lands. In 1902 the *Water and Drainage Act* empowering the creation of Trusts for irrigation, water supply, and artesian bores was passed. This Act was repealed by the *Water Act 1912* now in force.

In addition, special Acts were passed, under which the Municipalities of Hay, Wentworth, and Balranald were appointed Trustees of irrigation areas within their boundaries. The properties of these Trusts were, however, handed over to the Government in 1913.

All other irrigation schemes are now carried out by the Government, a special Department of Water Conservation and Irrigation having been created for the purpose of controlling them and other matters.

2. Drainage Promotion Act 1865.—Whenever any tract of land was so circumstanced that from any permanent or occasional cause considerable quantities of water accumulated to the injury of such land, one or more owners thereof could petition the Governor that all the owners of such land could be constituted a Union for the purpose of compulsory drainage and contribution. In the event of a counter petition from one-fifth of the owners the Governor caused the area to be examined, otherwise he could proclaim the owners to be a "Drainage Union." The increased value of the land was to be assessed and a Board of from three to seven Directors, with two Auditors, was to be elected at a meeting of the land-owners. At this meeting the number of votes allotted was as follows:—one, if the increased value was less than £50, two, if £50 and less than £100, three, if £100 and under £250, four, if £250 and under £500, and five, if £500 and over.

The Board of Directors was to make an annual assessment not exceeding 10 per cent. of the increased value, to make an estimate of the cost for the current year of the upkeep and to raise the amount necessary therefor by an assessment on the increased value of the land, including that of the Crown.

Holders of land were to pay a rate not exceeding 20 per cent. of the increased annual value thereof. The Board could borrow on mortgage or otherwise up to an amount not exceeding the estimated revenue for five years.

On petition from one-third of the members the Governor could dissolve a Union.

In 1895 there were seven such Drainage Unions working, which were organized for the purpose of draining swamp lands on the Macleay, Shoalhaven, and other coastal rivers.

3. Drainage Promotion Act 1901.—This Act repealed the 1865 Act, but existing Drainage Unions remained in existence. The provisions of this Act regarding rates, assessments, Boards of Directors, and other matters were practically the same as those of the 1865 Act; the chief alteration made being that the assessment of the increased annual value was to be made by a sworn appraiser appointed by Government.

4. Water and Drainage Act 1902.—Under this Act the Governor was empowered to borrow a sum not exceeding £200,000 annually for five years for the purpose of carrying out works of water supply, water conservation, irrigation, or drainage, and a Board of Government Officers was appointed to supervise the expenditure.

Where the estimated cost of any work of water conservation, or in respect of any works of water supply, irrigation, or drainage exceeded £5,000, the Secretary for Public Works could propose that a Trust be formed for the maintenance, administration, and extension of such works. The number of Trustees must be either three or five, and be elected for three years by persons liable to pay rates to the Trust. In the case of a Trust in charge of drainage or irrigation works, the occupier of land not exceeding 50 acres was entitled to one vote, if exceeding 50 acres and not exceeding 300 acres two votes, and if exceeding 300 acres three votes. Similarly in case of a Trust in charge of water supplies for domestic and stock purposes, the number of votes was one for an area up to 2,000 acres, two up to 10,000 acres, and three for over 10,000 acres.

Trustees could fix and levy rates per acre of land benefited for stock and drainage purposes, per acre of irrigable land in case of irrigation, and per tenement for water supply for domestic purposes.

This Act was amended in 1906, and its provisions extended to works for the prevention of floods and the control of flood waters. Borrowing powers were extended for another five years, and the formation of Trusts authorized where the cost of construction of works was under £5,000.

In 1911 provision was made for borrowing for a further five years.

5. Water Act 1912.—By this Act the previous Acts were repealed, and their provisions consolidated. Practically there are no differences in the provisions of this Act and those of the *Drainage Promotion Act 1901* and of the *Water and Drainage Act 1902* and their amendments.

At the 30th June, 1917, there were 33 Trusts for reclamation of swamps and other lands in operation, with a total length of drains of 123 miles; the total area served being 133,098 acres. The total cost was £118,749, and the annual payments £6,872.

6. Wentworth Irrigation Act 1890.—The Wentworth Irrigation Trust, consisting of the members of the Municipal Council of Wentworth, was created in order to utilize the waters of Fletcher's Lake for irrigating an area of 10,900 acres of land and for other

purposes. The Trust had power to erect dams and other works, and to divert water from Fletcher's Lake and from the Rivers Darling and Murray. Irrigated land could be leased for 30 years. The Trust could fix rates (a) for domestic use; (b) for watering stock and washing sheep; (c) for irrigation; and (d) for power; and could borrow, with the sanction of the Governor, up to two-thirds of the estimated value of the property which the Trust would possess on the completion of the works.

Under the *Irrigation Act* 1912 the property and powers of the Wentworth Irrigation Trust were on the 1st of January, 1913, transferred to the Commissioner for Water Conservation and Irrigation, and thus placed under Government control.

7. Hay Irrigation Act 1892.—The Council of the Municipal District of Hay was empowered by this Act to be a Trust to use the waters of the Murrumbidgee River for the purposes of irrigating 19,847 acres of land. The provisions of this Act were similar to those of the previous (Wentworth) Act, except that the aggregate amount of money borrowed must not exceed the estimated revenue for seven years.

In 1896 the area was reduced to 3,000 acres, and at the same time the Trust was remodelled to consist of three persons resident in the Land District of Hay appointed by the Governor, and three officers of the public service.

In 1902 the Act of 1892, with its amendments, was consolidated, but no material alterations were made in the provisions.

On the first of January, 1913, the duties and property of the Trust were handed over to the Commissioner for Water Conservation and Irrigation.

8. Balranald Irrigation Act 1893.—The provisions of this Act were similar to those contained in the *Hay Irrigation Act*, the Council of the Municipality of Balranald being the Trust authorized to use water from the Murrumbidgee River for the purpose of irrigating 1,000 acres of land. This Trust does not appear to have been very successful, as in 1897 the Trustees petitioned for its dissolution. In 1902, however, a fresh Act was passed, repealing the previous Act, and conferring the same powers and duties on the Council of the Municipality of Balranald as before; however, these duties and powers were handed over to the Commissioner for Water Conservation and Irrigation on the first of January, 1913.

§ 2. Victoria.

(A) Melbourne Water Supply.

1. General.—Originally the water supply of Melbourne was in the hands of the City Council, but in 1853 the duty of supplying the metropolis with water was transferred to the Commissioner of Sewers, who had control until March, 1891.

The whole of the property, together with the control of the metropolitan water supply was handed over in 1891 to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, a body established by an Act passed in 1890 for the purpose of managing the water supply and the sewerage of Melbourne and its suburbs.

2. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.—This Board was established by the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act* which came into force on 20th December, 1890, and entered on its duties on 18th March, 1891. It consists of 40 members, one of whom is Chairman, elected every four years by the other members, but he need not necessarily be elected from among the members of the Board. Originally seven members were elected by the Melbourne City Council, four by the South Melbourne, three by the Prahran, two each by the Fitzroy, Richmond, St. Kilda, and Collingwood Councils, and one each by the other suburban Municipal Councils interested, but in 1915 the number of members elected by the Melbourne City Council was raised to nine, and only members of Municipal Councils are eligible for election. Thirteen of the members retire annually in February, but are eligible for re-election if they remain members of their respective Councils. The district over which the Board exercises control consists of seventeen Cities, three Towns, two Shires, and parts of three other Municipalities, comprising a total area of 109,009 acres, and containing an estimated population on the 30th June, 1917, of 727,196, including those supplied with water outside the Board's area. The waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs were originally constructed by the Government which had, for that purpose, contracted loans amounting to £2,389,934. These works were vested in the Board in 1891. The

primary object of the creation of the Board was not, however, to take over these works, but to supply the long-called-for and pressing want of a sewerage system for the metropolis, a description of which is given further on (see page 176.)

3. Metropolitan Water Supply.—During the years 1835 to 1857 the inhabitants depended for their water supply entirely upon rain water caught in tanks or upon water from the River Yarra above the falls, where Queen's Bridge is now situated. In order to obviate the expense of carting from the river, a small steam-engine was erected in 1850 to pump water into a tank situated in Flinders-street, from which water was drawn and distributed by carts. In 1851 a report was issued by the City Surveyor recommending a scheme for the City water supply, which was soon afterwards adopted. The source from which it was proposed to obtain the supply consisted of several creeks and springs which flow from Mount Disappointment, about 33 miles north of the metropolis, and which, when united, form the Plenty River. This plan was adopted, and is known as the Yan Yean Reservoir Scheme. In 1853 the duty of supplying water to the metropolis was transferred from the City Council to the Commissioners of Sewers and Water Supply, appointed by the Government. All the works connected with the metropolitan water supply were constructed and maintained by Government until 1891, when they were handed over to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. Work on the Yan Yean reservoir commenced on the 20th December, 1853, and the water was formally turned on to the City of Melbourne on the 27th December, 1857. A survey was made in 1880 of the Watts River as a source of supply, and in accordance with the report made on this river the Maroondah system was commenced in 1885 and completed in 1891. The O'Shannassy system was commenced in 1911, and was in full operation by October, 1914.

4. Description of Water Supply Systems.—The water supply of Melbourne consists of three main systems, the Yan Yean (including the high level main), the Maroondah, and the O'Shannassy systems.

(i) *The Yan Yean System.*—This system commences by collecting the water from the Silver and Wallaby Creeks to the north of Mount Disappointment, which is 2,700 feet high, and forms one of the prominent heights of the main Dividing Range. The waters of Silver Creek are brought by means of an aqueduct a little over 8 miles in length, and constructed at a cost of £59,603, to a weir at the head of the Wallaby Creek aqueduct. This aqueduct carries the combined waters of the two creeks for a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, discharges over the crest of the Dividing Range at a height of 1,694 feet above sea-level, and then drops a height of 133 feet in 683 feet into Jack's Creek, one of the branches of the Plenty River. The Wallaby Creek aqueduct was constructed at a cost of £68,284, including the diversion weir, and its carrying capacity is 33,000,000 gallons a day; while the average daily flow of the combined Silver and Wallaby Creeks is 12,000,000 gallons. From its drop into Jack's Creek, the water follows the natural bed of the stream for about 3 miles to the Toorourrong reservoir, which is about 36 acres in extent, and has a capacity of 60,000,000 gallons. The total catchment area consists of 22,000 acres. The waters of the eastern branch of the Plenty River and of Jack's Creek, augmented by the Wallaby aqueduct, are conveyed from the Toorourrong Reservoir by the Yan Yean aqueduct. This aqueduct is $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, has a carrying capacity of 120,000,000 gallons a day, and, together with the Toorourrong Reservoir, cost £77,808. In this channel there is one short inverted syphon, consisting of 36-in. cast-iron pipes. The Yan Yean Reservoir is situated 22 miles from the City, on a reserve of 5,700 acres; it covers an area of 1,360 acres, has a maximum depth of 26 feet, an average depth of 18 feet, and a total capacity of 6,400,000 gallons, of which 5,400,000 gallons are available for consumption. Its supply, irrespective of that derived from its own catchment area of 5,700 acres, was at first obtained from the Plenty River by means of an aqueduct, 2 miles long, capable of carrying 150,000,000 gallons per day, the last quarter of a mile being tunnelled. In 1883 the Wallaby Creek aqueduct was built, and in 1886 the Silver Creek aqueduct. The main from Yan Yean to Melbourne consisted originally of pipes of three sizes, the first length from Yan Yean to Morang, 7 miles, being 30 inches; the second, from Morang to Preston, 6 miles, 27 inches; and the third, from Preston to Melbourne, 6 miles, 24 inches in diameter. The Preston Reservoir was built in 1864, is 20 feet deep, holds 16,000,000 gallons, and cost £11,000; the by-wash being 326 feet above sea-level. In 1869 a second 24-in. main was laid from Preston to Collingwood, capable of delivering 10,000,000 gallons per day. In 1874 a cast-iron main,

18 inches in diameter, and capable of delivering 4,500,000 gallons per day was laid from Preston, via Coburg and Brunswick, into the City. In order to provide increased facilities for bringing water from the Yan Yean Reservoir to Preston, the 30-in. pipes as far as Morang were raised in 1876 and relaid alongside the 27-in. pipes from Morang to Preston, and in their place an open aqueduct, known as the Morang aqueduct, was built. This aqueduct is capable of carrying 33,000,000 gallons per day, crosses the Plenty River on a stone bridge of a single arch of 45-ft. span, and terminates in a pipe head reservoir, 14 feet deep, capable of holding 3,000,000 gallons, the by-wash level of which is 485 feet above sea-level. In 1877 a third 24-in. main was laid from Preston to the Merri Creek, and being there reduced to 18-in. diameter, was, in 1878, taken over the Yarra to supply Kew and Hawthorn; and in 1880 a further 16-in. main was laid on to those suburbs. In 1883 a fourth 24-in. main was laid from Preston to Melbourne. Until 1886 all the mains were of cast iron. The first wrought-iron main was 30 inches in diameter, and was laid in Preston in 1886 from the Reservoir to Oakover-road, and continued thence to Merri Creek by 30-in. cast-iron pipes. A second 30-in. wrought-iron pipe was laid in 1887 from Morang to Preston, and in the same year a 24-in. wrought-iron main was laid through Kew. Another 30-in. main was laid in 1889 from the Preston Reservoir to Melbourne, with smaller branches to Essendon and South Melbourne.

In order to supply the eastern suburbs of Box Hill, Surrey Hills, &c., a wrought-iron main 32 inches in diameter was laid direct from Yan Yean to a reservoir at Surrey Hills. This main was completed in 1891, is $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, cost £199,126, and is capable of discharging 9,000,000 gallons daily. It crosses the Yarra at Heidelberg on an iron girder bridge.

The first service reservoir was constructed at Essendon. It is capable of holding 1,000,000 gallons, was completed in 1881, and cost £1,100. In 1883 a second was built alongside, capable of holding 6,000,000 gallons, and costing £6,500. The Caulfield service reservoir was built in 1883, at a cost of £13,500, and has a capacity of 10,000,000 gallons. The Kew service reservoir was built in 1886, and is capable of holding 3,000,000 gallons. It cost £6,510.

(ii) *The Maroondah System.*—The survey for this system was made in 1880, the intention being to convey the water from the Watts River, east of Healesville, to the Preston Reservoir. The average daily flow of the Watts River and its tributaries is 42,000,000 gallons, and the minimum flow 25,000,000 gallons. It was estimated that by erecting a dam 105 feet high across the Watts Valley 2,000,000,000 gallons could be stored. The name of the Watts River was changed in 1891 to Maroondah River, and the scheme completed, with the exception of the dam. The aqueduct is 41 miles in length, $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles being open contour channel. There are twelve tunnels of an aggregate length of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, while fourteen inverted syphons make up the remaining $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The complete scheme provides for an aqueduct capable of carrying 50,000,000 gallons daily, but, although the greater part of the channel and all the tunnels are completed to their full size, a portion of the aqueduct is only made sufficiently high to carry 28,000,000 gallons daily. The inverted syphons are 53 or 30 inches in diameter, and are laid under the beds of the streams they cross, with the exception of that at the Plenty River, which is carried by a wrought-iron girder bridge. A weir has also been built on the Graceburn, and the water conveyed in an open channel for three-quarters of a mile, and thence by an 18-in. wrought-iron syphon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, across the valley of the Maroondah to the main aqueduct. A 7-in. pipe for the supply of Healesville is taken from the Graceburn channel. The area of the watershed is about 40,000 acres. In 1893 the supply was further augmented by the diversion of Donnelly's Creek. In 1907 the sides of the Maroondah aqueduct were raised, and in 1909 an increase of 3,700,000 gallons a day was obtained by a 12-in. and 15-in. extension, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, from the Graceburn syphon to tap the waters of the Coranderrk Creek at a diversion weir. The cost of the Coranderrk scheme was £9,126. It is intended to proceed with the erection of the Maroondah dam, and the Government has been asked to vest the catchment areas of the Upper Yarra in the Board.

(iii) *The O'Shannassy System.*—The O'Shannassy watershed was vested in the Board in 1910, and contains an area of about 33,000 acres. In 1914 the scheme was in full operation for the delivery of 20,000,000 gallons per day. The O'Shannassy River has been diverted by means of a concrete weir at a point about $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles above its confluence with the River Yarra. From this point an aqueduct $48\frac{3}{4}$ miles long delivers the water into a new service reservoir of 15,000,000 gallons capacity at Surrey Hills. This reservoir is

connected to and on the same level as the one installed in 1891, and cost £19,376. The aqueduct consists of 23 miles of open or covered channel, three tunnels aggregating a little over half-a-mile in length, $22\frac{3}{4}$ miles of 34 to 36 inch steel pipes, a quarter of a mile of reinforced $38\frac{1}{2}$ -in. concrete pipes, and 2 miles of 30 to 36 inch wood stave pipes, or a total of $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles of pipe line and $23\frac{1}{4}$ miles of channel and tunnel. The channel is at present capable of carrying 20,000,000 gallons a day, but in some sections 60,000,000 gallons can be carried, as is also the case with the tunnels. The aqueduct follows the slopes of the main Yarra Valley to a point near Launching Place, whence it passes through Wandin to Olinda at 671 feet above sea-level. At Olinda there is a pipe-head reservoir of 11,000,000 gallons capacity, with screening chambers, which cost £21,016. It is intended to construct service reservoirs at Mitcham, with an aggregate capacity of about 60,000,000 gallons.

(iv) *Catchment Areas.*—The whole of the catchment areas are absolutely free from population or cultivation. The Government pursued the policy of gradually purchasing all private rights over the various watersheds, which policy the Board has continued. The original owners have been bought out, while the township of Fernshaw, in the Maroondah system, was entirely purchased and obliterated. The present drainage areas from which the water is delivered cover the following :—

Yan Yean	29,000	acres.
Maroondah	40,000	„
O'Shannassy	33,000	„
Total	102,000	„

(v) *Storage Reservoirs.*—In addition to the reservoirs already mentioned, a second service reservoir of 24,500,000 gallons capacity was completed at Preston in 1909, and cost £25,007. In 1911 a service reservoir, costing £2,489, of 1,000,000 gallons capacity was constructed at Heidelberg, and another at Notting Hill, with a capacity of 10,000,000 gallons, costing £15,351. A third reservoir was built at Preston in 1913, with a capacity of 26,300,000 gallons, costing £29,190. The following table shows the capacity and level at by-wash of all the reservoirs connected with the Melbourne water supply at the 30th June, 1917 :—

Description.	Capacity.	Reduced Level at By-wash above Low Water Mark.
<i>Storage Reservoirs.</i>		
Yan Yean	6,400,000,000	602
Toorourrong	60,000,000	747
Total	6,460,000,000	
<i>Service Reservoirs.</i>		
Preston No. 1	13,500,000	326·50
„ No. 2	24,500,000	326·50
„ No. 3	26,300,000	326·50
Caulfield	10,000,000	166·00
Surrey Hills No. 1	9,000,000	429·50
„ No. 2	15,000,000	429·50
Essendon No. 1	1,000,000	209·25
„ No. 2	4,000,000	209·25
Kew	3,000,000	281·50
Morang (Pipe Head)	3,000,000	485·00
Heidelberg	1,000,000	325·00
Notting Hill	10,000,000	332·50
Olinda	11,000,000	671·00
Total	131,300,000	

The total daily quantity of water which can be sent into Melbourne is as follows :—

	Million Gallons Per Day.	
Yan Yean	33
High level mains	9
Maroondah	28
O'Shannassy	20
Total	90

(vi) *Aqueducts, Mains, and Reticulation.*—The following is a summary of the total lengths of aqueducts, mains, and reticulation up to the 30th June, 1917 :—

	Miles. Chains.	
<i>Yan Yean—</i>		
Aqueducts between watersheds and Yan Yean Reservoir ..	23	62
Aqueduct Yan Yean Reservoir to Morang	6	33½
<i>Maroondah—</i>		
Main Maroondah aqueduct	41	28
Tributary aqueducts	6	8
Scours at Preston Reservoirs	2	52½
<i>O'Shannassy—</i>		
O'Shannassy aqueduct	22	68½
O'Shannassy pipe line	25	69¾
Scour channel at Warburton	0	32½
Scour at Olinda Reservoir	0	31
Scour at Surrey Hills Reservoir	0	49
Total	130	34½
Large mains, 54 to 12 inch diameter (exclusive of O'Shannassy pipe lines and Maroondah aqueduct syphons)		
	230	23½
Reticulation under 12 inch diameter		
	1,321	23¼
Total	1,682	1½

(vii) *Cost of Construction.*—The total cost to the 30th June, 1917, of all the systems of water supply is as follows :—

	£
Original water supply works, tank, pumping station, &c. ..	84,885
Yan Yean system	632,698
Maroondah system	788,825
O'Shannassy system	452,027
Service reservoirs	250,292
Large mains	1,192,093
Reticulation	1,466,787
Total	4,867,607

5. Consumption of Water.—The following table shews (a) the mean number of houses supplied, (b) the estimated population supplied, (c) the total consumption for the year, (d) the total average daily consumption, (e) the average daily consumption per house, (f) the average daily consumption per head, (g) the rate levied for the years 1878 to 1917, and (h) the assessments of tenements served from 1889 to 1917.

From 1857 to 1874 the rate levied was one shilling, and was then reduced to eightpence in the pound of the annual value.

VICTORIA.—MELBOURNE WATER SUPPLY.—NUMBER OF HOUSES, POPULATION, AND WATER SUPPLIED, 1878 TO 1917.

Year ending 30th June.	Mean Number of Houses supplied.	Estimated Population supplied.	Total Consumption for the Year.	Average Daily Consumption.			Rate levied in the £1.	Assessments of Tenements served.
				Total.	Per House.	Per Head.		
	No.	No.	,000 gals.	,000 gals.	gals.	gals.	d.	£
1878 ..	50,249	256,477	3,053,955	8,367	166·5	32·62	8	..
1879 ..	52,448	265,000	3,207,802	8,788	167·5	33·16	8	..
1880 ..	52,729	277,200	3,452,478	9,433	178·9	34·03	8	..
1881 ..	53,740	284,874	3,741,250	10,250	190·7	35·98	8	..
1882 ..	54,924	291,464	3,905,500	10,700	194·8	36·71	8	..
1883 ..	56,881	304,410	4,015,000	11,000	193·4	36·14	8	..
1884 ..	60,041	322,690	4,348,080	11,880	197·9	36·82	8	..
1885 ..	63,501	345,380	4,807,050	13,170	207·4	38·13	8	..
1886 ..	68,015	371,630	5,210,375	14,275	209·9	38·41	8	..
1887 ..	73,424	391,550	5,622,825	15,405	209·8	39·34	8	..
1888 ..	79,261	419,490	6,728,910	18,385	232·0	43·83	8	..
1889 ..	85,167	445,220	7,933,275	21,735	255·2	48·82	6	4,459,452
1890 ..	92,445	473,500	8,630,525	23,645	255·8	49·94	6	5,094,842
1891 ..	99,364	491,700	9,184,860	25,164	253·3	51·18	6	5,371,786
1892 ..	106,772	486,620	8,824,992	24,112	225·8	49·55	6	5,641,450
1893 ..	107,125	469,390	8,717,295	23,883	222·9	50·88	6	5,732,358
1894 ..	107,764	449,560	9,373,200	25,680	238·3	57·79	6	5,152,554
1895 ..	107,260	444,340	9,811,200	26,880	252·4	60·49	6	4,351,223
1896 ..	106,486	452,210	9,246,258	25,263	237·2	55·87	6	3,766,867
1897 ..	105,710	458,300	8,851,615	24,251	229·4	52·92	6	3,665,683
1898 ..	104,861	466,895	9,657,535	26,459	252·3	56·67	6	3,576,594
1899 ..	103,981	480,390	9,731,265	26,661	255·4	55·50	6	3,461,586
1900 ..	104,050	489,600	10,091,885	27,649	265·7	56·47	6	3,462,467
1901 ..	104,548	494,905	10,622,585	28,829	275·7	58·25	6	3,479,721
1902 ..	105,051	501,580	10,677,710	29,254	278·5	58·32	6	3,650,573
1903 ..	106,176	502,840	10,573,685	28,969	272·8	57·61	6	3,830,872
1904 ..	107,701	505,760	10,683,906	29,191	271·0	57·72	6	4,004,543
1905 ..	109,393	511,520	11,300,765	30,961	283·0	60·53	6	4,061,258
1906 ..	111,494	519,925	12,023,100	32,940	295·4	63·36	6	4,090,890
1907 ..	114,094	530,655	12,536,290	34,346	301·0	64·72	7	4,301,913
1908 ..	116,781	543,115	12,219,276	33,386	285·9	61·47	7	4,484,868
1909 ..	119,650	557,350	11,790,595	32,303	270·0	57·96	7	4,672,324
1910 ..	123,227	573,255	12,103,400	33,160	269·1	57·85	7	4,789,265
1911 ..	128,036	588,000	12,662,215	34,691	270·9	59·00	7	5,045,848
1912 ..	133,122	604,275	13,666,440	37,340	280·5	61·79	7	5,382,101
1913 ..	140,351	628,430	14,638,690	40,106	285·8	63·82	7	5,670,801
1914 ..	147,442	651,000	15,041,650	41,210	279·5	63·30	7	6,217,841
1915 ..	150,825	674,000	14,117,470	38,678	254·8	57·39	7	6,577,338
1916 ..	155,208	713,957	13,446,474	36,739	236·7	51·46	6	6,905,842
1917 ..	158,086	727,196	13,781,305	37,757	238·8	51·92	6	7,113,740

6. Ordinary Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—In the following table are shewn (a) the capital cost for the years 1853 to 1917, (b) the ordinary revenue for the years 1854 to 1917, (c) the ordinary expenditure for the years 1856 to 1917, (d) the percentage of expenditure on management and maintenance for the years 1859 to 1917, and (e) the net profit for the years 1861 to 1917 of the Melbourne Water Supply when under control of the Government from 1853 to 1891 and under that of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works from 1892 to 1917 :—

VICTORIA.—MELBOURNE WATER SUPPLY.—COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, AND NET PROFIT, 1853 TO 1917.

Year ending 31st December (1853 to 1870); 30th June (1871 to 1917).	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Expenditure.				Percentage of Expenditure on Management and Maintenance to Revenue.	Net Profit.
			Management.	Maintenance, Repairs, and Renewals.	Interest.	Total.		
UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	%	£
1853 ..	8,737	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1854 ..	367,356	1,667	..	..	..	..	..	..
1855 ..	497,347	10,856	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856 ..	651,943	10,169	..	..	34,800	34,800	..	..
1857 ..	748,974	18,513	..	..	33,900	33,900	..	..
1858 ..	791,689	23,457	..	..	44,670	44,670	..	..
1859 ..	810,759	27,879	9,030	3,944	42,480	55,454	46·54	..
1860 ..	833,222	45,716	6,972	2,400	39,480	48,852	20·50	..
1861 ..	846,444	64,121	5,649	3,122	36,480	45,251	13·67	18,870
1862 ..	878,532	53,932	4,869	2,564	33,480	40,913	15·86	13,019
1863 ..	928,743	47,064	4,849	2,962	30,480	38,291	16·60	8,773
1864 ..	963,905	50,935	4,722	2,102	27,424	34,248	13·40	16,687
1865 ..	985,009	56,937	5,629	1,764	24,408	31,801	12·98	25,136
1866 ..	984,335	57,457	7,649	2,589	21,408	31,646	17·82	25,811
1867 ..	988,754	59,834	5,909	1,521	17,844	25,274	12·42	34,560
1868 ..	1,046,048	63,038	5,738	1,747	13,890	21,375	11·87	41,663
1869 ..	1,073,335	67,427	5,407	2,507	11,500	19,414	11·74	48,013
1870 ..	1,092,146	73,691	5,945	1,905	10,500	18,350	10·79	55,341
1871* ..	1,102,877	38,699	3,069	770	6,000	9,839	9·92	28,860
1872 ..	1,108,775	81,026	6,873	3,241	4,500	14,614	12·48	66,412
1873 ..	1,127,495	85,584	7,047	5,493	5,320	17,860	14·65	67,724
1874 ..	1,194,792	92,390	7,570	3,596	7,640	18,806	12·09	73,584
1875 ..	1,272,119	75,142	8,123	4,077	10,240	22,440	16·24	52,702
1876 ..	1,347,996	76,959	8,109	4,264	11,000	23,373	16·08	53,586
1877 ..	1,382,565	83,137	8,210	4,996	18,741	31,947	15·88	51,190
1878 ..	1,464,030	87,392	7,997	4,764	18,741	31,502	14·60	55,890
1879 ..	1,497,530	92,669	7,866	6,566	16,243	30,675	15·57	61,994
1880 ..	1,539,640	91,980	8,042	4,984	16,242	29,268	14·16	62,712
1881 ..	1,572,385	97,079	8,175	7,184	16,242	31,601	15·82	65,478
1882 ..	1,612,425	104,208	8,511	6,884	16,263	31,658	14·77	72,550
1883 ..	1,780,979	111,594	8,726	6,401	26,012	41,139	13·56	70,455
1884 ..	1,869,128	117,560	8,046	5,357	34,990	48,393	12·25	69,167
1885 ..	1,933,718	128,179	8,514	5,619	28,741	42,874	11·26	85,305
1886 ..	2,018,174	144,831	10,224	5,706	50,089	66,019	11·00	78,812
1887 ..	2,171,083	156,730	11,568	6,404	50,146	68,118	11·47	88,612
1888 ..	2,442,731	169,972	13,020	6,998	57,317	77,335	11·78	92,637
1889 ..	2,730,017	188,212	14,856	7,787	61,819	84,462	12·03	103,750
1890 ..	3,104,747	193,274	16,434	9,694	65,281	91,409	13·52	101,865
1891 ..	3,378,246	200,745	17,863	9,710	77,365	104,938	13·73	95,807

* Six months ending 30th June.

VICTORIA.—MELBOURNE WATER SUPPLY.—COST OF CONSTRUCTION
ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, ETC., 1853 TO 1917—*continued.*

Year ending 31st December (1852 to 1870); 30th June (1871 to 1917).	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Expenditure.				Percentage of Expenditure on Management and Maintenance to Revenue.	Net Profit.
			Management.	Maintenance, Repairs, and Renewals.	Interest.	Total.		

UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

	£	£	£.	£	£	£	%	£
1892 ..	3,477,382	197,339	21,958	14,730	94,485	131,173	18·59	66,166
1893 ..	3,585,590	188,562	21,819	14,767	98,511	135,097	19·40	53,465
1894 ..	3,638,638	174,635	19,217	15,632	106,376	141,225	19·95	33,410
1895 ..	3,662,570	164,401	18,725	15,894	100,325	134,944	21·15	29,457
1896 ..	3,672,658	157,204	19,604	15,452	103,840	138,896	22·33	18,308
1897 ..	3,681,771	155,931	20,820	17,379	103,828	142,027	24·53	13,904
1898 ..	3,667,561	164,504	21,062	19,140	103,756	143,958	24·47	20,546
1899 ..	3,685,991	161,066	18,907	16,199	102,741	137,847	21·84	23,219
1900 ..	3,700,873	158,958	20,167	17,486	103,331	140,984	23·86	17,974
1901 ..	3,715,203	163,425	20,103	18,445	103,988	142,536	23·72	20,889
1902 ..	3,731,256	172,120	19,370	20,786	102,670	142,826	23·46	29,294
1903 ..	3,741,668	169,439	18,777	21,480	102,942	143,199	23·84	26,240
1904 ..	3,750,317	165,759	16,770	20,765	104,096	141,631	22·73	24,128
1905 ..	3,751,708	184,617	15,693	16,104	102,465	134,262	17·25	50,355
1906 ..	3,768,270	185,738	15,092	15,539	102,548	133,179	16·60	52,559
1907 ..	3,793,389	214,309	15,895	17,731	102,075	135,701	15·78	78,608
1908 ..	3,826,447	233,785	18,652	23,004	100,915	142,571	17·92	91,214
1909 ..	3,891,555	235,429	19,613	22,163	102,281	144,057	17·82	91,372
1910 ..	3,921,775	249,114	20,148	22,999	101,440	144,587	17·69	104,527
1911 ..	4,014,506	244,405	20,816	23,474	104,930	149,220	18·15	94,825
1912 ..	4,141,177	277,305	22,432	28,447	111,933	162,812	18·35	114,493
1913 ..	4,463,915	287,342	23,416	28,735	114,440	166,591	18·15	120,751
1914 ..	4,614,728	332,930	25,183	31,690	128,292	185,165	17·08	147,765
1915 ..	4,743,735	350,549	25,686	34,861	130,268	190,815	17·27	159,734
1916 ..	4,835,628	334,181	25,586	44,071	134,915	204,572	20·84	129,609
1917 ..	4,867,607	319,614	25,952	37,848	137,544	201,344	19·96	118,270

(B) Melbourne Sewerage.

1. **General.**—As already stated, the chief object of the creation of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works was to carry out an efficient system of sewerage. Old Melbourne used to be a city of cesspits, and it was not until the later sixties that these were abolished, filled up, and the movable pan system gradually adopted throughout the whole metropolitan area, with night removal. The cost of removal in 1894 was about £90,000, equal to a capital expenditure of £1,750,000. This objectionable system has been displaced by the water-carriage system throughout a large portion of the metropolis, and in other parts the work of reticulation is still proceeding. The sewerage system is designed to carry off all water used in water-closets, lavatories, baths, and urinals, together with all chamber slops and water used in cooking, washing clothes and floors, and from sinks in kitchens and sculleries, drainage from stables and cow houses, together with all liquid refuse, which, in the opinion of the Board, will not prejudicially affect the sewers, the machinery, or the sewage farm. Rainfall from the streets flows into the river and is not taken into the sewers. The sewers are designed to provide for 30 cubic feet per head per day from the assumed future population, calculated on the basis of a population of 1,000,000 people ultimately settled on the areas now capable of being connected with the pumping station.

The plans and estimates of the cost of the metropolitan sewerage were originally prepared by an expert civil engineer from England and were furnished to the

Board on its creation. The plan recommended by the designer and selected by the Board's Engineer-in-Chief was estimated to cost £5,030,000, but this plan was modified so as to reduce the estimated cost to £3,451,000. The original plan and estimate contemplated only the construction of the main and branch sewers by the Board, but as Parliament had added the duty of constructing sewers in streets, right-of-ways, and branches therefrom, the original estimate has necessarily been exceeded. To carry out its work the Board was authorized to borrow up to £10,750,000, exclusive of the loans contracted by the Government. The liability on Government loans on the 30th June, 1917, was £1,559,786, and for loans raised by the Board £10,775,110.

2. Description of Sewerage System.—The whole of the sewage of the metropolis is gradually collected by means of three principal main sewers and a subsidiary main leading to the pumping station at Spotswood. The main sewers are:—

(i) *North Yarra Main Sewer.*—This sewer commences at Heidelberg and goes in a westerly direction, passing to the north of Studley Park, thence by the south end of the Melbourne General Cemetery, still keeping in a westerly direction until it crosses the Saltwater River, where it turns south through Footscray until it reaches the pumping station. All localities north and west of this sewer are served by it, including Preston, Coburg, Northcote, Brunswick, Flemington, Kensington, Essendon, and Footscray.

(ii) *South Yarra Main Sewer.*—Commencing in Malvern, this sewer runs in a westerly direction until it reaches the junction of Domain and St. Kilda roads, then it turns to the south-west until near the sea in South Melbourne, when it again goes a little north of west through Port Melbourne and Fisherman's Bend to the pumping station, passing underneath the River Yarra. In addition to serving the suburbs in its immediate vicinity it has two branches crossing the Yarra, one of which serves Richmond, East Melbourne, and the greater part of Collingwood, while the other connects it with the City proper.

(iii) *Hobson's Bay Main Sewer.*—This sewer starts at Moorabbin, and follows the coast line through Brighton, St. Kilda, and South Melbourne, where it joins the South Yarra main sewer. It also serves Caulfield.

(iv) *Subsidiary Main Sewer.*—This takes in Williamstown and joins the South Yarra main sewer before it enters the pumping station.

Connected with these main sewers are a number of smaller branch sewers, and with these are still smaller sewers in streets and right-of-ways, with which houses are connected.

(v) *Pumping Station.*—At the pumping station at Spotswood the sewage is strained and the solid matter transferred to a drier, where it is subject to steam pressure, and consequently to a high temperature, which renders the material innocuous. The material from the drier is of no manurial value and is destroyed in a furnace. The balance of the sewage is raised 125 feet through $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles of 6-ft. and 4-ft. wrought-iron rising mains to the head of the outfall sewer, from whence it gravitates to the farm at Werribee in a partly open and partly closed brick and concrete channel 16 miles long and 11 feet in diameter.

(vi) *Length of Sewers.*—The following table shows the total length of sewers to the 30th June, 1917:—

Main and Branch Sewers—

	Miles.	Chains.	Feet.
Circular	25	33	57
Oval	33	17	36
Pipe	95	60	63
<i>Reticulation Sewers and House Connexion Branches—</i>			
Sewers in streets	679	58	50
Sewers in right-of-ways	425	35	33
House connexion branches	304	28	15
<i>Rising Main and Outfall Sewer—</i>			
W.I. rising main, circular, 6 feet (2 lengths) } side by side {	5	46	64
W.I. rising main, circular, 4 feet (1 length) }	2	63	32
Brick and concrete outfall sewer, 11 feet	16	..	..
Total	1,588	25	20

(vii) *House Connexions.*—The work of connecting houses with the sewerage system is carried out under a carefully prepared by-law. After a property has been declared to be a sewered property the owner has several options:—(a) he may submit a plan of his house connexions, and, on approval being given, carry out the work himself within one month; (b) he may submit a plan for which, if approved, he may ask for an estimate of the cost of carrying out. This the Board is bound to supply, and then the owner may either carry out the work himself or ask the Board to do so, which it must do at the estimated price; (c) on default of the owner the Board may carry out the work, and at his request accept payment by 40 quarterly instalments, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on such portion as from time to time remains unpaid.

(viii) *Area sewered.*—At the end of 1917 the sewerage system was practically completed in the following districts:—Melbourne, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Collingwood, Fitzroy, Richmond, Prahran, St. Kilda, Sandringham, and Nunawading. The system was nearly completed in Brighton, Essendon, Hawthorn, Malvern, and Footscray, and the thickly-populated portions of Brunswick, Camberwell, Northcote, Preston, and Williamstown, together with the greater portions of Caulfield, Coburg, and Kew, and parts of Heidelberg.

3. *Tenements connected, &c.*—The following table gives (a) the assessment of the sewered area; (b) the number of tenements connected; (c) the estimated population served; and (d) the number of new houses erected during the years 1898 to 1917:—

**VICTORIA.—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.—
MELBOURNE SEWERAGE.—ASSESSMENT, TENEMENTS CONNECTED, AND
POPULATION SERVED, 1898 TO 1917.**

Year ending 30th June.	Assessment of Sewered Area.	Number of Tenements connected.	Estimated Population served.	Number of New Houses erected.
	£	No.	No.	No.
1898 .. ..	..	3,899	17,358	374
1899	1,422,817	13,593	62,799	599
1900	1,553,311	28,300	133,151	789
1901	1,864,182	36,696	183,148	967
1902	2,120,608	47,172	225,199	1,404
1903	2,591,894	55,929	264,879	1,317
1904	2,913,551	64,487	302,831	1,313
1905	3,153,247	71,689	335,218	1,730
1906	3,362,077	79,597	371,161	2,316
1907	3,617,333	87,853	408,780	2,763
1908	3,833,162	94,067	437,111	2,856
1909	4,099,265	99,955	465,590	3,230
1910	4,307,403	105,993	493,079	3,902
1911	4,575,788	112,293	515,649	4,373
1912	4,841,271	118,350	537,221	5,940
1913	5,129,680	125,103	560,148	5,684
1914	5,680,481	131,168	579,145	7,896
1915	6,041,458	138,108	617,170	4,308
1916	6,430,370	143,737	661,190	3,894
1917	6,703,658	148,395	682,617	3,295

4. *Ordinary Revenue, Expenditure, &c.*—In the following table are given (a) the capital cost; (b) the revenue; (c) the expenditure; and (d) the deficiency for the years 1892 to 1917; and (e) the percentage of revenue to working expenses for the years 1899

to 1917 of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works on the sewerage of Melbourne:—

VICTORIA.—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.—MELBOURNE SEWERAGE.—CAPITAL COST, ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, ETC., 1892 TO 1917.

Year ending 30th June.	Capital Cost.	Revenue.				Expenditure.				Percentage of Revenue to Working Expenses.	Deficiency.
		General Rate and Charges.	Rents, Grazing Fees, Cropping, Sheep, and Cattle.	Sundries.	Total.	Management.	Maintenance, Repairs, and Renewals.	Interest.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	%	£
1892	46,538	..	..	..	1,558	..	..	1,558	..	..	1,558
1893	591,039	..	297	159	456	1,717	..	36,184	37,901	..	37,445
1894	793,491	..	1,629	17	1,646	1,975	..	27,323	29,298	..	27,652
1895	1,232,922	..	2,442	15	2,457	2,045	..	58,854	60,899	..	58,442
1896	1,699,601	..	4,153	41	4,194	2,085	..	86,937	89,022	..	84,328
1897	2,066,732	..	4,404	33	4,437	2,212	420	113,488	116,120	..	111,683
1898	2,438,971	..	5,318	21	5,339	2,970	5,432	128,922	137,333	..	131,994
1899	2,807,234	95,417	5,816	68	101,301	3,592	13,258	146,385	168,235	21.57	66,934
1900	3,026,791	101,076	6,150	80	107,306	9,760	22,586	156,716	189,082	30.14	81,756
1901	3,307,764	113,156	7,591	133	120,380	15,122	24,527	164,208	203,857	32.80	82,977
1902	3,610,225	126,725	10,780	188	137,693	14,251	24,336	175,503	214,090	32.02	79,397
1903	3,921,839	147,478	19,024	45	166,547	15,156	26,542	188,359	230,567	25.04	63,510
1904	4,217,311	160,199	15,010	225	175,434	15,747	26,556	201,824	244,127	24.11	68,693
1905	4,643,880	137,139	15,070	33	152,242	15,073	26,679	213,407	255,164	27.43	102,922
1906	4,986,373	177,023	16,914	11	193,953	15,492	28,580	230,569	274,641	22.72	80,688
1907	5,266,327	211,504	18,320	147	229,971	14,953	25,832	243,331	284,116	17.73	54,145
1908	5,530,608	222,134	2,328*	131	219,937	14,288	35,225	253,741	303,254	22.51	58,317
1909	5,753,731	234,229	6,648	202	244,079	13,987	35,769	265,074	314,830	20.39	70,751
1910	6,044,139	247,632	12,579	264	260,475	14,334	38,985	276,647	329,066	20.12	68,591
1911	6,239,430	260,528	15,200	..	275,728	13,912	46,904	284,893	345,709	22.06	69,271
1912	6,487,517	271,682	17,527	515	289,724	16,379	47,381	289,220	352,980	22.00	63,256
1913	6,695,534	285,721	16,830	765	303,376	16,070	51,804	298,964	366,838	22.37	63,462
1914	6,903,831	319,617	17,556	1,086	338,459	17,965	49,615	314,126	381,706	19.97	43,247
1915	7,149,379	342,312	39,779	367	382,458	17,472	54,558	316,788	388,818	18.83	6,360
1916	7,315,580	307,625	49,072	1,415	358,112	18,331	58,751	321,640	398,772	21.54	40,662
1917	7,424,163	289,512	25,586	..	315,098	19,559	59,434	329,176	408,169	25.07	93,071

* Loss.

5. Loan Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—In the following table are shewn (a) the loan revenue; (b) the loan expenditure; and (c) the outstanding loans of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works for the years 1892 to 1917:—

VICTORIA.—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.—LOAN REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1892 TO 1917.

Year ending 30th June.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			Outstanding Loans.	
	Water Supply.	Sewerage.	Proceeds of Loans and Miscellaneous.	Total.	Water Supply Construction.	Sewerage Construction.	Loan Redemption and Miscellaneous.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1892	4,987	100	500,553	505,640	113,840	44,554	7,574	165,968	2,886,684
1893	56,235	..	918,670	974,905	86,693	406,530	2,600	495,823	4,029,934
1894	3,079	10,550	939,031	952,660	55,569	203,335	50,271	309,175	4,943,222
1895	601	42,722	59,662	102,985	24,621	494,130	39,842	558,593	5,002,737
1896	2,063	28,795	521,053	551,911	11,535	496,591	78,041	586,167	5,502,737
1897	917	15,178	750,000	766,095	9,397	382,280	562,375	954,052	5,752,737
1898	1,596	31,239	501,572	534,407	8,225	450,686	16,716	475,627	6,252,737
1899	1,998	53,980	500,018	555,996	19,211	483,366	18,759	521,336	6,752,737
1900	2,366	76,644	248,027	326,857	16,605	368,723	2,818	383,146	7,002,138
1901	2,636	76,964	639,148	718,743	16,332	394,774	283,990	695,096	7,375,916
1902	1,636	88,425	396,238	486,299	17,058	410,760	907*	428,725	7,775,916
1903	2,354	87,664	722,856	813,375	12,925	409,232	44,823	466,980	8,500,912
1904	2,103	88,164	951,079	1,041,346	10,457	395,104	548,677	954,238	8,932,648
1905	1,583	96,588	183,204	291,375	8,990	472,384	10,777	492,151	9,130,039
1906	1,937	84,020	362,723	448,680	16,045	414,310	80,313	510,668	9,414,933
1907	2,492	79,088	407,417	488,997	26,023	336,799	168,833	531,656	9,639,663
1908	9,725	72,415	322,305	401,505	40,183	309,194	18,889	368,066	9,939,663
1909	2,435	67,771	444,841	515,047	67,272	272,508	254,150	593,930	10,139,663
1910	5,272	61,509	266,957	333,738	35,984	331,214	20,679	337,877	10,389,663
1911	4,788	56,313	300,548	361,649	98,145	286,035	29,224	413,404	10,669,663
1912	5,982	59,907	384,622	450,511	133,149	245,911	41,031	429,091	10,984,716
1913	12,315	61,315	336,307	409,937	339,753	259,641	177,633	776,847	11,163,286
1914	10,803	46,620	814,216	871,639	160,107	242,849	283,430	686,386	11,734,946
1915	10,138	42,917	284,268	287,323	140,102	286,664	27,914	454,680	11,984,946
1916	18,500	53,326	198,459	270,285	109,440	232,855	84,473	426,763	12,132,946
1917	8,662	44,926	570,526	623,514	89,764	152,808	388,453	581,025	12,334,896

* Expenses of flotation, £5,200, less difference between excess of stock distribution, £7,020, and purchases, £2,727.

6. **Metropolitan Sewage Farm.**—This Farm is situated on Port Phillip Bay, on the western side of the Werribee River. Originally 8,847 acres were purchased in 1892, at a cost of £17 10s. per acre, making a total cost of £159,873, including the strip containing 168½ acres, on which the greater portion of the outfall sewer is constructed. Further areas of 305½ acres and of 815½ acres were purchased in 1911 and 1912 respectively from the Crown at £2 per acre. In 1913 an area of 252½ acres was acquired at £15 per acre, and in 1914 120½ acres were purchased at £5 12s. 6d. per acre, and 811½ acres at £25 per acre. The total area is now 11,153 acres. Of this area, 8,141 acres of prepared ground were available at 30th June, 1917, for sewage disposal, and there was delivered throughout 1916 a daily average of 29,170,233 gallons of sewage. This is spread over the blocks of land by a series of main and lateral carriers. The effluent, after filtering through the land, is discharged into Port Phillip Bay in a clear and transparent condition, all the sewage in suspension being left in the soil. The main supply channels for carrying the sewage on to the fields are about 10 chains apart, and a good system of open drains to carry off the surplus water is provided. Many of these drainage channels are 10 to 12 feet wide at the top and 7 feet deep, and through them the water drained off from the subsoil is constantly flowing into the Bay. The prepared and sown blocks on the Farm are laid down with grass and lucerne, on which sheep and cattle are depastured. During the year ending 30th June, 1917, the number of cattle purchased was 3,154, and sold 5,147; and of sheep purchased 5,871, and sold 4,569.

7. **Ordinary Revenue, Expenditure, &c., of Sewage Farm.**—The following table gives (a) the capital cost of the Sewage Farm, (b) the revenue, and (c) the expenditure for the years 1892 to 1917, and (d) the net cost of sewage purification for the years 1898 to 1917:—

**VICTORIA.—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.—
METROPOLITAN SEWAGE FARM.—CAPITAL COST, ORDINARY REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, AND NET COST OF SEWAGE PURIFICATION, 1892 TO 1917.**

Year ending 30th June.	Capital Cost of Farm.	Revenue.	Expenditure.				Net Cost or Sewage Purifica- tion.
			Sewage Disposal.	Trading.	Interest.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1892 ..	10,914	..	..	..	218	218	..
1893 ..	213,396	298	..	..	4,486	4,486	..
1894 ..	236,246	1,650	213	..	8,993	9,206	..
1895 ..	263,296	2,433	203	..	9,991	10,194	..
1896 ..	274,867	4,154	227	..	10,763	10,990	..
1897 ..	300,085	4,419	275	..	11,499	11,774	..
1898 ..	296,848	5,320	396	..	11,939	12,335	7,015
1899 ..	308,427	5,821	3,541	..	12,106	15,647	9,826
1900 ..	324,842	6,139	3,710	..	12,665	16,375	10,236
1901 ..	343,384	7,571	3,882	..	13,365	17,247	9,676
1902 ..	357,157	10,730	4,719	..	14,011	18,730	8,000
1903 ..	369,782	18,986	6,007	..	14,539	20,546	1,560
1904 ..	386,809	14,991	5,299	..	15,132	20,431	5,440
1905 ..	404,050	15,031	5,482	..	15,817	21,299	6,268
1906 ..	415,450	16,499	5,216	..	16,390	21,606	5,107
1907 ..	425,357	18,275	5,265	..	16,816	22,081	3,806
1908 ..	437,443	2,379*	6,148	..	17,256	23,404	25,783
1909 ..	447,440	9,600	6,465	..	17,698	24,163	14,563
1910 ..	457,036	12,538	7,062	..	18,002	25,064	12,526
1911 ..	465,433	15,158	12,368	..	18,275	30,643	15,485
1912 ..	476,967	18,042	7,078	860	18,673	26,611	8,569
1913 ..	494,111	17,654	7,643	3,861	19,247	30,751	13,097
1914 ..	510,485	18,642	7,122	2,204	19,820	29,146	10,504
1915 ..	542,659	40,146	7,731	3,751	21,063	32,545	7,601†
1916 ..	553,668	50,847	8,783	4,031	21,927	34,741	15,746†
1917 ..	555,323	25,586	9,785	4,384	22,180	36,349	10,763

* Loss.

† Profit.

(c) Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage.

1. **General.**—Under the *Geelong Municipal Waterworks Act 1907* a Trust was appointed, consisting of five Commissioners, elected by the Councils of Geelong and adjoining Municipalities, such Commissioners to be Councillors of the Municipalities by which they are elected. Authority was given to borrow up to £300,000. The waterworks vested in this Trust comprised the Bolwarra Weir, on the Eastern Moorabool River, with the supply channel and reservoirs connected therewith. In 1910 this Trust was superseded by the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, also consisting of five Commissioners; but these Commissioners were to be elected by the ratepayers and not by the Councillors, as heretofore, any ratepayer being eligible as a Commissioner. The construction and maintenance of sewerage works was also invested in this Trust. Power was given to borrow up to £250,000 for sewerage purposes. In 1911 the amount which could be borrowed for waterworks purposes was raised to £350,000, and in 1914 to £425,000, while that for sewerage was raised to £325,000 in 1915.

2. **Waterworks.**—The available storage capacity of the reservoirs is 1,468,157,000 gallons, and the Trust is authorized to supply water to (a) the City of Geelong, (b) the suburbs thereof and all places within a radius of 5 miles of the Geelong Post Office; and (c) any place within 10 miles on either side of the main pipe from Stoney Creek to Geelong. The cost of the works (water and sewerage) to 30th June, 1915, was £620,000, the estimated population served is 33,500, and the number of assessments 11,117.

3. **Revenue, Expenditure, &c.**—The following table gives the capital cost, revenue, expenditure, and outstanding loans of the Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust for the years 1908 to 1916:—

VICTORIA.—GEELONG WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE TRUST.—WATER SUPPLY, CAPITAL COST, REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1908 TO 1916.

Year ending 30th June.	Capital Cost.	Revenue.			Expenditure.				Loan Liability
		Rates.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Main- tenance.	Other.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908*	..	5,046	1,502	6,548	873	1,320	7	2,200	..
1909	..	456,700	11,465	4,813	16,278	1,554	2,190	16,459	20,203
1910	..	484,484	11,713	4,181	15,894	1,639	2,107	11,513	15,259
1911	..	495,110	12,283	5,377	17,660	2,295	2,467	12,149	16,911
1912	..	523,357	12,978	5,465	18,443	2,018	1,715	12,735	16,468
1913	..	547,185	14,298	6,589	20,887	1,549	3,139	14,138	18,826
1914	..	548,319	15,151	7,543	22,694	1,913	3,852	14,365	20,130
1915	..	587,454	15,947	8,914	24,861	2,130	3,530	18,598	24,258
1916	..	603,118	16,377	6,903	23,280	2,484	2,824	18,012	23,320

* Half-year.

4. **Sewerage Scheme.**—The sewerage scheme provides for a main outfall sewer, 4 ft. 3 in. x 3 ft. 3 in., to the ocean at Black Rock, a distance of about 9 miles from the City. The drainage scheme embraces an area of 8,081 acres, including the City of Geelong, the Boroughs of Geelong West, Newtown and Chilwell, and the suburban areas of the Shires of Corio, South Barwon, and Bellarine.

(d) Country Waterworks and Irrigation.

1. **General.**—The first waterworks were constructed by the Government, but in 1865 the construction was transferred to the Board of Land and Works. In 1869 Commissioners could be appointed to complete and extend waterworks. Municipal Councils

could, in 1881, prepare plans and elect Trusts for the purpose of constructing waterworks, the Government advancing money on loan, and in 1883 the Governor could create Irrigation Districts and Trusts. In 1905 the control and management of all Irrigation Trusts, with the exception of the Mildura Trust and of a number of waterworks and water supplies, were centralized, and their works and property vested in the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. A number of waterworks, however, are still controlled by Waterworks Trusts or Municipal Corporations.

2. **Victorian Water Conservation Act 1881.**—Under this Act any Municipal Council or Councils desirous of having waterworks could submit plans to the Governor for approval. If the area included was wholly within the Municipality, the Municipal Council itself was appointed the Waterworks Trust, otherwise the Trust consisted of not more than two Commissioners elected by each Municipal Council and one appointed by the Governor. A Commissioner had to be a ratepayer, and might be a member of the Council, and was elected for two years. Money could be borrowed, and a rate levied not exceeding 10 per cent. of the annual valuation.

3. **Water Conservation Act 1883.**—This provided for the proclamation of irrigation areas, on the petition of a majority of the owners of the land. The Governor was to determine the limits of the area, the amount of loan granted, the number of Commissioners in the Trust, and their period of office. The Trust Commissioners were elected by the owners of land in the area, and must be either owners or occupiers of land. Money could be borrowed up to the amount of 70 per cent. of the gross value of the land within the irrigation area. Rates to pay interest and sinking fund could be levied uniformly on the gross value of the land capable of being irrigated, and water must be sold by measure.

The Governor could proclaim any City, Town, Borough, or populous place to be an Urban District, when the Trust could lay pipes and levy rates within such District. A Municipal Council could be a Waterworks Trust if the area of the Trust was wholly or with exception of the waterworks situated within one Municipal District.

4. **Irrigation Act 1886.**—The provisions of this Act were practically the same as those in the preceding Act, except that an Irrigation and Water Supply Trust could be constituted on the petition of any Municipal Council or Waterworks Trust or Irrigation Trust or a majority of ratepayers or a majority of owners of land who were owners of at least half the land within the proposed Irrigation District.

5. **Water Conservation Act 1887.**—This was a consolidation of the previous Acts, and retained the same provisions, but it enacted that loans must be limited to an amount not exceeding that for which a one shilling and sixpenny rate would be sufficient to pay interest and sinking fund.

6. **Water Act 1890.**—This Act repealed the whole of the previous Acts as far as not already repealed and consolidated their provisions. The provisions for Waterworks Trusts and Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts were kept distinct, and remained practically unchanged. The Act provided specially for the water supply of Melbourne and Geelong, which were still managed by the Board of Land and Works, as well as national undertakings, and the Board was also authorized to complete and extend certain scheduled works. Local governing bodies, such as Municipal Councils, were empowered to borrow money from the Government for the purpose of purchasing or constructing waterworks, and special provisions were included in the Act regarding the Ballarat Water Commissioners.

7. **Mallee Tanks Act 1895.**—By this Act a Shire Council in the Mallee country could borrow money from the Government for the purpose of sinking tanks and constructing dams, and could levy a rate not exceeding two shillings and sixpence in the pound on the assessment of any property within the District.

8. **Water Supply Advances Relief Act 1899.**—On the 30th June, 1899, the total indebtedness to Government of 8 Boroughs and Shires, of 31 Waterworks Trusts, and of 27 Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts amounted to £1,917,532 on capital account and £581,372 on interest account, and of these sums £1,068,459 was written off the former and £574,252 off the latter.

9. **Water Act 1900.**—This Act amended the 1890 Act. On petition of a majority of ratepayers in a Waterworks District, the election of Trust Commissioners could be transferred from the Municipal Councils to the ratepayers, and the appointment of a Commissioner by the Governor was made optional. The 1890 Act was also amended in many minor particulars.

10. **Water Act 1905.**—Under this Act a State Rivers and Water Supply Board was appointed by the Governor comprising three Commissioners, whose duties were to take over and manage all the Government waterworks and such Trust undertakings as might be entrusted to them from time to time. Several Waterworks Trusts and all Irrigation Trusts except the First Mildura Trust were abolished under this Act, and their duties handed over to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commissioners.

11. **Water Act 1915.**—This Act consolidated previous Acts, and reference to Irrigation Trusts was omitted therein.

12. **Local Government Acts 1903 to 1915.**—Under these Acts Municipal Councils are authorized to construct and maintain tanks, dams, and reservoirs, and maintain works for the gratuitous supply of water. They are also empowered to accept the management and control of new waterworks and may, with the consent of the Governor, construct or purchase new works. A special loan rate may be levied not exceeding two shillings in the pound of the annual value.

13. **Mildura Irrigation Trust.**—Under the *Waterworks Construction Encouragement Act 1886*, an agreement was entered into with the Chaffey Brothers for the irrigation and settlement of 45,000 acres of land on the River Murray. The management was at first in the hands of the Chaffey Brothers, but was in 1888 transferred to a Limited Liability Company. In 1895 the *Mildura Irrigation Trusts Act* was passed, by which all the lands and works were transferred to the First Mildura Irrigation Trust. This Trust is composed of six Commissioners, elected by the occupiers or owners of rateable land within the District, and no person is eligible for election unless he be the owner of rateable land situated within the District of the Trust. Provision was also made in this Act for the formation of other Irrigation Trusts. The First Mildura Irrigation Trust is still in existence, and has made great progress; in 1916 there were 12,000 acres under intense culture, vines predominating, and the dried fruit harvested was valued at £683,000 gross. Water is pumped from the River Murray by two pumping stations (a) into a billabong and thence to pumps lifting it to various levels; and (b) to a comparatively small area adjacent to the town. The length of the main and subsidiary channels is 280 miles.

14. **Capital Cost.**—The following tables shew (a) the capital cost of waterworks controlled by Government for the years 1874 to 1886; (b) the capital cost of waterworks controlled by the Government, Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, Waterworks Trusts, and Municipal Corporations from 1888 to 1905, the cost of the Melbourne waterworks being included with that of those controlled by the Government until 1892; and (c) the capital cost of waterworks controlled by Government, by the First Mildura Irrigation Trust, by Waterworks Trusts, and Municipal Corporations for the years 1906 to 1917. The totals include the cost of the Melbourne and Geelong waterworks, particulars of which are given hereinbefore (see pages 175 and 181):—

VICTORIA.—WATERWORKS CONTROLLED BY GOVERNMENT.—CAPITAL COST, 1874 TO 1886.

Year ending 31st December.	Capital Cost.	Year ending 31st December.	Capital Cost.	Year ending 31st December.	Capital Cost.
	£		£		£
1874 ..	2,583,665	1879 ..	3,537,160	1884 ..	4,114,351
1875 ..	2,583,665	1880 ..	3,623,221	1885 ..	4,205,269
1876 ..	2,719,665	1881 ..	3,687,059	1886 ..	4,380,071
1877 ..	3,368,720	1882 ..	3,800,007		
1878 ..	3,386,517	1883 ..	3,877,485		

VICTORIA.—WATERWORKS CONTROLLED BY GOVERNMENT, IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY TRUSTS, WATERWORKS TRUSTS, AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS, CAPITAL COST, 1888 TO 1905.

* Year ending 30th June.	Government (including Melbourne until 1891, and Gold-fields Reservoirs).	Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts.		Waterworks Trusts.		Municipal Corporations.		Total (inclusive of Melbourne).
	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	Cost.
	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	£
1888† ...	3,897,982	19	709,587	25	203,507	23	650,295	5,461,371
1889‡ ...	4,257,982	19	822,214	27	230,831	22	629,295	5,940,322
1890 ..	4,460,968	24	464,945	28	697,492	22	630,920	6,254,325
1891 ..	4,786,244	28	701,482	46	807,720	21	630,420	6,925,866
1892 ..	1,486,763	28	812,859	46	807,720	21	630,420	7,170,555
1893 ..	1,483,763	30	901,436	50	855,120	21	630,420	7,455,973
1894 ..	1,484,258	30	962,526	54	777,350	21	630,420	7,440,144
1895 ..	1,484,258	30	987,309	57	767,851	21	630,420	7,517,107
1896 ..	1,486,773	30	1,012,991	61	832,865	21	630,420	7,630,349
1897 ..	1,486,773	29	1,029,149	62	841,701	21	630,420	7,663,218
1898 ..	1,480,369	29	1,055,083	64	839,849	21	631,220	7,681,696
1899 ..	1,487,543	30	1,066,024	68	854,244	25	681,955	7,766,766
1900 ..	1,516,165	31	1,083,040	70	937,141	26	694,436	7,937,409
1901 ..	1,585,441	31	1,103,052	71	923,418	26	701,423	8,039,075
1902 ..	1,617,293	31	1,109,157	71	935,286	26	687,317	8,088,058
1903 ..	1,636,868	31	1,051,672	71	985,356	26	690,604	8,106,168
1904 ..	2,804,863	31	1,120,650	73	1,051,424	26	675,161	9,405,122
1905 ..	2,894,851	31	1,122,087	74	1,068,985	25	669,438	9,507,069

* Melbourne Waterworks. The cost is given at the 31st December of the preceding year.

† Year ending 31st July, 1888.

‡ Year ending 17th May, 1889.

VICTORIA.—WATERWORKS CONTROLLED BY GOVERNMENT, THE FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION TRUST, WATERWORKS TRUSTS, AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.—CAPITAL COST, 1906 TO 1917.

Year ending 30th June.	Government (inclusive of Gold-fields Reservoirs).	First Mildura Trust.	Waterworks Trusts.		Municipal Corporations.		Total (inclusive of Melbourne and Geelong).
	Cost.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	Cost.
	£	£	No.	£	No.	£	£
1906 ..	3,847,761	58,700	81	1,367,565	25	669,684	9,711,980
1907 ..	3,935,216	58,700	84	1,406,510	32	683,909	9,877,724
1908 ..	3,948,227	58,700	87	1,429,836	32	685,510	10,405,420
1909 ..	4,693,323	64,209	83	952,486	32	685,901	10,744,174
1910 ..	4,930,121	67,382	83	996,518	32	686,356	11,086,378
1911 ..	5,202,653	72,430	86	1,060,067	28	694,565	11,539,073
1912 ..	5,315,293	80,500	88	1,089,477	28	694,158	11,843,704
1913 ..	5,547,536	82,511	89	1,120,806	28	695,139	12,456,834
1914 ..	5,663,267	87,232	91	1,151,518	28	693,973	12,759,037
1915 ..	5,934,816	87,232	94	1,173,365	28	693,258	13,219,860
1916 ..	6,234,949	87,232	97	1,206,938	28	700,832	13,668,697
1917 ..	6,477,511	100,932	98	1,224,211	28	718,089	13,988,640

15. **Outstanding Loans.**—In the following table are given the amounts of outstanding loans incurred by the Government on State works, and owing to the Government by the First Mildura Irrigation Trust, Waterworks Trusts, Municipal Corporations, the Municipality of Geelong, and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works on account of waterworks for the years 1906 to 1917. The Municipality of Geelong and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works have also obtained loans from other sources, particulars of which are not included in the following :—

VICTORIA.—WATERWORKS.—OUTSTANDING LOANS TO GOVERNMENT, 1906 TO 1917.

Year ending 30th June.	State Works.	First Mildura Trust.	Waterworks Trusts.	Municipal Corporations.	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.	Geelong Municipal Trust.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1906 ..	3,286,791	58,700	905,336	466,395	1,848,663	*	6,565,885
1907 ..	3,341,865	58,700	933,033	468,462	1,688,663	*	6,490,723
1908 ..	3,811,575	58,700	950,293	465,778	1,688,663	*	6,975,009
1909 ..	3,831,440	64,209	731,276	461,881	1,688,663	456,700	7,234,169
1910 ..	4,067,605	67,382	769,442	457,981	1,688,663	190,082	7,241,155
1911 ..	4,336,312	72,430	819,697	421,273	1,688,663	190,082	7,528,457
1912 ..	4,440,940	80,500	843,806	418,672	1,688,663	190,082	7,662,663
1913 ..	4,668,885	81,990	866,595	415,679	1,559,786	190,082	7,783,017
1914 ..	4,843,779	86,355	889,905	417,937	1,559,786	190,676	7,988,438
1915 ..	5,114,982	86,355	911,787	447,347	1,559,786	190,676	8,310,933
1916 ..	5,412,278	85,549	929,561	450,518	1,559,786	190,676	8,628,368
1917 ..	5,652,560	98,752	937,811	464,113	1,559,786	190,676	8,903,698

* Included with State works.

16. **Waterworks Trusts—Revenue and Expenditure.**—In the following table are given particulars of the revenue and expenditure of Waterworks Trusts, exclusive of Mildura and Geelong, for the years 1905 to 1916 :—

VICTORIA.—WATERWORKS TRUSTS (EXCLUSIVE OF MILDURA AND GEELONG).—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1905 TO 1916.

Year ending 31st December.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Water Rates.	Sales of Water.	Other.	Total.	Salaries and Wages.	Maintenance and Management.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1905 ..	52,703	10,030	8,921	71,654	11,155	22,555	38,166	71,876
1906 ..	69,382	14,330	5,371	89,083	12,033	28,857	45,874	86,764
1907 ..	74,775	15,113	3,359	93,247	13,429	31,536	43,706	88,671
1908 ..	53,724	9,896	2,784	66,404	11,738	22,491	32,862	67,091
1909 ..	56,486	10,621	1,669	68,776	13,019	19,509	35,459	67,987
1910 ..	56,416	11,323	7,450	75,189	13,220	25,251	36,754	75,225
1911 ..	60,567	12,175	2,988	75,730	13,786	21,306	36,901	71,993
1912 ..	62,483	12,754	2,742	77,979	15,290	27,906	37,224	80,420
1913 ..	65,870	15,048	2,036	82,954	14,958	22,931	41,857	79,746
1914 ..	66,997	17,206	2,629	86,832	16,663	31,873	43,424	91,960
1915 ..	70,414	16,273	2,478	89,165	18,216	30,719	44,182	93,117
1916 ..	74,921	15,826	2,406	93,153	17,984	20,566	46,369	84,919

17. **First Mildura Irrigation Trust—Revenue and Expenditure.**—In the following table are shewn the ordinary revenue and expenditure, exclusive of interest, of the First Mildura Irrigation Trust, for the years 1900 to 1917 :—

VICTORIA.—FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION TRUST.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (EXCLUSIVE OF INTEREST), 1900 TO 1917.

Year ending 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year ending 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£		£	£
1900	9,801	9,647	1909	20,054	27,064
1901	10,756	9,987	1910	21,329	16,466
1902	11,461	11,650	1911	21,316	18,849
1903	13,738	13,842	1912	22,139	22,716
1904	14,672	11,486	1913	30,695	32,873
1905	*	*	1914	27,111	28,569
1906	15,527	15,949	1915	29,259	33,159
1907	16,939	18,039	1916	28,971	30,350
1908	18,384	19,963	1917	29,167	22,654

* Not available.

§ 3. Queensland.

(A) Brisbane Water Supply.

1. **Early Sources of Supply.**—For many years after separation the City water supply was drawn from a chain of water-holes which started somewhere near where the Roma-street Railway Station is at present situated. Shortly after the proclamation of the Municipality the water was sold by the Council, but later on this scheme was abandoned and replaced by another by which water-carriers were licensed.

In 1863 preparations were made for a permanent supply, and the construction of the Enoggera Reservoir was commenced.

2. **Brisbane Waterworks Act 1863.**—This Act was passed for the purpose of obtaining a water supply for the City of Brisbane from the upper portion of Enoggera Creek. The Governor was empowered to grant to the Municipal Council of Brisbane such Crown lands as might be required, and to pay over any moneys received by loan for the purpose of defraying the cost of supplying the City with water. The Council was given power to construct waterworks, purchase land, erect fountains, provide fire-plugs, &c., and levy water rates. A reservation was made in this Act by which the Governor could appoint a Board of not over five members to act instead of the Municipal Council.

The necessary works for obtaining a supply of water were constructed by a Board specially appointed by the Governor, and in 1866 the powers of the Municipal Council were transferred to this Board. At the same time authority was given to the Governor to re-transfer the works and property to the Municipal Council if he should see fit. In 1868 the Board was constituted a body corporate by the name of the "Brisbane Board of Waterworks."

3. **Brisbane Water Supply Act 1889.**—This Act repealed the previous Act and the amendments thereto. The Brisbane Board of Waterworks continued until superseded by a Joint Local Authority which could be constituted under the Act. The Gold Creek Reservoir, with its channels, &c., was deemed to have been lawfully constructed. The Treasurer was authorized to advance loans to the Board, which was also empowered to obtain water from the Brisbane River, and might either levy water rates or sell water by meter. The Governor was authorized to constitute a Joint Local Authority for the purpose of exercising the powers and duties of the Board. The governing body of the Joint Local Authority was a Board called the Metropolitan and Suburban Water Board, the members of which were elected by every Local Authority having jurisdiction within any part of the District of the Joint Local Authority, and any male person liable to be rated in respect of rateable land within the District was qualified to be a member. The number of representatives on the Board was prescribed by the Governor.

4. **Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act 1909.**—Under this Act the existing Board was dissolved, and its powers and property vested in the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board. The District comprised within the area under the jurisdiction of this Board contains the Cities of Brisbane and South Brisbane, the Towns of Hamilton, Ithaca, Toowong, and Windsor, the Shires of Coorparoo, Stephens, and Taringa, and two divisions in each of the Shires of Balmoral, Enoggera, Sherwood, and Toombul. The President of the Board is appointed by the Governor for a term of seven years. The ratepayers of the District elect eight male ratepayers to be members, who are appointed for four years, one-half retiring every two years. In addition to taking over the works of the old Board, the new Board has power to construct new waterworks and to provide a system of sewerage.

5. **Description of Waterworks.**—The following is a brief description of the waterworks at present supplying Brisbane and its suburbs with water:—

(i) *Enoggera Reservoir.*—This was the first work carried out by the Board of Waterworks. It was commenced in 1864, and completed in 1866, and is situated about 8 miles from Brisbane. The catchment area is nearly 13 square miles in extent, and the reservoir, which is formed by an earthen dam across Enoggera Creek, holds 1,000,000,000 gallons, of which 600,000,000 are available by gravitation. The greatest length of the reservoir is 2,600 yards, and the greatest breadth 700 yards. There are two lines of pipes from the reservoir to Brisbane, 16 inches and 12 inches in diameter, with a carrying capacity of about 2,600,000 gallons daily. The supply from Enoggera is filtered through an intermittent sand filtration plant, comprising half-an-acre of sand beds, and there is a pure water reservoir with a capacity of 750,000 gallons.

(ii) *Gold Creek Reservoir.*—This reservoir, constructed in 1885, is situated in the upper waters of Gold Creek, a branch of Moggil Creek, distant from Brisbane by road about 13 miles. The supply is drawn from a catchment area adjoining that of Enoggera, and comprises an area of nearly 4 square miles. The total capacity is about 406,000,000 gallons, of which 400,000,000 are available. The diameter of the service main is 16 inches, and the distance from the valve house to Brisbane $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The greatest length of the reservoir is 1,650 yards, and the greatest breadth 682 yards.

(iii) *Brisbane River Supply.*—This is now the principal source of supply, of which over 91 per cent. was derived in 1916. The catchment area is about 4,000 square miles in extent, and the water is pumped from the river into the Mount Crosby service reservoir, which is 455 feet above high-water mark at Brisbane. This reservoir was completed in 1892, and is built in cement concrete. It is 267 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 15 feet deep, and has a capacity of about 2,500,000 gallons. The outlet pipe is 34 inches in diameter, and leads through the valve house to the gravitation main which is $17\frac{3}{4}$ miles long and 24 inches in diameter. At Kenmore, 11 miles from Mount Crosby, a junction is effected between this 24-in. main and the 16-in. main from Gold Creek.

(iv) *Cabbage Tree Creek Reservoir.*—This reservoir was commenced in 1912 and completed in 1916, at a cost of £181,780, and consists of a concrete dam.

(v) *Service Reservoirs.*—The Highgate Hill Reservoir, with a capacity of 2,176,000 gallons, was constructed in 1889 to supply parts of South Brisbane. To fill this reservoir, and in order to insure a good water supply to the south side of the river generally, an inverted syphon, 16 inches in diameter, was laid under the Brisbane River between Toowong and West End. This syphon is 800 feet long, and is connected with both the Mount Crosby and Gold Creek mains. There are two service reservoirs constructed on Observatory Hill, Wickham Terrace, for the purpose of supplying the lower parts of North Brisbane. These are supplied from the Enoggera Reservoir through a 12-in. main, the water being aerated as it enters into the reservoirs, which hold 570,000 gallons. Bartley's Hill Reservoir was built in 1907 to increase the supply to the Hamilton, Clayfield, and Nundah Districts, and has a capacity of 1,367,256 gallons, the top water level being 250 feet above high-water spring tides. It is supplied from the Mount Crosby Reservoir through a 12-in. main. All these reservoirs are roofed over.

6. **Revenue, Expenditure, &c.**—The following tables shew (a) the length of reticulation mains, the estimated number of tenements and population supplied, the average daily supply, and the average daily supply per head of the estimated population for the years

1901 to 1918; (b) the revenue and expenditure of the Brisbane Waterworks for the years 1884 to 1917; and (c) the cost of construction, assets, liabilities, and outstanding loans of the Brisbane Waterworks for the years 1884 to 1917, inclusive of sewerage works:—

QUEENSLAND.—BRISBANE WATERWORKS.—POPULATION SUPPLIED, AVERAGE DAILY SUPPLY, ETC., 1901 TO 1918.

Year.	Length of Reticulation Mains.	Number of Tenements connected.	Estimated Population supplied.	Average Daily Supply.	Average Daily Supply per Head of Estimated Population.
	Miles.	No.	No.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1901	198	15,652	78,260	4,208,931	53·78
1902	216 $\frac{3}{4}$	17,346	86,730	4,108,696	47·37
1903	229 $\frac{1}{4}$	17,435	87,175	3,873,211	44·43
1904	240 $\frac{1}{4}$	17,814	89,070	4,621,493	51·89
1905	250 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,855	94,275	4,794,028	50·85
1906	264	19,223	96,115	4,468,216	46·49
1907	280 $\frac{1}{4}$	20,050	100,250	4,869,406	48·68
1908	296 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,365	101,825	4,433,514	43·59
1909	308 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,560	107,800	4,584,351	42·53
1910	317	22,830	114,150	4,867,766	42·64
1911	333 $\frac{3}{4}$	24,153	120,765	5,125,390	42·44
1912	347	27,678	129,575	5,520,231	42·60
1913	370 $\frac{1}{2}$	28,301	139,925	5,752,302	41·11
1914	389	29,612	148,060	6,284,712	42·44
1915	405	31,442	157,210	7,275,178	46·28
1916	414	31,770	158,030	7,183,354	45·46
1917	429 $\frac{1}{2}$	33,082	165,410	7,747,354	46·83
1918	451 $\frac{1}{2}$	34,450	172,250	8,655,082	50·24

QUEENSLAND.—BRISBANE WATERWORKS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1884 TO 1917.

Year.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates and Sales of Water.	Government Loans.	Other.	Total.	Adminis-tration.	Construc-tion and Main-tenance.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1884 ..	17,740	19,214	690	37,644	2,094	32,229	5,542	39,865
1885 ..	20,152	41,545	3,211	64,908	2,327	51,852	8,005	62,184
1886 ..	21,971	6,000	8,425	36,396	1,615	13,850	11,150	26,615
1887 ..	23,665	11,000	349	35,014	2,083	15,794	11,740	29,617
1888 ..	30,927	..	351	31,278	2,007	19,945	11,958	33,910
1889 ..	31,906	33,329	212	65,447	2,218	48,683	12,685	63,586
1890 ..	33,855	51,539	707	86,101	2,508	74,069	2,615	79,192
1891 ..	39,215	134,663	8,169	182,047	2,877	149,614	20,802	173,293
1892 ..	38,046	55,068	9,911	103,025	3,140	72,835	30,515	106,490
1893 ..	39,293	20,000	3,039	62,332	2,968	30,241	26,901	60,110
1894 ..	41,012	8,217	1,085	50,314	2,942	17,515	27,296	47,753
1895 ..	41,919	9,000	7,960	58,879	2,930	23,396	29,644	55,970
1896 ..	43,649	2,700	2,564	48,913	3,190	18,549	30,049	51,788
1897 ..	45,727	4,500	3,579	53,806	3,077	21,198	30,184	54,459
1898 ..	49,630	4,110	3,410	57,150	3,089	22,002	30,395	55,486
1899 ..	53,296	9,945	1,116	64,357	3,333	21,918	31,696	56,947
1900 ..	55,432	6,532	2,719	64,683	3,670	23,964	26,885	54,519
1901 ..	60,120	4,400	1,176	65,696	3,929	21,069	42,426	67,424
1902 ..	60,917	..	1,146	62,063	4,347	33,024	26,716	64,087
1903 ..	62,435	..	1,330	63,765	4,803	33,220	26,716	64,739
1904 ..	63,338	..	1,159	64,497	4,999	32,151	26,716	63,866

QUEENSLAND.—BRISBANE WATERWORKS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1884 TO 1917—*continued.*

Year.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates and Sales of Water.	Government Loans.	Other.	Total.	Adminis-tration.	Construc-tion and Main-tenance.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1905 ..	65,584	..	1,618	67,202	5,056	31,411	26,716	63,183
1906 ..	67,280	..	1,200	68,480	5,289	37,411	26,716	69,416
1907 ..	69,709	..	1,244	70,953	5,798	31,571	26,716	64,085
1908 ..	69,493	..	1,304	70,797	5,929	34,987	26,716	67,632
1909 ..	69,736	..	1,425	71,161	7,665	32,339	26,716	66,720
1910 ..	71,511	20,000	2,046	93,557	10,187	58,238	27,754	96,179
1911 ..	67,731	155,000	2,204	224,935	12,011	165,533	20,670	198,214
1912 ..	64,367	118,134	9,419	191,920	15,337	143,326	26,781	185,444
1913 ..	76,922	129,304	3,128	209,354	15,591	148,627	42,299	206,517
1914 ..	97,366	233,018	3,058	333,442	16,624	261,747	54,136	332,507
1915 ..	103,530	369,929	4,826	478,285	17,362	394,481	66,900	478,743
1916 ..	111,066	289,020	5,272	405,358	20,673	317,284	70,835	408,792
1917 ..	121,515	288,007	9,796	419,318	21,373	323,986	73,172	418,531

QUEENSLAND.—BRISBANE WATERWORKS.—COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1884 TO 1917.

Year.	Cost of Construction and Additions.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans.
	£	£	£	£
1884 ..	212,175	226,964	143,542	143,542
1885 ..	257,451	272,434	186,140	183,193
1886 ..	265,170	278,231	196,443	188,174
1887 ..	270,434	280,777	199,760	198,103
1888 ..	292,891	284,488	195,789	194,132
1889 ..	334,921	323,367	225,223	225,223
1890 ..	403,494	385,047	279,704	274,147
1891 ..	546,222	527,769	416,604	405,428
1892 ..	613,152	588,916	477,207	457,591
1893 ..	629,272	581,065	474,542	474,542
1894 ..	637,734	582,973	480,169	479,555
1895 ..	645,060	586,232	482,989	482,989
1896 ..	652,090	565,604	479,892	479,892
1897 ..	659,915	558,682	478,301	478,301
1898 ..	668,842	551,578	476,004	476,004
1899 ..	678,031	553,750	478,212	478,212
1900 ..	688,470	558,679	476,596	476,581
1901 ..	694,973	548,913	457,767	457,767
1902 ..	711,082	551,201	449,372	449,362
1903 ..	728,892	554,835	440,639	440,619
1904 ..	740,618	551,295	432,062	431,528
1905 ..	751,477	550,846	422,113	422,073
1906 ..	774,921	557,648	412,506	412,240
1907 ..	792,264	567,247	402,423	402,014
1908 ..	811,055	572,321	392,251	391,378
1909 ..	825,812	576,105	384,375	380,317
1910 ..	867,838	614,722	395,611	387,499
1911 ..	1,015,276	770,203	558,230	539,465
1912 ..	1,134,815	892,119	674,766	655,039
1913 ..	1,255,899	1,029,474	805,944	781,074
1914 ..	1,489,720	1,276,776	1,034,909	1,009,777
1915 ..	1,852,622	1,637,734	1,163,129	1,148,632
1916 ..	2,136,699	1,934,877	1,282,128	1,260,958
1917 ..	2,422,858	2,219,841	1,375,055	1,360,145

(B) Brisbane Sewerage.

1. **General.**—The Brisbane sewerage scheme is in the hands of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board. Up to the present surveys have been made, a portion of the main sewer is being carried out by day labour, and contracts let for other portions thereof. Up to the end of 1917 the sum of £578,243 has been spent on sewerage works.

(c) Waterworks in Country Towns.

1. **General.**—Prior to the passing of the *Water Authorities Act 1891* Municipal Councils were empowered under the various Local Authorities Acts to construct waterworks and provide water supplies for their respective Municipalities.

2. **Water Authorities Act 1891.**—The Governor is empowered to constitute the District of a Local Authority, or the Districts, being conterminous, of two or more Local Authorities, a Water Area, and can also unite, divide, and abolish Water Areas. For every such Area a Water Authority is constituted either (a) by the appointment of the Local Authority, whose district is within the Water Area; (b) by the election of the members of the Local Authorities concerned; (c) by the appointment of the members by the Governor; or (d) by the election of some members and the appointment of others by the Governor. The number of members is fixed by the Governor, and at least one-third of them go out of office every year.

A Water Authority may construct waterworks, supply water for domestic and other purposes, levy rates, sell water by meter, and borrow money from the Colonial Treasurer.

Regarding waterworks existing at the time of the passing of the Act, as soon as a Water Area is constituted the provisions of this Act come into force.

3. **Rockhampton Waterworks Act 1875.**—Under this Act the Municipal Council of Rockhampton was granted lands, including the Crescent, Dunganweate, Murray, and Yeppen Yeppen Lagoons and their watersheds, for the purpose of supplying Rockhampton with water. The Council was empowered to borrow money, construct works, purchase lands, and levy water rates. As soon as a Water Area had been proclaimed under the *Water Authorities Act 1891* for Rockhampton all the provisions of that Act applied to the Water Authority of the Area.

4. **Charters Towers Water Board.**—In 1905 a special Act was passed to provide for the election of six members of the Water Board of the Water Area of Charters Towers, and enacted that they were to be elected by the ratepayers in the manner prescribed by the *Local Authorities Act*, simultaneously with the elections for Councillors.

5. **Revenue, Expenditure, &c.**—In the following tables are given (a) the revenue and expenditure, and (b) the cost of construction, assets, liabilities, and outstanding loans from Government of waterworks, other than those of Brisbane, for the years 1884 to 1917:—

QUEENSLAND.—COUNTRY WATERWORKS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1884 TO 1917.

Year.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates and Sales of Water.	Government Loans.	Other.	Total.	Administration.	Maintenance and Construction.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1884 ..	19,226	7,500	778	27,504	2,538	19,221	8,128	29,887
1885 ..	20,368	8,709	6,319	35,396	2,882	19,779	9,016	31,677
1886 ..	16,607	8,000	283	24,890	3,117	11,439	7,218	21,774
1887 ..	24,646	..	27	24,673	2,585	15,218	8,802	26,605
1888 ..	20,356	32,446	59	52,861	2,618	16,936	8,062	27,616
1889 ..	26,777	30,000	1,159	57,936	3,455	53,551	8,984	65,990
1890 ..	27,125	18,400	819	46,344	4,146	39,477	9,118	52,741
1891 ..	31,465	14,000	1,747	47,212	4,718	19,639	12,498	36,855
1892 ..	34,639	3,000	774	38,413	3,009	24,057	18,220	45,286
1893 ..	38,765	2,500	594	41,859	2,688	20,735	16,884	40,307

QUEENSLAND.—COUNTRY WATERWORKS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1884 TO 1917—*continued.*

Year.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates and Sales of Water.	Government Loans.	Other.	Total.	Administration.	Maintenance and Construction.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1894 ..	38,431	4,250	4,329	47,010	3,205	18,552	18,717	40,474
1895 ..	37,863	2,714	912	41,489	3,532	22,896	14,135	40,563
1896 ..	41,044	17,005	876	59,525	4,032	38,772	14,269	57,073
1897 ..	44,071	15,000	2,450	61,521	4,115	37,026	15,854	56,995
1898 ..	47,993	6,750	1,332	56,075	5,048	31,029	28,731	64,808
1899 ..	49,300	13,663	2,702	65,665	5,629	34,154	7,842	47,625
1900 ..	50,977	2,717	2,039	55,733	6,235	29,324	17,441	53,000
1901 ..	59,803	43,305	1,798	104,906	7,265	32,973	24,462	64,700
1902 ..	60,590	35,169	4,327	100,086	7,740	72,464	15,761	95,965
1903 ..	65,610	12,161	2,134	79,905	7,603	36,619	25,871	70,093
1904 ..	62,016	17,931	2,008	81,955	8,265	44,053	28,213	80,531
1905 ..	69,671	9,116	18,503	97,290	9,059	45,553	43,588	98,200
1906 ..	68,511	5,703	2,960	77,174	8,785	39,970	24,422	73,177
1907 ..	64,314	5,218	2,672	72,204	9,529	41,986	24,877	76,392
1908 ..	66,633	..	18,619	85,252	9,215	50,467	27,730	87,412
1909 ..	67,395	18,470	1,162	87,027	9,539	51,029	28,543	89,111
1910 ..	71,592	3,282	1,990	76,864	8,732	35,942	29,650	74,324
1911 ..	70,458	42,534	3,523	116,515	10,850	77,574	27,383	115,807
1912 ..	83,335	4,726	2,871	90,932	10,322	36,500	40,109	86,931
1913 ..	83,954	4,437	2,655	91,046	10,638	33,819	40,586	85,043
1914 ..	85,481	25,797	11,975	123,253	11,672	67,570	36,898	116,140
1915 ..	88,494	5,662	12,372	106,528	12,876	48,404	39,004	100,284
1916 ..	99,623	18,389	2,950	120,962	14,385	81,220	39,520	135,125
1917 ..	99,140	31,970	3,247	134,357	14,060	79,738	38,956	132,754

QUEENSLAND.—COUNTRY WATERWORKS.—COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1884 TO 1917.

Year.	Number of Works.	Cost of Construction and Additions.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans.
		£	£	£	£
1884	No. 6	180,397	185,708	168,956	156,471
1885	6	193,472	204,485	186,279	167,932
1886	7	198,267	213,188	189,925	176,391
1887	7	206,440	215,721	276,887	174,967
1888	7	210,585	319,627	291,831	184,920
1889	7	257,738	277,510	244,221	237,910
1890	7	289,162	297,711	261,116	254,132
1891	7	278,873	299,848	282,316	277,469
1892	7	306,277	311,933	287,902	283,530
1893	7	309,052	309,158	289,924	282,745
1894	7	316,845	327,739	294,529	284,723
1895	8	328,841	330,352	295,527	283,683
1896	11	350,537	357,542	306,879	287,501
1897	12	372,933	395,573	321,704	314,549
1898	13	381,257	378,170	326,855	312,607
1899	13	399,474	393,152	321,511	318,755
1900	13	408,246	422,354	342,131	317,737
1901	17	468,489	469,843	382,266	361,772
1902	18	509,225	487,328	401,325	382,615
1903	18	536,785	480,301	391,531	369,981
1904	22	564,314	506,012	410,457	385,786

QUEENSLAND.—COUNTRY WATERWORKS.—COST OF CONSTRUCTION,
ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1884 TO 1917—*continued.*

Year.	Number of Works.	Cost of Construction and Additions.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Outstanding Loans.
		£	£	£	£
1905	22	575,994	513,940	423,870	369,357
1906	22	595,004	521,628	430,845	389,145
1907	22	616,565	533,592	433,737	319,241
1908	22	642,018	548,016	434,788	354,409
1909	23	667,098	557,204	441,264	394,564
1910	23	681,102	560,743	406,554	382,037
1911	25	719,250	605,045	440,729	363,072
1912	28	747,233	607,697	443,824	369,385
1913	28	760,856	599,805	437,689	359,449
1914	28	809,533	647,120	447,219	375,933
1915	28	834,561	685,979	479,935	378,563
1916	28	873,739	705,012	495,048	398,933
1917	29	939,264	763,991	531,204	438,010

(D) Irrigation Boards.

1. **Irrigation Act 1891.**—The Governor could, under the provisions of this Act, constitute any defined part of the Colony an Irrigation Area, but only upon the petition of the majority of the owners of irrigable land within the proposed Area, such majority being also the owners of at least half of all the irrigable land which is not Crown land in the proposed Area.

The management and control of an Irrigation Area was placed in the hands of an Irrigation Board, constituted in the same manner as, and with the same powers as, a Water Authority (see page 190).

2. **Rights in Water and Water Conservation and Utilization Act 1910.**—By this Act the preceding Act was repealed, and the Governor could constitute any defined part of Queensland wherein is located (a) a source of supply wherefrom water may be obtained for irrigation, agricultural, or pastoral purposes; (b) a source of supply which may be utilized for hydraulic power or for the generation or storage of electrical power; or (c) an artesian well constructed or acquired by the Crown, a Water Supply Area and constitute a Water Supply Board. A Water Supply Board is constituted in the same manner as under the preceding Act, and has the same powers as a Water Authority under the *Water Authorities Act 1891*.

§ 4. South Australia.

(A) Adelaide Water Supply.

1. **General.**—The Ordinance of 1840 incorporating the City of Adelaide empowered the Council to carry out such necessary works as digging wells, conduits, and sewers, and that of 1849 re-incorporating the City allowed the Council to make common sewers and waterworks, and to levy water rates. In 1855 the *Water Supply and Drainage for Adelaide Act* was passed, by which the Governor appointed three Commissioners with power to make surveys for water supply and sewerage, to construct waterworks, lay pipes, and keep a constant supply of water, and to levy an annual construction rate of not more than two shillings in the pound of the assessed annual value, and a supply water rate not exceeding sixpence in the pound. The Colonial Treasurer was authorized to raise a loan of £280,000, and when this loan had been repaid, the undertaking was to be vested in the City Authorities; this sum was reduced in 1858 to £200,000, and in the same year, under the *Adelaide Waterworks Act*, the construction of the works was handed over to the Commissioner for Public Works, in whose hands all waterworks have remained up to the present time.

2. **Description of Works.**—The water supply for Adelaide and suburbs is obtained partly from the catchment areas of the rivers Onkaparinga, Torrens, and Sixth Creek, and partly from springs. There are three storage reservoirs, situated at Happy Valley, Hope Valley, and Thorndon Park, having an aggregate capacity of 3,895,000,000 gallons.

The tanks used in connexion with the springs and pumping stations have a further capacity of 4,824,000 gallons. The Millbrook Reservoir, now in course of construction, will have a capacity of 3,647,000,000 gallons and at high-water level be 1,095 feet above datum, as against 423 feet for Thorndon Park, 445 for Hope Valley, and 583 feet for Happy Valley Reservoirs.

3. Revenue, Working Expenses, &c.—The following table shews the capital cost for the years 1876 to 1917, the gross revenue, working expenses, and percentage of net revenue on capital cost for the years 1892 to 1917, and the total consumption of water for the years 1904 to 1917 :—

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—ADELAIDE WATER SUPPLY.—COST, REVENUE,
WORKING EXPENSES, ETC., 1876 TO 1917.**

Year ending 30th June.	Capital Cost.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Cost.	Total Consumption of Water.‡	Length of Mains.
	£	£	£	%	Million of Gallons.	Miles.
1876*	570,825	†	†	..	..	159
1877*	607,620	†	†	..	..	163
1878*	620,972	†	†	..	..	179
1879*	659,654	†	†	..	..	212
1880*	713,912	†	†	..	..	301
1881*	792,936	†	†	..	..	337
1882*	827,474	†	†	..	..	363
1883*	848,571	†	†	..	..	388
1884*	866,943	†	†	..	..	407
1885*	883,221	†	†	..	..	420
1887	897,742	†	†	..	..	434
1888	903,467	†	†	..	..	438
1889	918,121	†	†	..	..	440
1890	943,217	†	†	..	..	453
1891	958,238	†	†	..	..	458
1892	964,314	60,699	14,984	4·74	..	465
1893	971,103	60,810	15,150	4·70	..	471
1894	977,162	62,960	13,946	5·02	..	475
1895	984,117	63,595	14,176	5·02	..	480
1896	987,498	64,791	13,496	5·20	..	485
1897	1,491,276	66,411	15,093	3·44	..	516
1898	1,535,983	67,319	17,278	3·26	..	541
1899	1,581,570	65,868	17,194	3·08	..	578
1900	1,608,243	65,388	17,657	2·97	..	592
1901	1,621,546	67,505	18,427	3·03	..	609
1902	1,630,137	70,629	18,789	3·18	..	619
1903	1,645,812	73,968	18,838	3·34	..	634
1904	1,652,872	70,333	19,257	3·09	3,550	640
1905	1,657,806	72,471	20,002	3·17	3,650	647
1906	1,675,313	72,976	22,298	3·02	3,550	656
1907	1,693,884	74,727	19,703	3·24	3,350	667
1908	1,700,800	76,707	21,233	3·26	4,000	673
1909	1,717,286	81,412	20,762	3·53	4,000	684
1910	1,802,703	82,290	22,709	3·31	4,000	704
1911	1,817,753	89,902	28,032	3·40	4,000	732
1912	1,843,607	94,281	26,384	3·68	4,600	763
1913	1,883,450	105,590	27,982	4·12	4,700	802
1914	1,923,798	113,156	30,106	4·32	5,150	836
1915	1,973,226	112,082	36,029	3·85	3,467	859
1916	2,003,249	103,947	35,412	3·42	3,223	873
1917	2,016,051	118,951	32,974	4·26	4,113	882

* Year ending 31st December.

† Included with Country Waterworks.

‡ The details of water consumption refer to the year ending 31st December of the year preceding that stated in column one.

(B) Adelaide Sewerage.

1. **General.**—Until 1878, when the *Adelaide Sewers Act* was passed, the control of sewers was in the hands of the Municipal Council, but in that year all existing works were handed over to the Commissioner of Public Works, and since then the Department of Public Works has had sole control of the sewerage system of Adelaide, with power to levy sewerage rates.

The total length of sewers laid up to the 30th June, 1917, is 351 miles in the Adelaide District, 15 miles in Glenelg, and 39 miles in Port Adelaide and Semaphore, making a total length of 405 miles. The sewage is disposed of on a farm and filter beds. The total capital cost of the Adelaide sewerage works at the 30th June, 1917, was £1,246,422.

2. **Revenue, Expenditure, &c.**—In the following table are given the capital cost, revenue, and expenditure of the Adelaide sewerage system for the years 1884 to 1917, the figures for the Glenelg, Mile End, and Port Adelaide drainage areas not being included:—

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—ADELAIDE SEWERAGE SYSTEM.—CAPITAL COST, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE, 1884 TO 1917.

Year ending 30th June.	Capital Cost.	Revenue.			Expenditure.			Percentage of Net Revenue to Capital Cost.
		Rates and Interest.	Sewage Farm.	Total.	Maintenance.	Sewage Farm Working Expenses.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	%
1884 ..	332,529	11,456	1,911	13,367	1,613	7,011	8,624	1·43
1885 ..	347,301	19,595	3,134	22,729	1,767	4,145	5,912	4·84
1886 ..	360,676	17,426	2,850	20,276	1,880	3,947	5,827	4·01
1887 ..	383,329	14,869	2,689	17,558	2,422	3,423	5,845	3·06
1888 ..	394,178	16,518	3,659	20,177	2,800	3,758	6,558	3·46
1889 ..	428,759	16,012	3,890	19,902	2,282	4,797	7,079	2·99
1890 ..	428,594	16,235	3,728	19,963	1,933	4,320	6,253	3·20
1891 ..	446,967	17,089	3,261	20,350	3,406	3,221	6,627	3·07
1892 ..	453,821	18,217	4,354	22,571	2,693	3,365	6,058	3·64
1893 ..	456,793	18,985	4,536	23,521	3,563	4,444	8,007	3·40
1894 ..	460,365	19,635	3,866	23,501	3,649	4,016	7,665	3·44
1895 ..	472,796	20,189	3,856	24,045	3,661	3,874	7,535	3·49
1896 ..	491,109	20,085	4,570	24,655	3,662	4,859	8,521	3·29
1897 ..	509,246	20,278	5,218	25,496	4,055	4,328	8,383	3·36
1898 ..	534,694	21,351	4,786	26,137	3,974	4,325	8,299	3·34
1899 ..	566,978	22,827	4,758	27,585	3,913	3,640	7,553	3·53
1900 ..	580,975	24,394	4,998	29,392	4,569	4,038	8,607	3·58
1901 ..	594,058	25,926	5,048	30,974	4,810	4,163	8,973	3·69
1902 ..	609,496	27,224	5,561	32,785	5,161	4,650	9,811	3·77
1903 ..	615,474	30,612	6,428	37,040	5,365	5,432	10,797	4·26
1904 ..	623,297	30,923	6,594	37,517	5,466	5,962	11,428	4·19
1905 ..	621,986	31,682	6,817	38,499	5,679	5,393	11,072	4·41
1906 ..	622,034	32,530	7,006	39,536	5,921	5,901	11,822	4·46
1907 ..	625,309	32,381	6,390	38,771	6,285	5,461	11,746	4·32
1908 ..	639,699	32,679	7,436	40,115	6,295	5,081	11,376	4·49
1909 ..	656,141	34,701	8,284	42,985	7,161	5,917	13,078	4·56
1910 ..	676,932	36,322	7,213	43,535	7,184	6,088	13,272	4·41
1911 ..	680,761	37,938	7,189	45,127	8,462	7,681	16,143	4·26
1912 ..	695,864	41,449	6,934	48,383	9,376	5,039	14,415	4·88
1913 ..	713,658	45,373	8,392	53,765	9,803	6,392	16,195	5·01
1914 ..	737,433	49,507	9,588	59,095	10,242	5,629	15,871	5·55
1915 ..	756,125	52,348	10,040	62,388	9,688	6,948	16,636	5·74
1916 ..	773,244	56,606	21,207	77,813	11,410	14,432	25,842	6·39
1917 ..	784,329	57,488	21,893	79,381	11,350	13,664	25,014	6·93

(c) Country Waterworks.

1. **General.**—Practically all the country waterworks have been constructed by the Public Works Department, and are under the control of the Public Works Commissioner. The *Water Conservation Act* 1886, however, empowers the Governor, on petition of the ratepayers, to proclaim any portion within proclaimed Hundreds to be a Water District, and appoint a Board of five members, of whom three are elected subsequently by the ratepayers. A Board so formed is authorized to borrow from Government, construct waterworks, and levy a rate. Six Water Conservation Districts have been formed, but the works, with the exception of one, which are leased to the District Council, are under departmental management.

2. **Revenue, Expenditure, &c.**—In the following table are given (a) the capital cost and percentage of net revenue to capital cost for the years 1876 to 1917; (b) the gross revenue from 1861 to 1917; and (c) the gross expenditure of Country Waterworks from 1870 to 1917:—

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—COUNTRY WATERWORKS.—CAPITAL COST, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE, 1861 TO 1917.

Year ending 30th June.	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Percentage of Net Revenue to Capital Cost.
	£	£	£	%
1861*	..	5,700†	..	..
1862*	..	14,741†	..	..
1863*	..	16,072†	..	..
1864*	..	15,343†	..	..
1865*	..	17,227†	..	..
1866*	..	15,002†	..	..
1867*	..	18,048†	..	..
1868*	..	19,232†	..	..
1869*	..	23,040†	..	..
1870*	..	22,059†	5,684†	..
1871*	..	23,134†	5,611†	..
1872*	..	22,435†	5,314†	..
1873*	..	25,085†	10,012†	..
1874*	..	29,868†	11,065†	..
1875*	..	30,895†	18,117†	..
1876*	..	34,192†	15,333†	2·76†
1877*	51,105	37,201†	19,495†	2·68†
1878*	53,105	41,738†	23,550†	2·62†
1879*	72,143	46,825†	34,714†	1·57†
1880*	111,789	52,664†	30,267†	2·66†
1881*	127,743	66,117†	22,510†	4·62†
1882*	151,320	55,489†	23,663†	3·11†
1883*	196,659	63,612†	28,439†	3·31†
1884*	215,466	68,530†	26,311†	3·83†
1885*	235,978	70,211†	26,431†	3·87†
1886*	247,638	68,362†	24,038†	3·24†
1887	471,020	67,336†	26,685†	2·77†
1888	563,367	69,360†	32,008§	2·44§
1889	614,000	71,343†	33,310§	2·23§
1890	764,195	73,966†	32,945§	2·30§
1891	826,688	24,152	9,035	1·75
1892	863,811	24,720	8,355	1·79
1893	912,795	25,241	8,239	1·55
1894	1,097,541	24,825	7,505	1·53
1895	1,132,605	27,890	8,583	1·64
1896	1,177,508	29,425	9,673	1·64
1897	1,202,220			

* Year ending 31st December.

† Including Adelaide.

‡ Year ending 31st December of previous year, including Adelaide.

§ Year ending 31st December of previous year, including Adelaide, Engineer-in-Chief, and Water Conservation.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—COUNTRY WATERWORKS.—CAPITAL COST, REVENUE,
AND EXPENDITURE, 1861 TO 1917—*continued.*

Year ending 30th June.	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Percentage of Net Revenue to Capital Cost.
	£	£	£	%
1898	1,227,622	38,485	11,088	2·23
1899	1,329,420	25,382	12,930	0·94
1900	1,339,803	29,128	16,517	0·94
1901	1,357,576	30,351	12,745	1·30
1902	1,374,332	36,019	12,464	1·71
1903	2,042,477	38,438	12,410	1·27
1904	2,153,970	36,381	12,250	1·12
1905	2,194,408	44,007	22,499	0·98
1906	2,253,194	44,620	19,872	1·10
1907	2,321,763	46,522	15,881	1·32
1908	2,394,662	56,318	18,948	1·56
1909	2,493,808	58,480	18,180	1·62
1910	2,622,917	62,170	16,761	1·73
1911	2,729,974	63,309	18,678	1·63
1912	2,828,197	72,060	20,970	1·81
1913	2,979,955	77,726	24,716	1·44
1914	3,193,373	81,180	27,573	1·68
1915	3,336,015	81,884	29,488	1·57
1916	3,410,605	85,881	31,375	1·60
1917	3,390,551	94,108	29,169	1·92

(D) Drainage Boards.

1. **General.**—In order to undertake the drainage of the South-Eastern portion of the State, the *South-Eastern Drainage Act* was passed in 1875. The drainage of that area was placed under the Commissioner for Public Works, and Drainage Districts were constituted. Each of these Districts was placed under the jurisdiction of a Board of from five to seven members appointed by the Governor. In 1877, however, an alteration was made by which certain public drains could be declared main drains and be maintained by the Commissioner, while other public drains were to be maintained by Boards comprising five members elected by the ratepayers. These Boards had the same powers as District Councils, and were not only entitled to vote for the election of the members of the Local Board of Main Roads in the Victoria District, but also to have under their control the public roads in any Township within the Drainage Board District. The Act of 1878 consolidated and repealed the Acts of 1875 and 1877, but made no substantial alterations. Existing Boards remained, and further ones might be proclaimed by the Governor, who appointed the first members. The method of election, qualification, and duties of the members of a Drainage Board were the same as those of the Councillors of a District Council. All district roads, as well as roads and streets in townships or villages dedicated to the public within a Drainage District, were placed under the care and control of the Drainage Board, which had the right to one vote for each person nominated as member of a Local Board of Main Roads, with an additional vote if the rateable value was over £10,000.

In 1887 Drainage Boards included within the area of a District Council were merged in such Councils, and in 1895 all Drainage Boards were abolished and their rights and powers vested in District Councils, while main drains were still left in the hands of the Commissioner of Public Works. In 1900 the *South-Eastern Drainage Act* was passed, enabling the majority of land-holders in a district representing three-fourths of the value to request the Commissioner to make a drain, under which circumstances the cost was apportioned among the land-holders, and repayable within 42 years; but this Act was amended in 1908 when the system of management by a Board was re-introduced.

The South-Eastern Drainage Management Board constituted under this Act consisted of five members, one appointed by the Governor, and four by resident land-holders, one for each of the Wards into which the District is divided; of these members two retire every three years. As far as the South-Eastern Drainage is concerned, this Board had the same powers and duties as a District Council, as well as the control and management of all drains, and could also borrow money. An Assessment Board was also appointed, consisting of the Surveyor-General, the Superintending Surveyor, a member of the Land Board appointed by the Governor, and two members elected by land-holders for a period of six years. A scheme of works was prepared to be constructed by the Commissioner of Public Works at a cost not exceeding £300,000, of which one-half was deemed to be an advance to land-holders. The consent of land-holders to this scheme had to be obtained at a poll, at which plural voting was allowed; the maximum number of votes admissible being six. Provision was made that when the scheme was completed it was to be placed under the care and control of the Drainage Authority.

In 1917 the South-Eastern Drainage Management Board was replaced by the South-Eastern Drainage Assessment Board. This Board consists of seven members, and includes the Engineer-in-Chief, the Surveyor-General, an officer of the public service appointed by the Governor, and four residents of the South-east. For the purpose of electing the local members the South-east is divided into four Wards, each Ward being represented by one member. Up to the 30th June, 1917, the total expenditure on construction of the South-Eastern Drainage Works was £691,835.

2. **Revenue, Expenditure, &c.**—The following table shews the annual assessed value, the revenue, and the expenditure of Drainage Boards from 1879 to 1887 :—

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—DRAINAGE BOARDS.—ANNUAL VALUE, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE, 1879 TO 1887.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Boards.	Assessed Annual Value.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
			Rates.	From Government.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
1879 ..	1	£ 11,302	£ 478	£ 211	£ 1,855	£ 2,544	£ 252	£ 2,083	£ 163	£ 2,498
1880* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1881 ..	1	11,048	508	926	356	1,790	293	1,323	140	1,756
1882 ..	1	10,060	523	657	147	1,327	287	872	181	1,340
1883 ..	1	9,108	435	560	300	1,295	233	981	82	1,296
1884 ..	1	9,155	486	650	413	1,549	307	1,035	227	1,569
1885 ..	2	11,513	534	1,322	1,417	3,273	463	1,760	1,065	3,288
1886 ..	3	17,327	751	1,909	2,479	5,139	631	2,513	1,993	5,137
1887 ..	3	18,406	818	1,704	1,527	4,049	573	1,315	2,204	4,092

* Not available.

(E) Irrigation Trusts.

1. **General.**—Under the *Water Conservation Act 1886* the Board of a proclaimed Water District was empowered to construct specific waterworks for irrigation or other purposes (see p. 195). The *Reclaimed Swamp Lands Trusts Act 1906* dealt with Irrigation Areas, but was superseded by the *Irrigation and Reclaimed Lands Act 1908* which, in turn, was repealed by an Act of the same name in 1914.

In 1887 an agreement was made with the Chaffey Brothers regarding the Renmark Irrigation Settlement, which was at first managed by them, and in 1893 handed over to a Trust.

2. Reclaimed Swamp Lands Trusts Act 1906.—Upon the petition of a majority of the lessees, the Governor could proclaim an Irrigation Area under the superintendence of a Board of five members. The first Board was appointed by the Governor for a period of twelve months, after the expiration of which time one member was still appointed by the Governor, while the other four were elected by the ratepayers. A Board had the power to erect buildings, construct drains, &c., also to levy rates and raise loans, at the same time imposing special loan rates; it also had the powers of a District Council.

3. Irrigation and Reclaimed Lands Act 1908.—This Act repealed the *Reclaimed Swamp Lands Trusts Act 1906*, and empowered the Commissioner of Crown Lands to reclaim and improve any swamp lands whether or not included in any Irrigation Area. The Governor could proclaim an Irrigation Area which, until the constitution of a Board, was managed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands. When leases had been granted of not less than two-thirds of the blocks in any Irrigation Area the Governor could constitute a Board to have the control and management of the area. This Board consisted of five members, appointed by the Governor, to hold office for the first twelve months. At the expiration of such twelve months one member, who was a Government officer, was appointed by the Governor to be Chairman, and the other members were to be ratepayers elected by the ratepayers. One-half of the elected members retired annually. All existing works and lands were vested in the Board, which has also power to manage and control the works, make drains, erect buildings, levy rates, raise loans, equip factories, buy and sell the produce of the irrigation area, and have all the powers of a District Council. In the following year the exercise of the powers of a District Council was withdrawn from an Irrigation Board, the property of a Local Authority restored, and its rights re-adjusted.

In 1910 an amendment to the Act prohibited the constitution of a Board for any Irrigation Area in which water for the purposes of irrigation was supplied by means of pumping or other plant erected by the Commissioner.

4. Irrigation and Reclaimed Lands Act 1914.—This Act is a consolidation of the foregoing Act and its amendments, which are repealed; but the provisions of the former Act as amended from time to time are practically unchanged. Slight amendments were made in 1917.

5. Renmark Irrigation Trusts.—As already stated the Irrigation settlement at Renmark was at first managed by the Chaffey Brothers, but on the passing of the *Renmark Irrigation Trusts Act 1893* the Renmark Irrigation Trust No. 1 was constituted. The Governor was also empowered to create any part of the irrigation area a District, and to constitute a Trust for the same. Except in the case of the Renmark Irrigation Trust No. 1, the first members of a Trust are appointed by the Governor.

Every Trust consists of seven members, and every ratepayer, male or female, of full age, holding not less than 10 acres of rateable land in the District, is qualified to be a member. One-half, or if the number be uneven, a majority of the members retire annually. A Trust is empowered to supply water, acquire the rights granted to the Chaffey Brothers, and exercise the powers vested in it by the Act, also to levy general and special rates.

In 1914 a Board, called the Renmark Allotment Board, was constituted, consisting of three members, of whom two are ratepayers nominated by the Trust, and one a member of the Land Board, nominated by the Governor. The duties of this Board are (a) to fix the purchase price or annual rental of land; (b) to accept or reject applications for land; (c) to require the personal attendance of applicants, objectors, and witnesses; and (d) to deal with all other matters referred to it by the Trust.

§ 5. Western Australia.

(A) Legislation.

1. **General.**—Various Acts have been passed from time to time regulating the construction and maintenance of waterworks and drainage systems. In 1912 all the systems were placed under the control of the Minister of Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage. The following is a brief résumé of the more important Acts relating to water supply passed by the Western Australian Parliament :—
2. **Waterworks Act 1889.**—This Act empowered Municipal Councils to construct waterworks or to contract for a water supply, and to levy a water rate not exceeding one shilling in the pound on the net annual value of rateable property.
3. **Metropolitan Waterworks Act 1896.**—Under this Act the waterworks supplying the City of Perth, previously worked by a private company, were purchased by the Colonial Treasurer and handed over to the Municipal Council, on the payment of £220,000. The works were vested in a Board of four members, of whom three were appointed by the Governor, the other member being the Mayor of Perth. The powers of the Council under the *Waterworks Act 1889* were transferred to this Board, which was authorized to borrow up to £350,000. In 1898 the borrowing powers were increased to £400,000, and in 1899 the Board was empowered to strike a rate not exceeding one shilling in the pound on all property within 180 feet of a pipe-line, and to exercise the powers of a Local Board of Health over the catchment area. In 1902 the borrowing of an additional amount of £20,000 was authorized.
4. **Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act 1904.**—This Act abolished the Metropolitan Waterworks Board, and transferred all waterworks vested in that Board and those within the area under control of the Minister for Works to a new Board, called the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, consisting of three members appointed by the Governor. Water reserves and catchment areas, as defined by the Governor, were placed under the control of this Board, which could take alienated lands under the *Public Works Act 1902*, and exercise the powers of a Local Board of Health. The Minister of Works could construct works and transfer them to the Board on payment of their cost, or the Board could construct, maintain, and extend water and sewerage works. Water rates could be levied on all rateable land within 60 yards of a main pipe, and sewerage rates on rateable land within 220 yards of any sewer. Rates could not exceed one shilling in the pound on the annual or twopence in the pound on the unimproved value. In the same year the Governor was empowered to appoint the Minister of Works to exercise the functions of the Board.
5. **Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage Act 1909.**—This Act came into operation in 1910, and repealed the former Act. The area embraced under this Act was divided into four Districts, Perth, Fremantle, Claremont, and Guildford; and the Governor was authorized to divide it also into Storm-water Districts. A special Minister for Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage was appointed to be a member of the Executive Council and have control of all works within the area. Water rates were not to exceed one shilling in the pound on the annual or twopence on the unimproved value, while the maximum amounts of sewerage and storm-water rates together were fixed at one shilling and sixpence on the annual or threepence on the unimproved capital value.
6. **Coolgardie Goldfields Water Supply Loan Act 1896.**—This Act authorized the borrowing of £2,500,000 for the purpose of constructing the Coolgardie Goldfields Water Supply scheme.
7. **Goldfields Water Supply Construction Act 1898.**—This Act authorized the Director of Public Works to construct the Coolgardie Water Supply Scheme, to take lands under the *Land Resumption Act*, and to have the powers of a Local Board of Health. All unalienated lands within the catchment area were vested in him.
8. **Goldfields Water Supply Act 1902.**—Under this Act the Governor was authorized to appoint a Board of two members, one of whom was to be an engineer; the Minister for Works to be Chairman. All the waterworks constructed under the *Goldfields Water Supply Construction Act* were vested in this Board, which could either levy water rates not exceeding two shillings in the pound on the annual value or sell water by meter.

An amendment to this Act gave the Board power to supply country lands situated within 10 chains of the pipe line, and to levy a fixed sum not exceeding £5, and a rate up to fivepence per acre. Such rating, however, must not be made on the annual value. The owners or occupiers had to supply tanks and appliances.

9. **Water Boards Act 1904.**—This Act empowered the Governor to constitute Water Areas. For each area a Board was created, either by appointing the Local Authority as Board, or by the election of members by the Local Authorities within the area or by the appointment of members by the Governor, or by the two latter methods together. Any adult male rateable person was qualified to be a member. The Governor could temporarily or permanently vest in the Board any water reserve or catchment area or any waterworks or reservoir begun, constructed, or provided for out of moneys appropriated by Parliament. The Board had the powers of a Local Board of Health for the prevention of the pollution of the water supply. It could also construct works itself or the Minister of Works could construct works and hand them over to the Board on payment of their cost. Rates not exceeding two shillings in the pound on the annual value could be levied on all land within 100 yards of a main pipe.

10. **Land Drainage Act 1900.**—On the petition of a majority of ratepayers in a District the Governor could declare a Drainage District. A Board of six members nominated by the ratepayers was constituted for each District, two members retiring annually. A Board could apply to the Minister of Works for the construction of drainage works, which were carried out by the Director of Public Works, and, when completed, handed over to the Board, which maintains them. A Board could levy a rate which was to be applied in the first instance to the payment of the interest and sinking fund on loans, and then to the maintenance of the works.

11. **Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage Act 1912.**—Under this Act a Department of Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage was constituted, with a Minister, who succeeded the Minister mentioned in § 5 hereinbefore. The administration of all laws under the *Water Supply Act 1893*, the *Metropolitan Water Supply and Drainage Act 1909*, the *Land Drainage Act 1900*, the *Goldfields Water Supply Act 1902*, and the *Water Boards Act 1904* were vested in the Minister, unless and until such administration is vested in a Board, and on the dissolution of any Board; power being given to the Governor in 1913 to dissolve Boards.

(B) Metropolitan Water Supply.

1. **Sources of Supply.**—The supply of water for the Districts of Perth, Fremantle, Claremont, and Armadale is derived from six sources—(a) the Victoria Reservoir, (b) the Bickley Brook Reservoir, (c) the Mundaring Reservoir, (d) Narrogin Brook, (e) Walter's Brook, and (f) artesian bores, of which the following are the more important:—

(i) *The Victoria Reservoir.*—This is the main source of supply. The Reservoir has a capacity of 220,000,000 gallons, and a catchment area of 10,000 acres on the Darling Ranges. The water gravitates to Perth through two mains, which are respectively 21 and 12 inches in diameter and 15½ and 17 miles in length. There are three service reservoirs, holding respectively 2,413,000, 10,000,000, and 900,000 gallons. The quantity of water drawn from this reservoir during the year ending 30th June, 1918, was 516,253,000 gallons.

(ii) *The Mundaring Reservoir.*—This Reservoir was constructed primarily for the Goldfields Water Supply Scheme, has a catchment area of 569 square miles, and a capacity of 4,650,000,000 gallons. It is used as an emergency supply for the Metropolitan District, and is connected therewith by an 8-in. main. During the year ending 30th June, 1918, the amount of water drawn from this source for Perth was 168,548,000 gallons.

(iii) *The Bickley Brook Reservoir.*—This is supplementary to the Victoria Reservoir, being connected to it by an 8-in. pipe. It has a catchment area of 1,780 acres, and in 1918 the amount of water supplied therefrom was 285,870,000 gallons.

(iv) *Artesian Bores.*—There are in all six artesian bores, the flow from which augments the main supply from the Victoria Reservoir. The supply for the year ending 30th June, 1918, was 892,054,000 gallons.

2. Consumption of Water, &c.—The following table shews the average daily supply, the total annual supply, and the average daily supply per house and per head of population during each financial year from 1901 to 1918 inclusive :—

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.—CONSUMPTION OF WATER, 1901 TO 1918.

Year ending 30th June.	Average Daily Supply.			Total Annual Supply.			Number of Houses supplied.	Estimated Population Supplied.	Average Daily Supply.	
	From Reservoirs.	From Bores.	Total.	From Reservoirs.	From Bores.	Total.			Per House.	Per Head.
	,000 gal.	,000 gal.	,000 gal.	,000 gal.	,000 gal.	,000 gal.	No.	No.	gal.	gal.
1901	1,041	443	1,484	380,003	161,589	541,592	6,182	32,000	240	45·2
1902	917	461	1,378	334,752	168,439	503,191	7,043	35,000	195	39·3
1903	557	1,004	1,561	203,517	366,504	570,021	8,108	38,350	192	40·7
1904	1,193	728	1,921	436,657	264,566	701,223	9,104	41,000	211	46·8
1905	1,319	752	2,071	481,528	274,327	755,855	10,105	45,000	204	46·1
1906	1,513	792	2,305	552,373	288,812	841,185	10,882	48,000	212	48·0
1907	1,388	987	2,375	506,751	359,797	866,548	12,164	52,000	195	45·6
1908	1,536	601	2,137	562,316	219,718	782,034	13,156	52,000	162	41·9
1909	957	1,835	2,792	349,467	669,954	1,019,421	19,653	80,000	142	34·9
1910	1,076	1,810	2,886	392,715	660,523	1,053,238	20,337	83,000	142	34·8
1911	1,135	2,062	3,197	414,512	752,546	1,167,058	21,267	88,250	150	36·2
1912	996	2,330	3,326	364,428	852,718	1,217,146	22,655	91,500	147	36·3
1913	1,285	2,482	3,767	469,211	905,960	1,375,171	24,150	100,000	156	37·7
1914	1,954	2,805	4,759	713,368	1,023,726	1,737,094	28,391	120,000	168	39·7
1915	1,200	3,721	4,921	437,818	1,358,199	1,796,017	29,803	127,300	165	38·7
1916	2,465	2,609	5,074	897,331	955,075	1,852,406	30,865	129,600	164	39·2
1917	1,959	3,179	5,138	714,914	1,160,464	1,875,378	31,797	133,555	162	38·5
1918	2,689	2,444	5,133	981,625	892,054	1,873,679	32,498	136,428	158	37·6

3. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—The following table shews the capital cost of the Metropolitan Water Supply and the revenue and expenditure thereof from 1901 to 1918 :—

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.—COST, REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC., 1901 TO 1918.

Year ending 30th June.	Capital Cost of Works.	Depreciation.	Net Capital Cost.	Gross Revenue.	Cost of Maintenance and Management.	Ratio of Working Expenses to Revenue.	Interest earned by Net Revenue on Net Capital Cost.
	£	£	£	£	£	%	%
1901	386,414	..	386,414	27,249	8,021	29·44	4·97
1902	395,764	..	395,764	32,676	13,059	39·97	4·96
1903	408,681	..	408,681	34,164	18,536	54·26	3·82
1904	413,764	..	413,764	36,517	14,674	40·18	5·28
1905	418,479	..	418,479	42,177	14,561	34·52	6·60
1906	440,125	6,165	433,960	43,571	12,989	29·81	7·05
1907	486,857	15,915	470,942	45,848	14,923	32·55	6·57
1908	503,581	25,463	478,118	46,300	12,685	27·40	7·03
1909	524,022	34,468	489,554	45,711	14,162	31·98	6·44
1910	628,757	44,415	584,342	60,249	20,862	34·62	6·74
1911	645,023	92,351	552,672	61,723	22,081	35·77	6·15
1912	701,852	107,388	594,464	66,892	25,082	37·49	5·95
1913	768,068	135,912	632,156	74,600	25,479	34·14	7·77
1914	892,434	167,326	725,108	89,115	31,483	35·33	7·95
1915	964,670	183,910	780,760	100,158	33,581	33·53	8·53
1916	997,650	201,834	795,816	103,788	37,987	36·60	8·27
1917	1,019,388	..	..	95,451	36,075	37·79	..
1918	1,057,444	..	..	91,380	34,670	37·94	..

(c) Metropolitan Sewerage.

1. **General.**—The control of the sewerage of Perth and Fremantle, which was formerly under the management of the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, was transferred in 1910, together with the water supply, to the Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage Department. Both sewerage and storm-water drainage systems have been adopted separately for Perth and Fremantle, the treatment of sewerage being based on the septic system.

2. **Perth Sewerage.**—A system of main and other sewers leads the sewerage to septic tanks of reinforced concrete on the side of a hill on the southern slopes of what is known as the old Claise Brook. The effluent is passed under the Swan River through a syphon, to filter beds on Burswood Island.

3. **Fremantle Sewerage.**—The septic tanks have been built not far from Robb's Jetty, and the effluent is discharged into the sea.

4. **Revenue, Expenditure, &c.**—The following table shows the capital cost, number of tenements connected, income, and expenditure of the Sewerage and Storm-water Drainage Sections of the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage Undertaking for the years 1912 to 1918 :—

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE.—CAPITAL COST, NUMBER OF TENEMENTS CONNECTED, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE, 1912 TO 1918.

Year ending 30th June.	Capital Cost.	Number of Tenements connected.	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
				Operating Expenses.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	Total.
	£		£	£	£	£
1912	582,628	1,227	6,640	1,770	..	1,770
1913	671,986	3,859	18,266	3,751	31,596	35,347
1914	749,074	7,912	29,512	7,029	35,837	42,866
1915	819,345	10,893	41,488	9,192	39,911	49,103
1916	875,089	..	44,667	11,940	43,631	55,571
1917	903,826	..	52,539	15,253	46,087	61,340
1918	935,595	..	53,259	14,156	47,422	61,578

(d) Water Supplies for Country Towns.

1. **General.**—The following nine towns are provided with water supplies which are controlled entirely by the Department of Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage, viz., Collie, Cue, Day Dawn, Derby, Geraldton, Leonora, Meekatharra, Menzies, Ora Banda, and Pingelly. In addition, there are waterworks in the towns of Albany, Bunbury, Busselton, Wagin, Carnarvon, Roebourne, Port Hedland, and Broome controlled either by a Local Water Board or by a Local Authority, and in Marble Bar, Derby, and Wyndham by the Department.

There are also, under the control of the Department, several smaller water supply systems, wayside watering stations, tanks and wells, and minor concerns generally which yield some revenue, but are for the most part operated as necessary public services without expectation of the revenue therefrom sufficing to meet the full annual charges. For the financial year to the end of 30th June, 1916, the total capital cost of these undertakings, where practicable to determine, was £1,006,967, the revenue for the year £6,294, and the expenditure £14,018, leaving a deficit of £8,180.

2. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—In the following table are shewn the capital cost, revenue, and expenditure of the water supply systems of the nine towns mentioned above for the years 1913 to 1916 :—

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—WATER SUPPLY IN NINE COUNTRY TOWNS.—CAPITAL COST, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE, 1913 TO 1916.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Towns.	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	No.	£	£	£
1913	5	91,631	11,386	13,148
1914	9	214,713	23,940	25,697
1915	9	228,312	26,846	29,933
1916	9	232,020	28,482	32,256

(E) Goldfields Water Supply.

1. Description of Waterworks.—The construction of the waterworks supplying the Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie goldfields was commenced in April, 1898, authority having been obtained in 1896 for the borrowing of £2,500,000 for the purpose.

The source of supply is in the Mundaring Reservoir, situated in the Helena Valley, about 25 miles east of Perth. A concrete wall impounds the water from a catchment area of 569 square miles, and the reservoir has a capacity of 4,650,000,000 gallons.

From this reservoir water is pumped 307 miles through a 30-in. steel main by a series of eight pumping stations to a concrete tank at Bulla Bulling, with a capacity of 12,000,000 gallons, at a height of 1,290 feet above No. 1 Pumping Station. From Bulla Bulling the water gravitates to Coolgardie, 21 miles, thence to Kalgoorlie, a further distance of 23½ miles. The total length of the 30-in. main is 351½ miles.

In addition to supplying goldfields townships adjacent to Kalgoorlie, a large number of townships and agricultural districts within reasonable distance of the main pipe line are also supplied with water for domestic and agricultural purposes. The works, as far as Kalgoorlie, were completed by the end of 1902, and water reached that town in January, 1903.

2. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—In the following table are given the capital cost, consumption of water, revenue, and expenditure of the goldfields water supply for the years 1904 to 1918 :—

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—GOLDFIELDS WATER SUPPLY.—CONSUMPTION OF WATER, COST OF CONSTRUCTION, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE, 1904 TO 1918.

Year ending 30th June.	Consumption of Water.	Capital Cost.*	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	,000 gallons.	£	£	£
1904	361,096	2,679,544	104,161	..
1905	510,267	2,728,006	141,067	..
1906	600,158	2,895,100	159,425	..
1907	688,548	3,206,161	167,146	..
1908	837,296	3,232,554	172,550	..
1909	969,546	3,233,321	183,200	..
1910	1,001,700	3,241,260	221,406	..
1911	1,058,900	3,280,803	237,668	..
1912	1,134,800	3,348,011	243,521	..
1913	1,204,757	3,373,168	254,920	286,872
1914	1,194,591	3,368,071	255,076	302,031
1915	1,226,494	3,379,241	242,984	285,265
1916	1,197,858	3,388,901	238,024	289,203
1917	1,060,890	3,392,138	214,839	290,882
1918	1,044,000	3,393,522	199,302	283,547

* 1904 to 1912, years ending 31st December,

(F) Mines Water Supplies.

1. **General.**—At the present time the water stations under the control of the Department of Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage number about 1,400, and are spread over an area of nearly 500,000 square miles. The principal works carried out by the Department are as follows:—(a) providing domestic supplies of water for mining towns, also for battery and general mining purposes; (b) opening up the very remote portions of the State by means of tracks, of which there are about 4,000 miles; (c) sinking wells and bore wells, and testing the country by means of boring to locate water; (d) diamond drilling for the purpose of testing the country for minerals; and (e) opening up stock routes with wells sunk at easy stages. Tanks, dams, and reservoirs have been made on the goldfields for the conservation of surface water, their total storage capacity being over 200,000,000 gallons, and their cost over £400,000; and more than 3,000 miles of stock routes have been opened up.

(G) Water Supplies in Agricultural Areas.

1. **General.**—For providing settlers with water a large number of tanks have been excavated and wells sunk by Government where suitable water had been proved by boring. At the 30th June, 1918, 2,512 bores had been put down, fresh water being obtained in 427, and stock water in 219, the others being either salt or dry. The number of tanks excavated to the same date was 340, with capacity of over one hundred million gallons, and the number of wells 286, the estimated capacity of which is over 51,000,000 gallons.

(H) Land Drainage.

1. **General.**—Under the *Land Drainage Act 1900* the drainage undertakings administered by the Department of Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage are those for the districts of East Jandakot and Torbay-Grassmere. Smaller undertakings controlled by Boards under the same Act include those at Lennox, Korijek, Njookenbooro, Sterling, and Wangong.

2. **Revenue, Expenditure, &c.**—In the following table are given particulars as to the capital cost, revenue, and expenditure of the East Jandakot and Torbay-Grassmere Drainage Undertakings for the years 1914 to 1916:—

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—EAST JANDAKOT AND TORBAY-GRASSMERE
DRAINAGE.—CAPITAL COST, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE, 1914 TO 1916.

Year ending 30th June.	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£
1914	5,644	421	371
1915	5,805	526	510
1916	5,805	359	261

§ 6. Tasmania.

(A) Introductory.

1. **General.**—Although Local Authorities were authorized to provide for a water supply within their respective Districts, practically every waterworks has been constructed under the authority of a separate Act for each Town or District. On the passing of the *Local Government Act 1906* many of these waterworks, which were being managed by Trusts elected by the ratepayers, were handed over to Municipal Councils and vested in them, as well as those formerly controlled by Town Boards or Rural Municipalities.

(B) Hobart Water Supply.

1. **Pure Water for Hobart Town Act 1835.**—This is the first Act which makes any reference to a water supply for Hobart Town, and it vests all property in water-courses and the Hobart Town Rivulet in the Crown, the owners to be indemnified.

2. **Hobart Town Water Act 1848.**—The Director of Waterworks was authorized to open up streets, to lay service pipes to houses, and to supply water where mains were laid at a charge not exceeding twopence per one hundred gallons. The charge for supplying ships was fixed at either one halfpenny per ton register or twopence per one hundred gallons at the option of the master.

3. **Hobart Town Rivulet Improvement Act 1854.**—The Hobart Town Rivulet was vested in the Mayor and Aldermen so far as it lay within the Municipality. The section of the Act of 1846 declaring Hobart Town Creek to be a sewer was repealed, but notwithstanding the repeal, it might still be used as a sewer. The Council was authorized to widen the Rivulet, purchase land, &c.

4. **Hobart Town Water Act (No. 3) 1858.**—The Municipal Council was empowered to classify houses and charge a fixed sum for water, ranging from £1 to £5 10s. per annum. The charge for a supply from fountains was fixed at fourpence per hundred gallons, while shipping was charged one shilling for every tun of 250 gallons.

5. **Hobart Town Water Act 1860.**—This Act repealed the former Acts, and was to be executed by the Municipal Council. All rights vested in the Crown were transferred to the Council, which could purchase land, construct waterworks, supply water at the request of an owner, if his property was within 50 feet of a water main, erect fountains and borrow money. Three kinds of rates could be levied—(a) a domestic water rate on occupiers of all dwelling-houses in the City, not exceeding 5 per cent. on the annual value; (b) a public water rate on all owners of houses and lands, to be one-fourth of the amount of the domestic rate, but if the property was unoccupied this rate was only to be levied on quarter of the annual value; and (c) a general suburban rate on all occupiers of dwelling-houses in the suburbs. Domestic and suburban rates were not to be levied unless the properties were actually supplied with water or were within 50 feet of a main. The property of Government used for public purposes, hospitals, and benevolent asylums, and buildings used for charitable purposes were exempted from rating.

In 1877 the Council was authorized to supply water by meter at one shilling per 1,000 gallons. The method of rating was changed; the domestic rate being fixed at fifteen shillings for an annual value up to £10, above this up to £40 at one shilling and sixpence in the pound, and at one shilling in the pound over £40. The warehouse rate was for over £12 up to £30 annual value sixpence in the pound, over £30 up to £100 threepence, and over £100 twopence.

In 1891 the maximum suburban rate was fixed at one shilling and sixpence in the pound on the annual value.

6. **Hobart Water Act 1893.**—This is a consolidating Act, repeals the former Water Acts, and re-enacts most of the provisions contained therein. The waterworks remain in the hands of the Municipal Council.

The sources of supply are defined as portions of the Wellington Rivulet and Fern Tree Creek flowing from Mount Wellington, towards the New Huon-road, which flow on the north-western side of that road, and all streams flowing from Mount Wellington towards the direct Huon Road from Hobart to Leslie within a radius of 100 chains around St. Crispin's well, excepting Fall's Creek.

Water may be supplied by meter at a charge not exceeding one shilling per 1,000 gallons. The domestic water rate was fixed at a maximum of fifteen shillings on an annual value not exceeding £10, of one shilling and sixpence in the pound on over £10 and up to £40, and of an additional shilling for every pound over £40. The suburban and warehouse rates were for an annual value not exceeding £12 six shillings, over £12 and not exceeding £30 sixpence, with an additional threepence for from £30 to £100, and twopence over £100.

In 1900 the rates were altered, the maximum sum of twenty shillings being levied for the domestic rate on properties valued at up to £10, one shilling and ninepence in the pound if valued at over £10 and under £40, and one shilling and threepence on every £1 over £40 in addition; while the warehouse rate was raised to a maximum of twelve shillings on a value up to £12, of ninepence in the pound on over £12 up to £30, with an additional sixpence in every £1 over £30 up to £100, and threepence on over £100. Minimum charges were fixed.

An amendment passed in 1907 allowed the maximum warehouse rate to be exceeded

7. **Description of Works.**—The present source of supply is from streams flowing from Mount Wellington, where a storage reservoir containing 45,000,000 gallons has been constructed. The catchment area comprises 4,200 acres, the sources of supply having been extended at various times as far as the North-West Bay River, 15 miles from Hobart. There are three storage reservoirs about 3 miles from the City. One contains 68,000,000 gallons, and is 502 feet above sea-level; the second contains 45,000,000 gallons, and is 447 feet above sea-level; and the third, recently completed, holds 207,000,000 gallons. The whole of the supply is by gravitation. The water is brought by means of stone aqueducts and cast-iron pipes to the reservoirs, and conveyed thence by four 10-in. cast-iron mains, of which three lead to the distributing reservoirs and one direct to the shipping and southern portion of the City.

8. **Revenue, Expenditure, &c.**—In the following table are given (a) the cost of construction from 1877 to 1916; (b) the number of assessments and annual value from 1894 to 1916; (c) the estimated number of persons served from 1902 to 1916; (d) the revenue and expenditure from 1860 to 1916; and (e) the outstanding loans from 1894 to 1916 of the Hobart Waterworks.

The revenue and expenditure given herewith are included also in the abstracts of revenue and expenditure of the City of Hobart (see page 140) :—

**TASMANIA.—HOBART WATERWORKS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1860 TO 1916.**

Year.	Cost of Waterworks.	Number of Assessments.	Annual Value.	Estimated Number of Persons served.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Outstanding Loans.
	£		£		£	£	£
1860 .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,389	4,273	..
1861 .. ..	..	..	..	..	33,452	25,040	..
1862 .. ..	..	..	..	..	18,779	27,005	..
1863 .. ..	..	..	..	..	12,713	11,676	..
1864 .. ..	..	..	..	..	8,713	13,043	..
1865 .. ..	..	..	..	..	4,915	5,712	..
1866 .. ..	..	..	..	..	5,528	7,266	..
1867 .. ..	..	..	..	..	8,136	6,087	..
1868 .. ..	..	..	..	..	12,560	8,020	..
1869 .. ..	..	..	..	..	6,033	5,626	..
1870 .. ..	..	..	..	..	5,990	5,525	..
1871 .. ..	..	..	..	..	5,668	6,395	..
1872 .. ..	..	..	..	..	6,149	7,558	..
1873 .. ..	..	..	..	..	8,890	7,794	..
1874 .. ..	..	..	..	..	8,438	9,272	..
1875 .. ..	..	..	..	..	6,618	6,358	..
1876 .. ..	..	..	..	..	6,366	6,551	..
1877	70,000	..	..	..	7,797	6,724	..
1878	70,000	..	..	..	8,211	9,481	..
1879	70,000	..	..	..	8,276	7,946	..
1880	70,000	..	..	..	8,397	6,844	..
1881	85,622	..	..	..	8,791	8,915	..
1882	94,432	..	..	..	8,577	9,505	..
1883	98,308	..	..	..	8,880	11,188	..
1884	99,019	..	..	..	11,223	11,215	..
1885	99,019	..	..	..	11,729	8,839	..
1886	111,742	..	..	..	11,924	11,002	..
1887	115,298	..	..	..	12,413	13,211	..
1888	134,242	..	..	..	12,866	12,310	..
1889	134,243	..	..	..	13,172	13,813	..
1890	139,949	..	..	..	13,053	13,287	..
1891	139,949	..	..	..	13,898	11,402	..
1892	153,890	..	..	..	12,396	12,217	..
1893	153,890	..	..	..	12,302	14,337	..
1894	159,044	6,717	229,751	..	12,383	14,503	160,000

TASMANIA.—HOBART WATERWORKS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1860 TO 1916—*continued.*

Year.	Cost of Waterworks.	Number of Assessments.	Annual Value.	Estimated Number of Persons served.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Outstanding Loans.
	£		£		£	£	£
1895 ..	162,739	6,842	224,328	..	12,251	11,808	160,000
1896 ..	163,877	6,869	224,328	..	14,593	14,056	160,000
1897 ..	163,877	6,911	222,685	..	13,867	13,031	160,000
1898 ..	163,877	6,917	222,371	..	14,752	15,303	160,000
1899 ..	163,877	6,751	209,697	..	15,935	15,439	159,500
1900 ..	169,872	6,795	203,565	..	16,139	17,772	162,600
1901 ..	182,074	6,856	205,725	..	18,806	20,161	178,400
1902 ..	182,074	7,909	207,451	30,038	19,091	16,126	173,250
1903 ..	182,300	6,766	230,000	30,038	18,862	16,624	169,000
1904 ..	182,300	7,066	230,000	30,038	20,200	15,667	165,100
1905 ..	182,456	7,159	231,363	32,500	20,127	16,576	162,000
1906 ..	185,853	7,311	233,300	33,000	19,125	15,817	160,400
1907 ..	186,692	7,494	244,500	33,000	21,802	17,785	160,750
1908 ..	192,911	6,843	255,400	33,000	19,719	22,901	162,000
1909 ..	202,699	8,003	262,039	35,000	20,091	24,729	167,175
1910 ..	208,198	8,197	268,915	35,000	20,643	22,292	159,175
1911 ..	218,123	8,317	276,896	35,000	31,207	20,341	172,175
1912 ..	228,230	8,342	288,725	35,000	23,858	20,584	182,175
1913 ..	235,450	8,786	303,536	35,000	21,982	21,336	188,175
1914 ..	243,926	6,726	350,536	35,000	22,191	24,550	203,175
1915 ..	..	..	..	..	23,382	26,471	..
1916 ..	319,837	8,840	393,234	35,000	24,801	27,686	286,405

(c) Hobart Sewerage.

1. **General.**—Prior to 1890 the Sewerage of Hobart was controlled by the City Council, but in 1891 it was handed over to the Metropolitan Drainage Board, and in 1913 transferred back to the City Council.

2. **Metropolitan Drainage Act 1891.**—This Act was to apply to Hobart, Glenorchy, Glebe Town, Mount Stuart, and six Road Districts. The Metropolitan Drainage Board was formed of twenty-one members, five of whom were to be nominated by the Governor, and of these one must be a Responsible Minister of the Crown, and be Chairman. These five remained members during the pleasure of the Governor. Fourteen of the other members were to hold office for three years, and were elected by the various Local Boards of Health from among the members thereof; that of Hobart electing five, and those of the other nine Local Authorities electing one each. The Mayor of Hobart and the Officer of Health were *ex officio* members. The Board had power to take over and manage the sewerage of Hobart and adjacent Districts, the boundaries of which area were defined in a schedule to the Act. Each Local Authority was to pay a proportionate amount of the expenses, based on the rateable value of the property therein, but not exceeding the sum realized by a rate of twopence in the pound on the yearly rateable value. Each Local Authority was authorized to levy a special rate.

In the following year the constitution of the Board was altered, the number of members being reduced to twenty, and instead of one member being elected by each of two Towns and six Road Boards eight were elected, one each by four Towns and three by three Road Boards, and one by the Rural Municipality of Glenorchy. It was no longer necessary for one of the Government members to be a Minister of the Crown, but the Governor still appointed the Chairman. The boundaries of the drainage area were redefined.

3. **Metropolitan Drainage Act 1898.**—All the property and rights of the foregoing Board passed to a new Board constituted under this Act. This Board consisted of five members appointed by the Governor, the Mayor and Officer of Health of Hobart as *ex officio* members, three members elected by the Local Boards of Health of the Towns

of Glebe Town, Mount Stuart, and New Town, each appointing one, and two similarly elected by the Trustees of the Lisle and Wellesley Road Districts. Any elected member automatically went out of office on ceasing to be a member of the Local Board that elected him. The members of the Board elected their Chairman for a period of three years. The boundaries of the Metropolitan Drainage Area were defined. All sewers and drains within the area, except those made for irrigation purposes and for drainage of roads, were vested in the Board. The general expenses of the Board were paid by the various Local Authorities in proportion to their rateable value; while special expenses were a separate charge on special drainage districts. The total rate which a Local Authority could levy for general and special purposes was sevenpence in the pound on the rateable value; if no service were provided no rate could be made and public property was to be rated.

In 1903 an amendment to the Act provided that owners must sewer their property when called upon to do so, and sewerage works were made exempt from rates and taxes.

4. **Hobart Sewerage Act 1912.**—On the first of January, 1913, all lands and sewerage works vested in the Metropolitan Drainage Board were transferred to the Council of City of Hobart and the Board dissolved. As regards the suburban drainage area the Council was authorized to contract with a suburban Council for the construction and maintenance of a system of sewerage within the suburban Municipality. The maximum sewerage rate which could be levied was one shilling in the pound on the rateable value, with a minimum payment of twelve shillings.

5. **Description of Sewerage Works.**—The sewage is discharged into an estuary of the River Derwent, and up to the end of 1915 about 72 miles of sewers had been constructed. The scheme is intended to sewer over 2,000 acres so as to serve an estimated population of about 80,000 people, and arrangements are being made to extend the system to the suburb of Queensborough, which was incorporated with the City of Hobart in 1913.

6. **Revenue, &c.**—Prior to the Corporation taking over the Sewerage Works in 1913, the figures relating to the tenements connected, cost of construction, and revenue are not available, except for the years 1907, 1909, 1911, and 1912; these are given, together with those for the years 1913 to 1915, in the following table:—

TASMANIA.—HOBART SEWERAGE.—COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC., 1907 TO 1915.

Year.	Cost of Construction.	Tenements connected.	Revenue.	Year.	Cost of Construction.	Tenements connected.	Revenue.
	£	No.	£		£	No.	£
1907 ..	100,000	1,809	3,107	1913 ..	188,235	6,751	12,662
1909 ..	129,000	3,948	6,245	1914 ..	190,000	6,865	11,395
1911 ..	174,760	6,089	9,180	1915 ..	191,000	6,926	11,614
1912 ..	183,370	6,560	10,284				

(d) Launceston Water Supply.

1. **Launceston Water Supply Act 1852.**—Under this Act the control of the water supply for Launceston was vested in the Mayor and Aldermen, who were empowered to divert the waters of the South Esk River and other streams, and to borrow money for the construction of waterworks. Maximum charges for water were fixed for domestic supply at either 5 per cent. of the annual value or twopence per 100 gallons, and for shipping at either one halfpenny per ton register or twopence per 100 gallons at the option of the master.

In 1858 the charge for shipping was altered to one shilling per 1,000 gallons, and in 1861 the maximum domestic rate on the annual value was increased to 6 per cent.

2. **Launceston Water Act 1878.**—Under this Act the Council could charge, within the Town, a maximum rate of 7 per cent. of the capital value, but if a property was not supplied with water or within 50 feet of a main, only one-fourth of the rate was to be levied. In suburbs the charges were to be fixed by agreement.

In the following year provision was made for a suburban rate not exceeding 7 per cent. of the annual value.

In 1887 the Council was authorized to divert the South Esk River, and to erect waterworks for working machinery for generating electricity, as well as for the domestic supply of water.

3. Launceston Water and Light Act 1895.—This Act repealed all the existing Water and Electric Light Acts for the City of Launceston, but re-enacted most of the provisions contained therein.

The Council was empowered to divert the Saint Patrick's River, to divert from the South Esk River, at a point not exceeding 5 miles from the South Esk Bridge, not exceeding two-thirds of the volume of water flowing therein, to erect waterworks for supplying the City and Port of Launceston with water, and to work machinery for generating electricity for lighting or motive power.

The Council must connect any house within the City with a main, provided that they are not more than 50 feet apart, and may, if practicable, supply places beyond the City. It must furnish electricity for providing light within the City on demand, and may supply beyond the City.

An annual water rate not exceeding one shilling and threepence in the pound of annual value was to be struck, but only one-fourth was chargeable if the premises were not supplied with water on or within 50 feet of a main.

The lighting rate was not to exceed tenpence in the pound on the annual value.

Suburban Water Rates could be levied, but not exceeding two shillings in the pound of annual value, and then only if the property were either connected with or within 100 yards of a main.

4. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—The following table gives (a) the cost of construction from 1882 to 1916; (b) the number of assessments and annual value from 1894 to 1916; (c) the estimated number of persons served from 1902 to 1916; (d) the revenue and expenditure from 1859 to 1916; and (e) the outstanding loans from 1877 to 1916 of the Launceston Water Supply. The revenue and expenditure are also included in the tables, shewing the revenue and expenditure for the City of Launceston (see page 145):—

TASMANIA.—CITY OF LAUNCESTON WATERWORKS.—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC., 1859 TO 1916.

Year ending 31st December.	Cost of Construction.	Number of Assess- ments.	Annual Value.	Estimated Number of Persons served.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Out- standing Loans.
	£	No.	£	No.	£	£	£
1859	5,891	7,676	..
1860	17,951	16,284	..
1861	8,179	8,635	..
1862	8,666	8,538	..
1863	8,364	9,036	..
1864	4,077	3,930	..
1865	3,758	3,631	..
1866	3,829	3,663	..
1867	3,769	3,792	..
1868	4,149	3,788	..
1869	3,982	3,986	..
1870	4,151	4,251	..
1871	4,031	4,024	..
1872	3,986	3,900	..
1873	3,949	3,847	..
1874	7,046	6,718	..
1875	4,161	4,257	..
1876	16,995	14,076	..
1877	11,537	11,552	59,440
1878	5,643	7,757	59,440
1879	6,104	6,999	59,440

TASMANIA.—CITY OF LAUNCESTON WATERWORKS.—REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC., 1859 TO 1916—*continued.*

Year ending 31st December.	Cost of Construc- tion.	Number of Assess- ments.	Annual Value.	Estimated Number of Persons served.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Out- standing Loans.
	£	No,	£	No.	£	£	£
1880 ..	..	..	..	..	6,244	6,635	59,440
1881 ..	..	..	..	..	6,611	6,932	59,440
1882 ..	65,000	..	..	..	7,450	11,062	59,440
1883 ..	65,000	..	..	..	7,650	8,067	59,440
1884 ..	66,000	..	..	..	13,193	12,588	64,440
1885 ..	66,800	..	..	..	9,260	7,748	64,440
1886 ..	67,536	..	..	..	9,341	7,465	64,440
1887 ..	68,243	..	..	..	11,401	10,376	64,440
1888 ..	68,701	..	..	..	12,009	6,843	64,440
1889 ..	69,184	..	..	..	12,816	9,423	64,440
1890 ..	76,519	..	..	..	12,769	12,708	64,440
1891 ..	77,594	..	..	..	13,305	9,816	64,440
1892 ..	79,047	..	..	..	13,001	14,685	64,440
1893 ..	79,782	..	..	..	13,025	10,011	64,440
1894 ..	83,658	4,760	149,360	..	10,649	11,744	64,440
1895 ..	84,061	3,833	143,107	..	8,728	13,112	64,440
1896 ..	84,119	4,279	126,000	..	7,938	13,920	64,440
1897 ..	84,119	4,775	138,595	..	6,836	7,381	64,440
1898 ..	100,000	4,000	125,498	..	7,775	7,446	64,440
1899 ..	100,000	4,766	138,117	..	7,012	7,131	64,440
1900 ..	100,000	3,948	126,470	..	9,798	8,257	64,440
1901 ..	100,000	3,920	126,000	..	7,946	8,747	64,440
1902 ..	100,000	4,000	131,000	20,200	8,525	8,339	64,440
1903 ..	100,000	4,800	130,000	23,000	8,837	8,604	64,440
1904 ..	103,254	4,101	153,016	21,200	10,497	10,993	64,440
1905 ..	104,037	4,786	155,502	23,000	9,713	9,854	64,440
1906 ..	103,400	4,910	160,000	22,500	11,892	8,241	64,440
1907 ..	108,797	5,028	165,649	24,500	16,839	21,229	64,440
1908 ..	108,797	5,077	169,170	25,000	11,253	10,484	64,440
1910* ..	111,422	5,199	173,547	26,000	11,976	10,974	69,890
1911† ..	111,422	5,239	175,723	26,000	11,810	10,739	70,740
1912† ..	111,699	5,321	178,570	26,000	11,522	10,675	73,252
1913† ..	119,460	5,374	181,219	26,000	10,551	11,549	68,432
1914‡ ..	119,460	5,463	184,868	26,000	13,277	9,184	73,251
1915‡ ..	..	..	..	..	12,733	10,784	..
1916‡ ..	121,677	5,252	193,801	28,000	..	..	85,327

* Year 1st August, 1909, to 31st July, 1910.

† Year ending 31st July.

‡ Year ending 30th June.

(E) Launceston Sewerage.

1. **General.**—The Sewerage of the City of Launceston was vested in the Council under the various Acts of Incorporation. All sewerage works have been constructed by the Council by means of loans, which were authorized from time to time by special Acts. The only Act referring to Launceston Sewerage, apart from loan Acts, was passed in 1914, and gave the Council power to intercept sewers and discharge sewerage into the River Tamar, and to levy a sewerage rate not exceeding one shilling in the pound on the rateable value.

2. **Revenue, Expenditure, &c.**—The revenue and expenditure of the Launceston Sewerage works are included in the figures given for the City of Launceston (see page 145). At the 30th June, 1915, the total expenditure on the construction of these works was £87,993.

(F) Waterworks in Country Towns.

1. **General.**—A large number of Acts of Parliaments have been passed authorizing the construction of waterworks in different Districts from time to time. With the exception of the New Norfolk waterworks, which were constructed by Government, and managed first by the Town Surveyor, then by Commissioners, and then handed over to the Municipality, the majority of these waterworks were constructed and managed generally by Trustees elected by the ratepayers. In 1908 sixteen of these Trusts were transferred to the control of Municipalities or Joint Municipalities, and in 1915 there were only six such Trusts remaining.

2. **Revenue, Expenditure, &c.**—In the following table are shewn (a) the revenue and expenditure from 1883 to 1916; and (b) the outstanding loans from 1893 to 1916 of these Water Trusts :—

TASMANIA.—WATER TRUSTS.—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1883 TO 1916.

Year.	Number of Trusts.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Out-standing Loans.	Year.	Number of Trusts.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Out-standing Loans.
	No.	£	£	£		No.	£	£	£
1883	1	9,738	7,643	..	1900	14	7,376	6,200	33,200
1884	1	928	1,162	..	1901	14	5,700	5,456	31,900
1885	1	1,349	575	..	1902	15	11,984	12,297	38,200
1886	1	1,586	1,837	..	1903	16	12,524	13,666	42,200
1887	1	865	695	..	1904	18	15,545	14,575	46,300
1888	2	760	648	..	1905	20	12,848	13,895	48,950
1889	2	743	943	..	1906	23	17,136	14,100	57,850
1890	2	867	586	..	1907	25	18,066	19,872	62,650
1891	2	858	968	..	1908	9	2,281	2,334	27,050
1892	7	7,227	9,947	..	1909	7	2,325	1,923	10,300
1893	8	33,282	29,085	42,550	1910	7	2,267	2,874	9,000
1894	8	11,695	11,413	50,550	1911	7	2,272	1,834	3,600
1895	9	5,295	5,688	51,850	1912	9	2,805	2,065	4,900
1896	12	4,692	4,427	52,550	1913	8	1,239	1,558	4,900
1897	12	4,616	4,786	51,700	1914	6	1,487	1,081	10,800
1898	12	4,673	4,029	51,700	1915	6	1,257	1,275	10,900
1899	12	5,760	6,359	52,800	1916	6	1,000	1,049	10,473

(c) Drainage.

1. **Drainage Promotion Act 1917.**—This Act provides that wherever any tract of land is so circumstanced that large quantities of water accumulate and lie on it, any owner or owners may petition the Governor to constitute a drainage area. If there is no counter petition from the owners of not less than one-third of the number of holdings, in which case the Governor causes the ground to be surveyed, he proclaims the area to be a Drainage Area.

The area is placed in the hands of a Trust comprising seven members who are elected by the ratepayers from among owners of land within the drainage area. The voting power is the same as that for the election of Municipal Councils.

The Trustees may borrow money not exceeding the estimated revenue for five years, but only when a two-thirds majority in favour of the loan is obtained at a poll of the ratepayers. They may also levy a rate not exceeding sixpence in the pound upon the unimproved capital value of all properties within the Drainage Area whether Crown land or not.

The Trustees have sole control of all works, and are empowered to enter lands, make drains, erect all necessary machinery, &c.

SECTION IV.

HARBOUR TRUSTS AND MARINE BOARDS.

§ 1. New South Wales.

(A) Sydney Harbour Trust.

1. **General.**—This Trust is composed of three Commissioners, appointed by Government for seven years, hence all particulars relative thereto are omitted as not coming under the heading of Local Government.

(B) Wollongong Harbour Trust.

1. **General.**—This Trust, now defunct, was created by the *Wollongong Harbour Trust Act 1889*, and all lands and harbour works at Wollongong were vested therein; it was also entrusted with the management of the harbour and authorized to collect tolls, rates, and charges. The Board of this Trust was composed of twelve Commissioners, of whom three were nominated by the Governor in Council, two elected by Sydney ship-owners, two by colliery-owners, two by the Municipal Council of Wollongong, one each by the Councils of Central Illawarra and North Illawarra, and one by the Bulli and Clifton Division of the Electoral District of Illawarra. The Government granted an endowment of £5,000 a year for five years, and the Board were authorized to borrow up to £250,000. The Trust was dissolved on 2nd December, 1895, and all its property handed over to the Government.

2 **Revenue and Expenditure.**—The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Wollongong Harbour Trust for the years 1891 to 1894:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—WOLLONGONG HARBOUR TRUST.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1891 TO 1894.

Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.			
	From Government.	Other Revenue.	Total.	Management.	Maintenance.	New Works and Improvements.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1891 ..	5,000	2,660	7,660	2,853	1,743	1,251	5,847
1892 ..	5,000	2,632	7,632	2,929	1,160	1,628	5,717
1893 ..	5,000	2,455	7,455	2,929	800	10,163	13,892
1894 ..	3,750	2,757	6,507	1,540	1,584	4,864	7,988

§ 2. Victoria.

(A) Melbourne Harbour Trust.

1. **Constitution of the Trust.**—The Melbourne Harbour Trust was constituted by the *Melbourne Harbour Trust Act 1876*, under the provisions of which a Board of fifteen Commissioners was appointed; six of these were elected by City and suburban Councils, three by ship-owners, three by merchants, and three by the Governor in Council. In 1883 the number of Commissioners was raised to seventeen; the two additional ones

being appointed by the Governor. In 1912 an Act was passed by which the number of Commissioners was reduced to five, appointed by the Governor in Council; of these one is the Chairman, one to be a ship-owner, one an exporter of Victorian produce, one an importer, and one identified with primary production in Victoria. By the Act of 1876 the borrowing powers of the Commissioners were limited to £250,000, but were increased in 1883 to £1,000,000, in 1888 to £2,000,000, and in 1912 to £3,000,000.

The Port of Melbourne, vested in the Commissioners, consists of all inlets, rivers, bays, harbours, and navigable waters north of and within a line from Williamstown to St. Kilda, and includes the River Yarra as far as Queen's Bridge, and the Saltwater River as far as Maribyrnong Bridge.

2. Works in the River Yarra.—The River Yarra, when the Commissioners took charge, had a navigable depth of 12 ft. 6 in. at low water, and a width of about 140 feet. The present depth is 27 feet, and the present width 300 feet at low water, and three swinging basins have been provided. At the end of 1915 there were 14,515 feet of sheds along the river and Victoria Dock, covering an area of 705,780 square feet. One of the swinging basins has since been enlarged.

(i) *Cooke Canal.*—In 1889 the canal across the flats below Fisherman's Bend was completed to a depth of 20 feet at low water at a cost of £96,000. The length of the canal is 2,002 yards, and the distance from Queen's Bridge to the river entrance was thereby reduced from 7 to 5½ miles. At the present time this channel has a depth of 27 feet throughout, and has been widened to 430 feet at low water.

(ii) *Victoria Dock.*—This dock, 4 miles up the river, was opened in 1892, and has an area of 96 acres and a depth of from 27 to 29 feet o.l.w. The entrance to the dock is 160 feet wide. There are 8,800 feet of wharfage, on which there are sixteen sheds, all of which, excepting two, are 53 feet in width, totalling 4,868 feet in length, and covering an area of 265,600 square feet. A new central pier is now in course of construction; this will have an average length of 1,630 feet, by a total width of 250 feet, with a 57-ft. roadway in the centre. The estimated cost is £228,000.

3. Works at Port Melbourne.—There are three piers at Port Melbourne, but the old railway pier is under the control of the Railway Commissioners.

(i) *Town Pier.*—This pier has berthage accommodation on both sides for vessels drawing from 26 to 28 feet at low water. The space between this and the old railway pier has been dredged to depths of 26 to 30 feet.

(ii) *Old Railway Pier.*—This pier is 2,147 feet long, and about 62 feet wide; 1,450 feet of the length are available for vessels drawing up to 29 feet. All cargo is landed into railway trucks.

(iii) *New Railway Pier.*—This pier is 1,902 feet long, and 186 feet wide. It is constructed with a central roadway 41 feet in width, with footpaths 19 ft. 6 in. wide. On each side of the pier are four sets of rails connected with the railway to Melbourne. For the convenience of passengers two shelter-sheds are provided, and there are five travelling gangways to facilitate the landing of passengers so as to avoid crossing the railway lines on the pier level. The estimated cost of this work is £334,533.

4. Works at Williamstown.—One of the first works undertaken by the Commissioners was to make the railway piers available for large vessels. This work cost £256,160. The old railway pier is now 767 feet long, and 81 feet wide, and the new railway pier 617 feet long and 93 feet wide. There are altogether six piers at Williamstown.

5. Works in Hobson's Bay.—In 1893 a channel over 8,000 feet long and 600 feet wide was constructed, running in a southerly direction from Port Melbourne Railway Pier, and having a navigable depth of 30 feet o.l.w.

6. Dredging.—The total quantity of material raised by the dredging and excavation done in the improvement of the river and bay amounts to about 54,000,000 cubic yards.

During the ten years ending 31st December, 1915, the total material raised was 19,764,474 cubic yards, costing on an average 2·93 pence per cubic yard, and the average cost of towing and depositing 3·84 pence per cubic yard, not allowing for depreciation of plant. The Trust has also expended £334,774 in reclaiming land.

7. Revenue and Expenditure.—The revenue of the Trust is obtained from wharfage and quayage rates, rents and licence fees from lands and ferries, and other licence fees. Until 1913 one-fifth of the revenue from rates and fees was paid to the consolidated revenue of Victoria, but now a fixed annual contribution of £60,000 is made. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Trust from 1877 to 1917 :—

VICTORIA.—MELBOURNE HARBOUR TRUST.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1877 TO 1917.

Year ending 31st December.	Net Revenue.						Net Expenditure (including Loan Expenditure).					
	Wharfage* and Quayage.	Leases and Licences.	Interest.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.	Plant, &c.	Harbour Improvement Dredging, &c.	Wharves and Approaches.	Management and General Expenses.	Interest.	Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1877	43,106	1,127	82	120	44,435	5,055	4,983	421	6,110	..	371	16,940
1878	84,731	1,283	687	45	86,746	38,786	10,766	20,989	13,548	..	8,047	92,136
1879	75,295	1,915	1,116	191	78,517	30,568	36,303	7,161	12,266	..	4,716	91,014
1880	67,827	2,764	445	224	71,260	22,034	55,244	10,434	15,185	..	643	103,540
1881	83,493	2,841	..	308	86,642	9,603	50,641	9,527	14,306	1,061	8,752	93,890
1882	105,854	4,586	..	409	110,849	18,220	61,687	16,249	16,526	1,332	7,566	121,580
1883	98,809	4,670	..	456	103,935	55,158	76,678	23,246	17,725	1,241	15,525	139,573
1884	108,019	4,616	..	506	113,141	70,881	129,370	59,072	16,723	7,354	19,880	303,280
1885	120,587	4,792	..	1,897	127,276	46,014	118,062	48,289	16,931	19,672	18,226	267,194
1886	136,134	5,404	6,624	1,317	149,479	26,724	123,835	30,861	14,760	39,123	36,308	271,611
1887	138,804	5,640	6,323	3,016	153,783	9,304	103,857	70,414	18,923	36,250	..	238,748
1888	175,795	6,156	8,406	4,227	194,584	4,198	113,439	83,702	19,499	36,250	..	257,088
1889	183,318	7,468	21,024	3,686	215,496	118,802	150,382	92,386	20,255	46,250	..	428,575
1890	165,819	8,990	31,867	3,896	210,572	64,588	217,922	234,344	19,936	66,250	..	603,040
1891	155,654	11,600	7,693	5,381	180,328	13,161	169,467	202,870	21,518	71,633	..	478,649
1892	121,590	12,117	17,470	3,537	154,714	253	123,590	115,395	19,402	86,250	..	344,890
1893	82,499	12,776	6,972	3,731	105,973	..	53,957	47,582	16,109	130,755	..	248,403
1894	87,929	11,217	11,719	4,661	115,526	..	26,180	17,726	10,722	93,241	..	147,869
1895	94,944	9,503	9,314	3,980	117,741	..	21,677	17,846	9,812	93,943	..	143,278
1896	102,843	9,666	8,396	3,504	124,409	..	22,307	20,155	8,952	93,902	..	145,316
1897	108,169	10,402	5,079	24,085	147,735	..	20,267	14,878	9,480	89,717	..	134,342
1898	112,263	10,738	3,935	6,012	132,948	..	19,418	19,400	9,968	89,123	..	137,909
1899	110,393	10,904	3,354	2,295	126,946	..	19,668	17,746	9,644	88,549	..	135,607
1900	127,785	11,091	3,014	1,472	143,362	..	24,608	25,638	10,150	88,216	..	148,612
1901	136,178	10,907	2,003	2,295	151,383	..	28,006	32,414	10,107	87,480	..	158,007
1902	140,258	11,861	1,836	1,558	155,513	..	32,062	32,871	10,196	87,474	..	162,603
1903	164,611	9,773	2,030	819	177,233	..	27,714	24,303	10,679	87,478	..	150,174
1904	162,105	10,647	2,324	1,822	176,898	..	30,504	16,003	11,548	86,842	..	144,897
1905	167,727	12,361	2,489	7,406	198,983	..	27,213	19,443	12,700	86,630	..	145,986
1906	183,410	13,481	2,987	3,452	208,330	..	27,328	19,839	13,056	86,530	..	147,253
1907	191,762	13,299	2,949	6,252	214,262	11,310	35,064	30,019	14,145	86,375	..	176,933
1908	203,459	13,920	3,662	1,283	223,324	13,753	45,944	23,810	14,096	82,015	..	184,618
1909	193,073	13,955	0	3,446	210,569	11,837	47,803	22,339	15,847	82,015	..	170,398
1910	237,866	13,615	410	1,506	253,397	913	44,973	30,558	19,352	69,409	35,518	200,723
1911	250,640	13,899	2,039	2,710	268,788	21,935	47,351	36,575	20,341	69,366	44,096	240,664
1912	249,997	15,107	2,375	3,792	271,271	73,299	58,293	124,097	27,453	69,264	32,043	384,454
1913	254,935	16,680	665	4,299	276,579	55,661	86,454	161,388	28,622	59,494	73,760	468,379
1914	261,568	18,808	2,284	11,104	293,354	42,340	124,030	119,119	34,163	69,981	67,417	457,059
1915	217,108	19,005	1,293	13,092	250,493	9,279	119,942	165,016	36,067	72,934	61,802	465,040
1916	213,731	30,365	170	17,273	261,534	29,359	140,828	145,685	40,994	78,820	73,148	508,834
1917	207,739	27,989	31	23,158	258,917	6,130	124,019	92,334	38,363	85,206	57,438	403,490

*Amount paid to Consolidated Revenue deducted.

(B) Geelong Harbour Trust.

1. Constitution and Powers of Trust.—By the *Geelong Harbour Trust Act 1905* the Geelong Harbour Commission was incorporated. Three Commissioners are appointed by the Governor in Council. In this Commission are vested the Port of Geelong, and all the foreshore from Little River, to and including Portarlington, as well as the Barwon River. Borrowing powers up to £200,000 were authorized. By an amendment of the Act in 1910 the Commissioners were empowered to carry on the freezing of meat and other produce, the establishment of abattoirs, and the providing of light and power; and their borrowing power was increased to £400,000. In 1913 this was further increased to £500,000. In 1913 the payment of one-fifth of the wharfage dues to the consolidated revenue was abolished. In 1915 the borrowing of a further £50,000 was authorized. Since the inception of the Board it has made many improvements in the port; and, in addition, maintains the Corio Freezing Works and Abattoirs and the Sparrovale Farm.

2. Revenue and Expenditure.—In the following table are given particulars of the ordinary revenue and ordinary and capital expenditure of the Geelong Harbour Trust from 1906 to 1917 :—

VICTORIA.—GEELOG HARBOUR TRUST.—ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1906 TO 1917.

Year ending 31st December.	Ordinary Revenue.						Expenditure.	
	Wharfage and Quayage Rates.	Rents, Fees, and Licences.	Sparro-vale Farm.	Corio Freezing Works.	Other Revenue.	Total Revenue.	General Management and Expenses.	Harbor Maintenance and Dredging.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1906 ..	11,371	1,003	147	..	746	13,267	4,474	2,093
1907 ..	10,227	1,261	750	..	3,186	15,424	6,245	18,011
1908 ..	11,067	1,415	2,708	..	1,931	17,121	7,424	7,136
1909 ..	12,009	1,897	2,809	2,336	3,324	22,375	9,474	1,445
1910 ..	15,232	2,462	3,328	17,392	29,792	68,206	10,039	5,442
1911 ..	14,465	3,154	3,695	10,760	23,769	55,843	12,609	10,906
1912 ..	14,675	2,669	4,959	5,312	5,337	32,952	13,257	11,322
1913 ..	15,182	3,423	5,459	5,592	1,146	30,802	5,665	17,744
1914 ..	13,495	3,750	7,281	12,404	1,064	37,994	6,610	22,281
1915 ..	10,200	3,776	6,710	9,543	606	30,835	5,950	45,452
1916 ..	9,171	4,113	4,930	9,777	830	28,821	7,540	19,132
1917 ..	8,772	3,829	5,933	10,683	3,157	32,374	5,933	1,387

Ordinary and Capital Expenditure—continued.

Year ending 31st December.	Wharves and Approaches.	Land and Plant.	Interest.	Sparro-vale Farm.	Corio Freezing Works.	Corio Quay Power House.	Other Expenditure.	Amount paid to Consolidated Revenue.	Total Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1906 ..	..	44,245	909	333	..	..	4,509	2,287	58,850
1907 ..	..	15,808	4,567	7,604	..	..	2,264	2,058	56,557
1908 ..	528	9,504	5,000	15,784	..	..	8,054	2,240	55,670
1909 ..	17,087	11,102	4,961	6,489	48,060	5,090	16,158	2,455	122,321
1910 ..	3,710	8,989	12,030	3,625	25,425	5,497	19,529	3,101	97,387
1911 ..	3,396	12,514	13,346	6,650	31,753	6,131	9,091	2,948	109,344
1912 ..	6,180	3,403	14,835	6,972	14,327	4,381	4,080	2,986	81,743
1913 ..	12,689	15,782	17,091	4,927	3,789	..	3,266	619	81,572
1914 ..	9,404	22,074	19,167	6,221	1,934	2,548	2,721	..	92,960
1915 ..	6,813	3,664	21,870	5,786	1,576	1,805	3,233	..	96,149
1916 ..	1,120	23,174	24,288	6,447	710	3,055	2,428	..	87,894
1917 ..	580	34,230	23,049	4,317	1,024	1,947	1,736	..	74,203

§ 3. Queensland.

1. Harbour Boards Act 1892.—The constitution of a Harbour Board is effected by a "Special Act." A Board consists of elective and non-elective members, provision for whom is made in the Special Act. Non-elective members are appointed by the Governor, and hold office for such period as may be prescribed; while elective members are elected every two years, either by ratepayers, by the appointment of a Local Authority, or by any other body or association entitled to elect or appoint members. A Harbour Board is empowered to construct and maintain harbour works, construct warehouses and sheds, provide cranes, &c., let or grant the use of lands, warehouses, wharves, &c., at annual rents, lay down pipes and tramways, and take lands, soil, gravel, &c. It may not construct works on tidal lands or waters without the sanction of the Governor. The revenue of a Board consists of harbour dues, harbour improvement rates, rents of lands, and loan moneys.

2. Harbour Boards Constituted.—In 1895 Harbour Boards were constituted in Rockhampton, Bundaberg, and Townsville, the two former with a Board of one non-elective and eight elective members, the latter with one of two non-elective and nine elective members. In Rockhampton, three members are elected by ratepayers, and five by payers of dues; in Townsville, four by Municipal Councils, four by payers of dues,

and one by the Chamber of Commerce ; and in Bundaberg, four each by Municipal Councils and payers of dues. The Mackay Harbour Board was constituted in 1896 with the same number of members as in Bundaberg, elected in the same manner. An amendment of the Rockhampton Special Act in 1897 increased the number of members elected by the Municipality of Rockhampton from one to two. In 1905 the Cairns Harbour Board was constituted with nine members, elected by the ratepayers of the Harbour Board District, as defined by the Special Act. The number of members of Mackay Harbour Board was increased in 1911 to nine, elected by ratepayers simultaneously with the municipal election every third year, and under the provisions of the *Local Authorities Act*. A Harbour Board for Gladstone was created in 1913 consisting of seven members, of whom two are appointed by the Governor in Council, and five, holding office for three years, elected by the ratepayers of the Harbour Board District, the election taking place simultaneously with the ordinary municipal elections. In the following year the Bowen Harbour Board was constituted with the same number of members as that of Gladstone. The number of members of the Rockhampton Board was increased in 1914 to eleven, of whom four are elected by ratepayers of the City of Rockhampton, one each by ratepayers of the Municipalities of North Rockhampton and Mount Morgan and of the Shires of Fitzroy and Livingstone, and four by the Councillors of other Shires. The number of elective members of the Townsville Board was reduced in 1916 to seven.

3. Revenue, Expenditure, &c.—The following table gives the revenue, expenditure, and liabilities of some of the Harbour Boards for the years 1905 to 1917 :—

QUEENSLAND.—HARBOUR BOARDS.—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND LIABILITIES, 1905 TO 1917.

Year.	Number of Boards.	Revenue.				Expenditure.	
		Wharfage and Harbour Dues.	Government Loan.	Other.	Total.	Work and Maintenance.	Interest and Redemption of Loans.
	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£
1905 ..	4	43,627	42,992	3,796	90,415	63,884	17,958
1906 ..	4	52,890	61,759	11,020	125,669	82,803	25,104
1907 ..	4	61,798	39,457	14,561	115,816	96,853	17,151
1908 ..	4	64,372	57,793	8,593	130,758	98,374	24,980
1909 ..	4	65,245	43,000	10,484	118,729	74,185	33,756
1910 ..	5	90,948	34,547	14,413	139,908	67,215	31,928
1911 ..	5	103,298	56,954	19,192	179,444	133,586	26,833
1912 ..	5	110,993	72,504	21,103	204,600	141,598	35,899
1913 ..	5	128,688	62,100	24,713	215,501	129,711	47,973
1914 ..	5	124,251	62,171	12,592	199,014	129,333	40,916
1915 ..	5	117,694	57,512	26,252	201,458	117,382	48,323
1916 ..	5	113,365	17,327	16,832	147,524	96,660	46,116
1917 ..	5	110,300	5,750	18,907	134,957	75,584	36,920

Year.	Expenditure—continued.		Liabilities.		Annual Liability for Interest and Redemption of Loan.	
	Other.	Total.	Outstanding Loans from Government.	Other.		
	£	£	£	£	£	
1905 ..	4,986	86,828	372,318	5,010	377,328	18,490
1906 ..	10,285	118,192	428,755	3,776	432,531	21,190
1907 ..	5,912	119,916	464,595	9,035	473,630	22,749
1908 ..	7,424	130,778	517,014	6,864	523,878	25,324
1909 ..	9,081	117,022	552,244	2,771	555,015	28,171
1910 ..	19,500	118,643	609,083	3,952	613,035	31,625
1911 ..	13,000	173,419	659,415	17,150	676,565	26,833
1912 ..	45,290	222,787	723,171	31,013	754,184	35,899
1913 ..	45,553	223,237	788,168	13,701	801,869	47,973
1914 ..	32,507	202,756	841,475	16,321	857,796	..
1915 ..	24,513	190,218	882,657	15,163	897,820	..
1916 ..	15,934	158,710	874,849	21,741	896,590	..
1917 ..	13,942	126,446	860,011	29,624	889,635	..

§ 4. South Australia.

1. **General.**—Prior to 1914 the control of ports and harbours, together with the duties of licensing pilots, attending to buoys and lighthouses, certificating masters of ships, and so forth, was in the hands of a Board consisting of a President and four Wardens, appointed by the Governor, who commenced their duties in 1860 and remained in office until the passing of the *Marine Board and Navigation Act* 1881, when they were superseded by a new Board comprising a President and seven Wardens. Under this Act the first Board was appointed wholly by the Governor for three years, at the end of which period fresh appointments were made by the Governor for every three years of seven Wardens, of whom one was nominated by the South Australian Chamber of Commerce, one by the Adelaide Underwriters' Association, and two by ship-owners. In 1914 all the duties of the Marine Board were transferred to the South Australian Harbour Board, consisting of three members, appointed by the Governor for five years. The Government was empowered to take and acquire all existing wharves and docks, with their adjoining lands, in harbours, either by agreement or compulsorily, the prices being fixed by arbitration if necessary, and the control of Corporations and District Councils over any waters and jetties ceased. All the property thus acquired was vested in the newly-constituted Harbour Board.

§ 5. Western Australia.

1. **Constitution of Harbour Trusts.**—Both the Fremantle and Bunbury Harbour Trusts are comprised of five members, including a Chairman, who are appointed by the Governor and have exclusive control over their respective harbours. The Act constituting the Fremantle Harbour Trust was passed in 1902, and that constituting the Bunbury Harbour Trust in 1909.

2. **Fremantle Harbour Trust.**—The harbour works, which were commenced in 1892, were designed with the object of forming a safe and commodious harbour within the mouth of the Swan River so as to admit vessels at all states of the tide. Two ocean moles have been thrown out from the north and south heads, the former being 3,450 feet and the latter 2,040 feet long. A channel 450 feet wide and 30 feet deep at low water has been blasted and dredged through the rock, which formerly crossed the estuary to the river, to give access to the harbour basin, which has a width of 1,400 feet and a depth of 30 feet at low water, and wharves and goods sheds have been constructed along the reclaimed foreshore on both sides of the harbour. At the present time all the European mail boats and equally large vessels, which make Fremantle their last port of call in Australia, are able to enter and leave the harbour in all weathers and at all tides. For the year ending 30th June, 1916, the total revenue of the Trust was £187,345, and the expenditure £83,995. The gross amount paid to the Treasury for the year was £98,233, being interest £60,858, sinking fund £19,388, and surplus revenue account £17,987.

§ 6. Tasmania.

(A) Marine Boards.

1. **General.**—Several Marine Boards have been constituted in Tasmania from time to time. The functions of these Boards are to appoint Harbour Masters and other officers, regulate ports, wharves and docks, dredge rivers and harbours, make regulations for vessels arriving at and lying in port, appoint and license pilots, detain unseaworthy ships, see that ships are properly equipped, investigate casualties and collisions, and perform other matters in connexion with shipping. In addition, the Hobart Marine Board is entrusted with the control of all lighthouses on the Tasmanian coast. The revenue of these Boards is derived from wharfage rates, harbour dues, fines, and other sources; also the Hobart Marine Board can levy lighthouse rates.

2. **Marine Boards Act 1857.**—The Marine Boards of Hobart and Launceston were constituted with five Wardens each, of whom the respective Chambers of Commerce nominated three, while the Mayor and Collector of Customs were *ex officio* Wardens. The duties mentioned in the preceding paragraph were vested in these Boards.

In 1867 the Governor was empowered to alter the limits of the jurisdiction of the Marine Boards, and to create other Boards within these limits, such new Boards to consist of three Wardens appointed by the Governor and to have the same powers as the Launceston Marine Board.

In 1874 the constitution of the Hobart and Launceston Boards was changed, and in place of the Mayor and Collector of Customs the Governor appointed two members, who retired annually. It was also provided that one of the three Wardens nominated by the Chamber of Commerce should retire annually. The number of Wardens of other Boards was to be not less than five nor more than nine.

In 1884 the number of Wardens comprising the Launceston Marine Board was increased to nine, of whom the Mayor, Collector of Customs, and Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce were *ex officio* members; of the other six the Governor appointed two, the Municipal Council nominated two, and the Chamber of Commerce two, of these latter six three retired annually.

In the following year the membership of the Hobart Board was also increased to nine, being based on the same system as that at Launceston.

3. Marine Boards Act 1889.—This Act repealed and consolidated the previous Act and its amendments. Six Marine Boards were constituted—Hobart, Launceston, Mersey, Leven, Table Cape, and Circular Head, and the Governor was empowered to create others.

The Marine Boards of Hobart and Launceston consisted of nine Wardens each, elected by ship-owners, importers, and exporters. The Collector of Customs at Hobart and Launceston were to prepare annually rolls of all ship-owners, of all persons who had paid £5 and over in wharfage rates during the preceding year, and of all persons who had exported goods to the value of £200 or over. Owners were allowed one vote for each Warden for any amount of tonnage exceeding 10 tons and not exceeding 50 tons, two votes for tonnage exceeding 50 tons and not exceeding 100 tons, and three votes for over 100 tons. Importers who had paid in wharfage rates not less than £5 and up to £50 had one vote, over £50. to £150 two votes, and over £150 three votes; while exporters of the value of £200 and under £2,000 had one vote, of £2,000 and under £5,000 two votes, and of over £5,000 three votes. Three Wardens retired annually, and the Master Warden was elected from among themselves.

The Marine Boards of other ports were appointed by the Governor during pleasure; that of Mersey was to have seven Wardens, and those of Leven, Table Cape, and Circular Head five each. All such Wardens must be persons residing within a radius of 2 miles of the places mentioned in the schedule to the Act.

The Marine Board of Hobart retained the management and control of lighthouses, but for the purpose of considering the necessity for new lighthouses a consolidated Board was formed, consisting of the Master Wardens and two other Wardens of the Marine Boards of Hobart and Launceston, and the Master Wardens of all other Marine Boards in Tasmania.

In 1895 the voting qualification of importers was altered, and was based on the value of goods imported, instead of on the amount of wharfage rates paid. An importer of the value of £200 and less than £2,000 was allowed one vote, of £2,000 and less than £5,000 two votes, and of £5,000 and over three votes.

In 1896 owners of boats of 5 tons or upwards licensed or registered at Hobart or Launceston were allowed to vote for Wardens.

In 1902 the election of Wardens by ship-owners, importers, exporters, and owners of boats was abolished in Launceston, and every person who had resided in the City of Launceston or in the Towns of Invermay or Trevallyn for a period of six months and was entitled to vote for a Member of Parliament for the City of Launceston was given one vote for the Wardens of the Launceston Marine Board. In 1910 this privilege was extended to those residents in the Municipalities of Beaconsfield, Lilydale, and St. Leonards who were on the electoral roll.

In 1914 the number of Wardens on the Launceston Marine Board was increased to thirteen, of whom nine were to be elected by the Citizens of Launceston, and one each by the electors of the Municipalities of Beaconsfield, George Town, Lilydale, and St. Leonards. In order to be qualified as a Warden a person must be a male citizen of Launceston or a male elector of one of the other Municipalities.

4. Strahan Marine Board.—In 1898 this Board was elected by the municipal electors of Strahan, Zeehan, and Queenstown, each town electing two Wardens for a period of two years. Four Wardens were also nominated by the Governor. The electors were

those on the valuation roll for the District, and had the number of votes prescribed in the *Rural Voting Act* 1884. This Board was abolished in 1903, and replaced by one of three members appointed by the Governor.

5. **Mersey Marine Board.**—In 1903 the Board of seven Wardens appointed by the Governor was replaced by one of nine Wardens elected by the electors of three Towns and nine Road Districts. Three Wardens retire annually.

6. **Table Cape Marine Board.**—In 1910 the area under the jurisdiction of the Marine Board of Burnie and Table Cape was defined and divided into two Wards. The Board consists of seven members, elected by the electors of Emu Bay and Table Cape, the electors of the former Ward electing four and those of the latter three members.

7. **Circular Head Marine Board.**—In 1915 the Board of five members for Circular Head was also made elective.

8. **Revenue, Expenditure, &c.**—In the following tables are shewn (a) the revenue, expenditure, and outstanding loans of Marine Boards from 1858 to 1916; and (b) the revenue and expenditure of the Hobart Marine Board on Lighthouses for the years 1859 to 1916:—

TASMANIA.—MARINE BOARDS.—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1858 TO 1916.

Year.	Number of Boards.	Revenue.			Expenditure.	Outstanding Loans.
		Rates, Dues, &c.	Other.	Total.		
	No.	£	£	£	£	£
1858	2	12,758	4,596	17,354	12,244	..
1859	2	11,301	1,725	13,026	13,383	..
1860	2	10,275	1,514	11,789	22,262	..
1861	2	8,661	1,996	10,657	9,776	..
1862	2	8,503	1,906	10,409	8,931	..
1863	2	9,510	1,642	11,152	10,913	..
1864	2	8,188	1,995	10,183	9,827	..
1865	2	7,088	1,582	8,670	10,698	..
1866	2	7,738	1,446	9,184	12,730	..
1867	2	7,829	1,646	9,475	11,933	5,000
1868	5	..	..	9,327	9,927	5,000
1869	5	..	..	12,234	8,707	4,000
1870	5	7,730	1,428	9,158	7,405	4,000
1871	5	7,638	1,346	8,984	7,922	4,000
1872	5	7,194	8,660	8,180	8,180	4,000
1873	5	9,846	1,993	11,839	10,993	4,000
1874	5	10,794	1,458	12,252	11,064	4,000
1875	5	11,030	2,244	13,274	10,795	4,000
1876	5	10,780	2,069	12,849	12,691	4,000
1877	5	11,804	1,822	13,626	14,316	5,000
1878	5	12,744	1,923	14,667	15,279	5,000
1879	5	11,647	1,818	13,465	14,721	5,000
1880	5	11,316	1,554	12,870	10,601	5,000
1881	5	13,545	2,924	16,469	11,724	*
1882	5	16,769	1,638	18,407	15,163	†
1883	5	18,131	2,078	20,209	20,138	†
1884	5	3,384	18,211	22,374	22,374	†
1885	5	16,206	11,530	27,736	28,945	†
1886	5	16,120	14,046	30,166	34,975	†
1887	5	15,690	30,260	45,950	37,842	20,000
1888	5	15,161	16,096	31,257	35,057	†
1889	5	16,322	13,934	30,256	29,323	†
1890	6	17,302	21,633	38,935	40,902	†
1891	6	18,332	26,734	45,066	61,490	†
1892	7	16,401	36,039	52,440	49,858	†

* Loan extinguished.

† Outstanding loans, nil.

‡ Not available.

TASMANIA.—MARINE BOARDS.—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1858 TO 1916—*continued.*

Year.	Number of Boards.	Revenue.			Expenditure.	Outstanding Loans.
		Rates, Dues, &c.	Other.	Total.		
	No.	£	£	£	£	£
1893	7	13,147	38,805	51,952	35,390	42,000
1894	7	13,381	10,340	23,721	24,618	42,000
1895	7	14,847	6,820	21,667	20,854	42,000
1896	7	15,439	4,062	19,501	20,167	42,500
1897	7	17,893	5,112	23,005	22,737	44,500
1898	7	22,557	16,973	39,530	33,114	44,139
1899	7	23,358	7,221	30,579	30,928	105,639
1900	7	25,786	39,482	65,268	63,927	80,339
1901	7	25,143	71,401	96,544	95,579	144,139
1902	7	28,433	49,828	79,261	76,598	188,639
1903	7	32,951	11,283	44,234	43,414	193,139
1904	7	36,214	5,880	42,094	47,298	194,639
1905	7	37,812	19,271	57,083	51,077	175,976
1906	7	40,749	28,540	69,289	60,401	174,976
1907	7	42,599	18,852	61,451	70,379	175,577
1908	7	46,570	13,929	60,499	56,527	182,877
1909	7	45,410	14,498	58,908	66,179	196,977
1910	7	46,541	10,339	56,880	53,014	186,977
1911	7	53,403	4,938	58,341	53,180	164,577
1912	7	54,014	75,779	129,793	136,212	226,546
1913	7	57,851	103,693	161,544	148,660	315,796
1914	7	54,017	42,398	96,415	120,217	387,697
1915	8	57,005	33,958	90,963	145,609	474,242
1916	8	59,633	16,354	75,987	101,363	544,977

TASMANIA.—LIGHTHOUSES.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1859 TO 1916.

Year.	Number of Lighthouses.	Revenue.			Expenditure.
		Dues and Other Sources.	From other Governments.	Total.	
	No.	£	£	£	£
1859	6	4,020	632	4,652	3,554
1860	6	3,734	5,099	8,833	3,350
1861	6	3,444	9,753	13,197	4,324
1862	7	3,408	4,497	7,905	5,908
1863	7	3,607	3,805	7,412	4,613
1864	7	3,863	1,222	5,085	5,160
1865	7	3,052	..	3,052	4,758
1866	7	2,774	4,063	6,837	5,653
1867	7	2,287	3,527	5,814	4,467
1868	7	2,236	1,893	4,219	4,897
1869	7	2,337	2,915	5,252	5,115
1870	7	2,145	2,396	4,541	4,530
1871	7	2,263	..	2,263	4,826
1872	7	2,080	4,444	6,524	4,867
1873	7	2,472	2,314	4,606	4,121
1874	7	2,562	1,919	4,481	4,541
1875	7	2,772	3,264	6,036	4,797
1876	7	2,870	1,436	4,306	4,899
1877	7	3,282	2,511	5,793	4,414

TASMANIA.—LIGHTHOUSES.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1859 TO 1916—*continued.*

Year.	Number of Lighthouses.	Revenue.			Expenditure.
		Dues and Other Sources.	From other Governments.	Total.	
	No.	£	£	£	£
1878	7	3,197	2,956	6,153	5,194
1879	8	3,826	2,802	6,628	5,341
1880	8	3,976	571	4,547	5,774
1881	8	3,654	2,796	6,450	5,781
1882	9	4,070	5,182	9,252	10,859
1883	9	4,829	3,270	8,099	6,172
1884	9	5,337	3,540	8,877	7,529
1885	9	5,954	3,549	9,503	8,874
1886	9	6,355	1,204	7,559	6,605
1887	9	3,273	18,200	21,473	17,507
1888	10	6,776	18,417	25,193	25,789
1889	11	8,012	6,457	14,559	13,658
1890	11	5,717	9,249	14,966	18,256
1891	13	5,954	6,621	12,575	17,885
1892	14	5,952	3,823	9,775	12,301
1893	14	4,388	4,668	9,056	9,574
1894	14	4,493	2,887	7,380	7,245
1895	14	4,834	3,818	8,652	7,469
1896	14	5,634	4,009	9,643	7,615
1897	14	5,271	4,215	9,486	7,429
1898	14	5,557	3,284	8,841	10,605
1899	15	6,442	12,147	18,589	16,772
1900	16	6,345	1,824	8,169	8,410
1901	17	6,801	2,570	9,371	9,378
1902	17	7,560	2,808	10,368	10,461
1903	17	7,519	3,928	11,447	11,270
1904	17	7,937	2,782	10,719	11,130
1905	18	6,806	19,127	25,933	26,134
1906	21	7,297	8,541	15,838	16,116
1907	22	8,019	2,708	10,727	12,413
1908	22	8,631	3,680	12,311	12,686
1909	23	7,652	2,627	10,279	11,857
1910	23	7,653	2,790	10,443	10,945
1911	22	7,725	2,642	10,367	11,117
1912	22	8,099	2,702	10,801	11,590
1913	22	7,907	2,727	10,634	11,947
1914	22	8,374	3,108	11,482	13,057
1915	22	4,380	6,362	10,742	7,853
1916	10	51	1,170	1,221	1,303

(B) Harbour Trusts.

1. **General.**—Up to 1915 three Harbour Trusts had been constituted, each with a Board of Trustees. These Trusts exercise in their respective districts the same powers as are vested in Marine Boards.

2. **Leven Harbour Trust Act 1901.**—The Board of this Trust consists of five Trustees, who are elected from among land-holders in the same manner as Trustees of Road Districts (see page 118).

The Trustees were empowered to borrow £17,250 from Government, and to levy a rate not exceeding one shilling in the pound on the rateable land within their jurisdiction. Before borrowing, a poll of the owners of properties had to be taken in order to decide whether the proposed harbour works were to be constructed. This poll was to be carried out as specified in the provisions of the *Rural Voting Act 1884*.

An amendment to the Act in 1902 provided that if the District by a majority of three-fourths of the votes decided in favour of constructing the works at a cost not exceeding £19,500, and that a shilling rate, together with one-half of the annual revenue from the port of Leven, would be sufficient to pay interest and sinking fund, the Government could grant permission for the works to be constructed and advance the sum of £19,500 on loan.

3. **Smithton Harbour Trust Act 1909.**—Under this Act five male resident land-holders are to form the Board, and be elected by the land-owners in the District under the provisions prescribed in the *Local Government Act 1906*. In 1913 an amendment to the Act provided for occupiers as well as owners voting for Trustees, and fixed the maximum rate at one shilling in the pound of the rateable value.

4. **North-Eastern Harbour Trust Act 1913.**—This Trust, which includes the Bridport District, is composed also of five Trustees, elected by owners and occupiers, with the same scale of votes as provided in the *Local Government Act 1906*.

5. **Revenue, Expenditure, &c.**—In the following table are given the revenue, expenditure, and outstanding loans of Harbour Trusts from 1909 to 1916:—

TASMANIA.—HARBOUR TRUSTS.—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND OUTSTANDING LOANS, 1909 TO 1916.

Year.	Number of Trusts.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			Out-standing Loans.
		Taxes, Dues, &c.	Grants and Loans.	Other.	Total.	Interest.	Other.	Total.	
	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1909 ..	1	520	4,000	16	4,536	504	4,087	4,591	10,900
1910 ..	2	720	4,400	64	5,184	654	4,281	4,935	19,000
1911 ..	2	933	3,000	35	3,968	872	3,361	4,233	22,500
1912 ..	2	1,016	1,010	61	2,087	..	1,232	1,232	23,700
1913 ..	2	1,182	1,000	202	2,384	..	3,454	3,454	23,700
1914 ..	2	1,381	2,224	211	3,816	1,366	2,543	3,909	25,724
1915 ..	2	1,266	2,736	34	4,036	408	3,188	3,596	28,994
1916 ..	2	2,918	2,159	..	5,077	2,297	2,121	4,418	28,994

SECTION V.

FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

§ 1. New South Wales.

1. **Fire Brigades Act 1884.**—This Act only applied to the metropolitan area of Sydney. It provided for a Fire Brigades Board, composed of six members, appointed for two years. One member was nominated by the Governor, one elected by the City Council, one by the Councils of certain scheduled Municipalities, one by volunteer fire brigade companies, and two by insurance companies. The superintendent was appointed by the Governor, and the cost of plant defrayed from the Consolidated Revenue. The cost of maintenance and working was to be defrayed by contributions of one-third each from the Consolidated Revenue, from insurance companies, and from Municipalities, including that of Sydney. In the case of Municipalities a portion of the rates could be utilized for the payment of contributions. All volunteer brigades within the metropolitan area were to be registered. The Governor had power to extend the provisions of the Act to any Municipality, under which circumstances a Board was formed comprising the Mayor of the Municipality, one member appointed by Government, and one appointed by insurance companies. This Act was consolidated in 1905, and when it was repealed in 1909 there were, in addition to the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, 42 country Boards in existence.

2. **Fire Brigades Act 1909.**—This Act repealed the previous Act and dissolved all existing Fire Brigades Boards. A Board for the whole State, under the title of the Board of Fire Commissioners for New South Wales was formed, comprising a President, appointed permanently by the Government, and four members, one elected by the Sydney and suburban Municipalities, one by country Municipalities, one by insurance companies, and one by volunteer fire brigades. Fire Districts are established, and all property previously belonging to Fire Brigades Boards at the time of the passing of the Act is vested in the new Board. The chief officer is appointed by the Governor, and other officers by the Board, which is authorized to establish and maintain fire brigades, purchase property, &c., and obtain loans from the Treasury up to £100,000. The cost of maintenance of brigades is to be defrayed in equal proportions by the Government, the Municipalities, and the insurance companies. The expenditure must be so regulated that the proportion which is payable by the Councils in a Fire District must not exceed the amount obtainable from a farthing in the pound rate on the unimproved capital value of the District.

3. **Revenue and Expenditure.**—The following table shews the revenue and expenditure of Fire Brigade Boards from 1888 to 1917 :—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1888 TO 1917.

Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.						
	Subsidies.	Other.	Total.	Subsidies to Volunteer Companies.	Salaries of Permanent Officers.	Buildings and Repairs.	Plant, Stores, and Clothing.	Electrical Work, Horses, &c.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1888	..	..	11,033	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,892
1889	..	..	11,068	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,896
1890	..	..	11,951	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,211
1891	..	..	12,058	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,789
1892	..	..	14,302	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,016
1893*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1894	16,483	831	17,314	2,762	8,113	1,342	1,816	1,340	2,027	17,400
1895	17,853	929	18,782	2,779	8,809	1,575	2,656	1,268	2,116	19,203
1896	18,858	1,084	19,942	2,567	9,730	1,108	2,903	1,606	2,389	20,303
1897	19,756	1,121	20,877	2,380	10,566	1,890	2,219	1,290	2,532	20,877
1898	19,870	1,379	21,249	2,603	11,007	1,290	2,483	1,335	2,573	21,291
1899	23,825	4,540	28,365	2,612	12,809	5,068	3,102	1,491	3,188	28,270
1900	25,322	1,814	27,136	2,824	13,712	5,666	3,565	1,863	2,755	30,385
1901	27,972	4,844	32,816	2,819	15,945	3,030	3,522	2,044	4,013	31,373
1902	30,716	1,981	32,697	2,474	17,830	1,349	6,156	4,326	4,993	37,128
1903	45,623	2,498	48,121	2,586	20,693	1,993	6,148	4,072	6,563	42,055
1904	41,942	3,293	45,235	2,552	23,353	1,545	6,214	3,560	8,011	45,225
1905	42,747	6,395	49,142	3,646	23,873	642	6,424	3,758	10,799	49,142
1906	44,545	6,959	51,504	3,770	27,040	275	8,507	4,479	7,433	51,504
1907	46,996	3,197	50,193	3,955	27,879	775	6,346	4,360	6,878	50,193
1908	52,575	6,821	59,396	2,900	31,781	624	9,678	5,577	9,146	59,396
1909	57,412	5,034	62,446	3,084	33,736	1,147	8,662	5,631	10,186	62,446
1910	98,366	2,074	100,440	8,043	40,091	4,138	8,322	6,572	14,323	81,489
1911	91,392	1,768	93,160	8,762	41,774	1,461	7,611	6,801	19,872	86,281
1912	91,157	3,925	95,082	9,206	51,773	1,633	6,563	5,046	16,233	90,454
1913	111,645	2,536	114,181	10,051	55,311	4,519	10,782	6,809	23,158	110,630
1914	124,686	2,639	127,325	9,732	61,769	4,949	11,825	6,968	33,357	128,600
1915	124,111	2,673	126,784	10,124	64,274	7,099	9,320	7,791	33,572	132,180
1916	124,765	2,915	127,680	9,516	66,901	5,959	4,505	6,879	37,530	131,290
1917	143,743	6,200	149,943	9,672	74,295	6,651	6,212	5,532	43,830	146,192

* Not available.

§ 2. Victoria.

1. **General.**—Under the *Fire Brigades Act 1890* a metropolitan and nine country fire districts were established; the former being placed under the control of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and the latter under the control of the Country Fire Brigades Board. Each Board is authorized to purchase engines and other plant, form brigades, and appoint officers and members of permanent brigades. The appointment of the principal officer of any volunteer fire brigade must be approved by the Board. The income of each Board is derived as to one-third from the Treasury, one-third from Municipalities, and one-third from insurance companies; and Boards may, with the consent of the Governor, borrow money. In 1891 the borrowing power of each Board was limited to £100,000.

The Act was consolidated in 1915.

2. **The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board.**—This Board is composed of nine members, of whom three are appointed by the Governor in Council, three by Municipal Councils, and three by insurance companies. The metropolitan fire district originally comprised the area included in the several Municipalities within a radius of 10 miles from the Melbourne General Post Office, but has since been extended so as to include the greater part of the Shire of Moorabbin, and also the Township of Mordialloc. In addition to the borrowing powers conferred by the Act of 1891, the Metropolitan Board was authorized to borrow further sums of £30,000 in 1893 and £100,000 in 1914.

3. **Revenue and Expenditure.**—In the following table are shewn the revenue and expenditure of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board for the years 1893 to 1917:—

VICTORIA.—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1893 TO 1917.

Year ending 31st December.	Ordinary Revenue.				Ordinary Expenditure.							Loan Expenditure.
	Contributions.	Receipts for Services.	Interest and Sundries.	Total.	Salaries of Permanent Staff.	Administrative Charges, &c.	Plant—Purchase and Repairs.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	Other Expenditure.	Total.	Land and Buildings.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1893 ..	29,452	765	2,472	32,689	11,043	11,087	2,241	5,789	401	30,561	84,358	
1894 ..	23,334	709	2,286	26,329	11,616	8,223	1,787	8,140	100	29,866	8,529	
1895 ..	29,814	541	1,940	32,295	11,669	7,622	2,182	8,109	33	29,615	3,924	
1896 ..	27,001	423	1,270	28,694	11,679	7,208	1,785	8,203	107	28,982	802	
1897 ..	27,450	485	1,248	29,183	12,422	5,962	1,542	8,114	1,203	29,243	17	
1898 ..	30,679	591	2,656	33,926	14,028	6,845	1,810	8,085	163	30,931	..	
1899 ..	31,287	682	1,589	33,558	15,536	7,994	2,075	8,066	249	33,910	1,533	
1900 ..	34,611	815	1,665	37,091	16,420	8,844	5,555	8,071	310	39,200	1,609	
1901 ..	37,083	1,344	2,244	40,671	18,852	9,557	2,938	8,087	446	39,880	..	
1902 ..	37,921	2,062	1,926	41,909	19,772	9,738	1,162	8,051	587	39,310	..	
1903 ..	38,153	727	4,561	43,441	20,002	8,738	3,344	8,101	1,721	41,906	..	
1904 ..	37,864	692	2,804	41,360	20,002	6,993	2,650	8,057	4,082	41,784	..	
1905 ..	37,981	754	3,371	42,106	21,002	8,962	2,773	8,103	1,629	42,469	405	
1906 ..	39,884	651	3,069	43,504	22,136	6,963	4,555	7,752	4,060	45,466	3,250	
1907 ..	40,788	1,336	3,101	45,225	23,308	8,439	2,906	8,448	8,467	56,649	2,623	
1908 ..	50,674	2,833	2,483	55,990	25,513	10,029	8,048	8,467	4,592	66,649	244	
1909 ..	51,518	2,908	1,580	56,006	27,805	12,708	3,857	7,781	4,014	56,165	3,203	
1910 ..	56,497	3,226	2,078	61,801	29,922	15,652	4,874	7,888	2,126	60,412	155	
1911 ..	56,993	3,106	2,884	62,983	33,920	13,937	2,955	7,806	4,377	62,995	72	
1912 ..	63,775	5,172	2,025	70,972	40,462	17,097	5,594	7,995	4,455	75,603	417	
1913 ..	66,238	5,941	3,669	75,848	42,058	16,824	2,195	7,888	2,656	72,187	14,796	
1914 ..	68,433	8,241	1,380	78,054	45,143	20,095	5,043	8,358	2,752	79,369	19,373	
1915 ..	77,794	6,634	9,957	94,385	46,640	24,615	2,464	11,573	4,527	89,819	28,808	
1916 ..	86,771	7,595	4,110	98,476	48,903	23,235	3,580	13,397	4,460	93,575	14,711	
1917 ..	82,422	5,589	1,419	89,430	50,975	20,723	4,445	13,171	3,858	93,172	5,209	

4. **The Country Fire Brigades Board.**—This Board is composed of nine members, three of whom are appointed by the Governor in Council, two by Municipalities, two by insurance companies, and two by fire brigades. Each country district has a local committee of three members, one of whom is elected by Municipalities, one by the brigades, or, if there be no brigade, by the Governor in Council, and one by insurance companies. The areas of the country districts are scheduled in the Act.

5. **Revenue and Expenditure.**—In the following table are given the revenue and expenditure of the Country Fire Brigades Board for the years 1893 to 1917 :—

VICTORIA.—COUNTRY FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1893 TO 1917.

Year ending 31st December.	Revenue.			Expenditure.			
	Contributions.	Interest and Sundries.	Total.	Salaries and Administrative Charges.	Plant—Purchases, Repairs, and Sundries.	Other Expenditure.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1893 ..	12,659	..	12,659	10,696	2,285	839	13,820
1894 ..	10,673	..	10,673	9,516	1,857	533	11,906
1895 ..	11,268	..	11,268	8,565	1,359	510	10,434
1896 ..	9,208	..	9,208	8,069	1,054	505	9,628
1897 ..	10,769	..	10,769	8,801	804	500	10,105
1898 ..	13,480	..	13,480	11,530	1,254	550	13,334
1899 ..	11,320	42	11,362	10,234	1,661	550	12,445
1900 ..	12,241	109	12,350	9,892	1,407	550	11,849
1901 ..	11,411	80	11,491	10,162	1,465	555	12,182
1902 ..	11,359	28	11,387	9,391	1,704	500	11,595
1903 ..	10,849	65	10,914	9,247	1,518	500	11,265
1904 ..	11,010	10	11,020	8,251	1,655	500	10,406
1905 ..	11,102	71	11,173	8,749	1,816	729	11,294
1906 ..	11,053	11	11,064	8,897	1,962	500	11,359
1907 ..	11,146	15	11,161	8,851	2,883	511	12,245
1908 ..	14,917	79	14,996	11,262	1,430	500	13,192
1909 ..	12,829	69	12,898	10,348	2,486	515	13,349
1910 ..	12,878	63	12,941	9,816	2,067	574	12,457
1911 ..	12,844	155	12,999	10,905	2,237	920	14,060
1912 ..	14,431	84	14,515	11,600	2,568	691	14,859
1913 ..	16,302	56	16,358	10,950	3,427	759	15,136
1914 ..	16,603	96	16,699	12,534	3,141	886	16,561
1915 ..	16,037	36	16,073	12,800	1,760	1,910	16,470
1916 ..	15,444	92	15,536	12,416	2,423	373	15,212
1917 ..	14,452	187	14,639	11,178	3,115	280	14,573

§ 3. Queensland.

1. **General.**—Various Acts have been passed respecting Fire Brigades, those in 1876 and 1881 being the most important. The following are their chief provisions.

2. **Fire Brigades Act 1876.**—In towns where a fire brigade was supported by the Municipal Council and insurance companies, or by voluntary contributions, the Governor could issue a proclamation forming a Board, and could appoint a superintendent, who was nominated by the majority of the members of the fire brigade. The Board consisted of the Mayor of the town as *ex officio* member in cases where the Municipal Council contributes to the funds of the brigade, one member appointed by the Governor, and one by insurance companies. Parliament appropriated moneys for fire brigades, and contributed an amount equal to that subscribed by fire insurance companies or Councils, whichever was the least. If either the insurance companies or the Council contributed twice the amount to that granted by Parliament that body was allowed an extra member on the Board.

3. **Fire Brigades Act 1881.**—On the recommendation of the Council of any Municipality the Governor could accept the services of a fire brigade and constitute it under the Act. The Governor could appoint a superintendent and assistant superintendent, but in the following year the Board was entrusted with such appointments. Fire Brigade Boards were retained, and, where necessary, new ones created. The funds of a Board were raised by equal contributions from the Municipal Council, fire insurance companies, and the Treasury. The sum contributed by the Council must not be less than 2 per cent., nor more than 8 per cent., of the total amount of the general rates received during the year then past.

An amendment of this Act made in 1882 provided that the Mayor be an *ex officio* member of the Board, one other member be nominated annually by the Municipal Council, two annually by fire insurance companies, and two annually by Government. The Governor may appoint a fire brigade in towns where no brigade exists on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Municipal Council.

4. **Revenue and Expenditure.**—In the following table are given the revenue and expenditure of the various fire brigades for the years 1905 to 1917 :—

QUEENSLAND.—FIRE BRIGADES.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1905 TO 1917.

Year.	Number of Brigades.	Revenue.			Expenditure.					
		Contributions.	Other.	Total.	Salaries and Wages.	Buildings, Repairs, &c.	Plant, Stores, and Clothing.	Telephone, Horses, &c.	Other.	Total.
	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1905 ..	2*	7,289	411	7,700	4,414	459	782	363	887	6,905
1906 ..	18	11,463	570	12,033	6,146	1,168	1,617	639	2,085	11,655
1907 ..	26	12,867	840	13,707	6,755	3,906	1,173	826	2,394	15,054
1908 ..	25	13,077	3,035	16,112	6,950	5,904	2,638	746	2,407	18,645
1909 ..	26	13,398	879	14,277	7,428	387	2,618	864	2,228	13,525
1910 ..	26	13,903	1,884	15,787	7,823	451	2,608	768	2,419	14,069
1911 ..	26	14,239	787	15,026	8,249	870	2,008	774	2,024	13,925
1912 ..	26	17,260	592	17,852	9,058	627	3,334	743	2,757	16,519
1913 ..	27	17,950	1,114	19,064	10,765	2,517	2,700	889	2,741	19,612
1914 ..	26	21,851	917	22,768	11,678	754	2,760	811	3,968	19,971
1915 ..	27	24,220	641	24,861	13,339	1,305	5,118	913	4,270	24,945
1916 ..	29	25,947	619	26,566	14,873	491	4,501	851	4,447	25,163
1917 ..	32	29,654	1,239	30,893	16,816	1,588	4,573	668	4,245	27,920

* Metropolitan Brigades only.

§ 4. South Australia.

1. **General.**—Several Acts and amendments have been passed from time to time relating to Fire Brigades, the chief features of which are given in the following paragraphs :—

2. **Fire Brigades Act 1862.**—The Governor was empowered to appoint a Superintendent of Fire Brigades, and it was enacted that the expenses of a Brigade at a fire were to be recoverable from the owner, occupier, and insurer of the premises burnt.

3. **Fire Brigades Act 1867.**—The Governor could appoint as Superintendent of Fire Brigades such fit and proper person as might be nominated by the majority of the insurance companies operating in the City of Adelaide, or of their agents, provided that such companies had made provision for an efficient Fire Brigade, and for the payment of the Superintendent's salary. The expenses of a brigade at a fire were to be paid either by the insurers or person taking the risk if the property were insured, or by the owner or occupier if uninsured, and a scale of charges was fixed.

4. **Fire Brigades Act 1883.**—This Act applied to the City of Adelaide, and to any other place that the Governor might proclaim. A Central Board of seven members was appointed by the Governor, of whom two were nominated by the Municipal Council of Adelaide, and three by fire insurance companies. Local Fire Brigade Boards could also be formed, consisting of the Mayor of the Corporation or Chairman of the District Council, together with three other Councillors. The duty of these Boards, which were appointed annually, was to take steps for the maintenance of fire brigades. The Superintendent was appointed by the Board. The revenue was derived from three sources; the Treasurer paying two-sixths of the outlay, the Municipality one-sixth, and the insurance companies three-sixths, but the amount contributed every quarter by the Treasurer was limited to £1,000, and that by the Municipality to £500. The owner of an uninsured property had to pay the expenses of the attendance of the brigade at a rate fixed by schedule. All insurance companies were to be registered.

An amendment to this Act made during the same year reduced the number of members of the Central Board, nominated by the Municipal Council of Adelaide, to one

and allowed the whole of the Local Fire Brigades Boards to nominate one member. Each Local Board also had to pay quarterly one-sixth of the outlay laid out within the limits of such Municipality or District Council, but not exceeding £500.

5. **Fire Brigades Act 1890.**—The Board still consisted of seven members, appointed by the Governor, but a change was made in their nomination, one now being nominated by the City Council and three by the insurance companies, until not less than three other Municipalities within a radius of 12 miles of the Adelaide Post Office came under the Act, when such Councils nominated one member and the insurance companies two. The Board was authorized to borrow up to £5,000, and to establish Salvage Corps. The Superintendent was still appointed by the Board, and volunteer brigades were to be registered. Three-ninths of the contributions towards the expenses were defrayed by the Treasury, four-ninths by insurance companies, and two-ninths by the Municipality of Adelaide. For other Municipalities the proportions were the same. Municipalities, other than Adelaide, were allowed to increase their rates to provide for fire brigades.

6. **Fire Brigades Act 1904.**—The provisions of this Act were similar to those in the preceding Act, except that the personnel and number of members of the Board were altered; there being now six members, appointed by the Governor, of whom one was nominated by the Municipality of Adelaide, one by the other Municipalities subject to the Act, and two by the contributing insurance companies. They were also appointed for two years instead of one year as heretofore. In 1910 the borrowing powers of the Board were increased from £5,000 to £25,000.

7. **Fire Brigades Act 1913.**—The number of members of the Fire Brigades Board was again altered, and reduced to five, of whom one was appointed by the Governor, one by the Council of the City of Adelaide, one by other Councils, and two by contributing insurance companies. In all other respects no change was made in the provisions.

§ 5. Western Australia.

1. **General.**—The principal Acts relating to Fire Brigades in Western Australia are three in number; the first, passed in 1898, referred only to Perth and other Municipalities as proclaimed; the second, in 1909, did not apply to Municipalities under the 1898 Act; and the last, passed in 1916, and brought into operation in April, 1917, applied to the whole State.

2. **Fire Brigades Act 1898.**—The provisions of this Act applied only to Perth, and to such Municipalities as might be proclaimed from time to time. A Fire Brigades Board was formed of seven members, elected annually, of whom three were nominated by the Councils of the Municipalities to which the Act applied, three by contributing insurance companies, and one by the Governor. The Board was empowered to maintain brigades, establish salvage corps, appoint a superintendent, and borrow money. The amount that could be borrowed was limited by the 1898 Act to £5,000, but in 1899 the limit was raised to £10,000, and in 1905 the clause imposing a limit was repealed. The revenue of the Board was derived from contributions from the Treasury, insurance companies, and Municipalities, the former contributing one-ninth, and the two latter four-ninths each. Any Municipal Council, other than that of Perth, could increase the general rate by the amount necessary to pay their share of the contributions.

3. **District Fire Brigades Act 1909.**—The provisions of this Act did not apply to Perth, or any other Municipal District under the Act of 1898. A Western Australian Fire Brigades Board was constituted, consisting of nine members, of whom two were appointed by the Governor, three were elected by insurance companies, one by the Municipal Councils of Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie, and Boulder, and the Council of the Kalgoorlie Roads Board, one by other contributing Local Authorities, one by volunteer fire brigades, and, if the Act within six months of its passing was on petition of the Perth Council applied to that Municipality, then one by the Perth City Council. The elective members held office for two years.

Two fire districts, the South-west and Central, were proclaimed, and the Governor could also proclaim sub-districts, each with a Board of three, of whom one, the Chairman, was elected by the Local Authority, one by insurance companies, and one by the brigades, if any, otherwise by the Governor.

The Board elected its own President and appointed the chief officer. All the property in fire brigades was vested in the Board, and insurance companies had to pay the Board one-third of the value of all property vested in the Board. The annual expenditure was defrayed as to one quarter from the Treasury, three-eighths by insurance companies, and three-eighths by the Local Authorities *pro rata* on the amount of general rates levied, out of the annual general rate. The Board was empowered to borrow up to £5,000.

4. **Fire Brigades Act 1916.**—Under this Act the former Acts were repealed, and the two previous Fire Brigades Boards abolished, the Western Australian Fire Brigades Board being appointed in their place. This Board consists of nine members, two appointed by the Governor, of whom one is President, two appointed by insurance companies, one elected by the Council of the City of Perth, one elected by each of three groups of Municipal and Road Districts as scheduled, and one by registered volunteer fire brigades.

Local Committees, which are Committees of the Municipal Council or Road Board of the Municipality or Road District constituted a fire district, are also formed.

All members of the Board are elected for two years.

The Board may purchase or acquire fire stations, engines, escapes, and other property, create permanent or volunteer fire brigades, establish fire alarms, and establish or contract for telephonic, telegraphic, or other means of communication. The Board's proposals as to the class of brigade and method of fire protection are to be submitted to the Local Authority for approval.

The Board appoints all officers and members of a permanent brigade, while the appointment of members of a volunteer brigade must be approved of by the Board.

The expenditure is borne as to one-fourth by the Colonial Treasurer, and three-eighths each by the Local Authorities and insurance companies.

A Local Authority may raise the amount of its contribution either by the levy of a fire brigade rate or by increasing the annual general rate.

The Board may, with the consent of the Governor, borrow money by debentures.

5. **Revenue, Expenditure, &c.**—In the following table are shewn the revenue and expenditure incurred in connexion with fire brigades, together with the estimated value of the land, buildings, and plant connected therewith, from 1896 to 1916 :—

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—FIRE BRIGADES.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1896 TO 1916.

*Year ending 31st December.	Number of Brigades.	Revenue.			Expenditure.				Estimated Value.	
		Grants and Contributions.	Other.	Total.	Salaries, Fees, and Wages.	Additions to Plant.	Other.	Total.	Land and Buildings.	Plant.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1896 ..	11	4,939	944	5,883	876	1,633	1,678	4,187	5,250	3,662
1897 ..	11	4,625	308	4,933	1,470	2,123	1,362	4,955	3,536	5,159
1898 ..	12	4,959	316	5,275	2,092	1,948	828	4,868	3,217	6,997
1899 ..	14	7,062	333	7,395	3,342	1,477	1,847	6,666	3,468	7,145
1900 ..	17	5,613	274	5,887	3,367	800	1,797	5,964	13,784	7,077
1901 ..	19	6,886	213	7,099	3,455	480	2,298	6,233	13,351	6,669
1902 ..	21	9,331	820	10,151	3,521	1,112	3,204	7,837	16,690	11,206
1903 ..	24	8,875	773	9,648	4,301	1,542	2,886	8,729	18,526	9,974
1904 ..	25	9,901	1,420	11,321	5,131	2,459	3,265	10,855	20,093	8,117
1905 ..	25	11,841	933	12,774	5,924	1,840	4,180	11,944	19,700	10,248

* Prior to 1910 the financial years of individual brigades did not end uniformly, but ranged from 31st October to 31st December.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—FIRE BRIGADES.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
1896 TO 1916—continued.

*Year ending 31st December.	Number of Brigades.	Revenue.			Expenditure.				Estimated Value.	
		Grants and Contributions.	Other.	Total.	Salaries, Fees, and Wages.	Additions to Plant.	Other.	Total.	Land and Buildings.	Plant.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1906 ..	31	12,774	1,420.	14,194	7,162	1,439	4,230	12,831	21,267	11,861
1907 ..	32	12,798	1,145	13,943	7,567	1,912	4,045	13,524	20,814	12,296
1908 ..	34	12,572	7,091	19,663	7,325	2,272	10,803	20,400	25,147	12,269
1909 ..	45	13,845	1,837	15,682	7,425	2,267	5,766	15,458	25,617	12,832
1910 ..	54	21,991	4,467	26,458	9,952	5,664	10,652	26,268	†	†
1911 ..	48	25,163	5,509	30,672	14,933	4,436	12,280	31,649	†	†
1912 ..	48	29,377	672	30,049	16,395	1,188	11,624	29,207	27,670	14,054
1913 ..	46	30,114	156	30,270	17,270	1,986	11,275	30,531	37,950	19,105
1914 ..	44	29,087	794	29,881	18,311	738	10,923	29,972	48,175	24,547
1915 ..	42	31,237	1,496	32,733	18,412	944	11,336	30,692	†	†
1916 ..	41	†	†	33,152	†	†	†	32,062	52,175	27,307

* Prior to 1910 the financial years of individual brigades did not end uniformly, but ranged from 31st October to 31st December.

† Not available.

§ 6. Tasmania.

1. **Fire Brigades Act 1883.**—This Act applies to the City of Hobart and the suburbs thereof within a radius of 3 miles from Wellington Bridge, and to the Town of Launceston within a radius of 3 miles from the Post Office. For each locality a Board is constituted consisting of one member appointed by the Governor, two members elected by the Municipal Council, and two members by fire insurance companies. Of the four elected members of each Board two retire annually. The duty of each Board is to establish and maintain a fire brigade, together with engines and other appliances. The Governor, on the nomination of any Board, may appoint a Superintendent for each District. The expenditure of each Board is to be borne equally by the fire insurance companies insuring property within the District, and by the Municipal Council, which latter may levy a rate if the municipal fund is insufficient. Volunteer brigades may be registered.

2. **Fire Brigades Act 1900.**—This Act extends the provisions of the former Act to any Town, the Board of which has petitioned the Governor to do so. The Fire Brigade Board for any Town is to consist of six members, two appointed by the Governor, two elected by the Town Board, and two elected by fire insurance companies. The outlay for expenses is contributed equally by the Colonial Treasurer, the Town Board, and the fire insurance companies. A Town Board may increase the Town Rate by the amount necessary if the Town Fund is insufficient.

In 1908 this Act was amended so as to extend to Municipal Councils in place of Town Boards, and allowed a Municipality to contribute towards the expenses of fire brigades either from the Municipal fund or from the proceeds of a special rate levied either on the annual or capital value.

SECTION VI.

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

1. **General.**—In the following pages are given a conspectus of the Acts at present in force in Australia relating to Local Government, together with such Acts as relate to duties and functions which may be imposed on a Local Authority. In the headings relating to the Acts which apply to special subjects such as Dogs, Ferries, etc., only those which have been passed expressly with reference to them are included, in other cases the Local Government Acts of the various States apply.

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
1. <i>General.</i> (i) Names and Dates of Acts	<i>Local Government Act 1906, 1908, 1915, 1916, 1917</i> <i>Local Government (Shire Loans) Act 1914</i>	<i>Local Government Act 1915</i> <i>Municipal Loans Act 1915</i> <i>Municipal Rates Recovery Act 1916</i> <i>Rating on Unimproved Values Act 1915</i>	<i>Local Authorities Act, 1902, 1903, 1905, 1910, 1912, 1913, 1917</i> <i>Local Works Loans Act 1880, 1898, 1899</i>
(ii) Acts not to apply to	City of Sydney (<i>Sydney Corporation Act 1902</i>)	Cities of Melbourne and Geelong (<i>Incorporation of the City of Melbourne Act 1842</i>) (<i>Incorporation of the Town of Geelong Act 1849</i>)	
(iii) Areas into which State is divided	Municipalities Cities Shires	Municipalities, classified as Shires and Boroughs; Towns and Cities, deemed to be Boroughs	Towns Cities by Proclamation Shires
(iv) Areas subdivided into	Shires into Ridings Municipalities into Wards	Shires into Ridings Boroughs into Wards	Shires into Divisions Cities and Towns into Wards
(v) Definition of Areas	<i>Municipality</i> .—To have population of at least 1,000, and not to exceed 9 square miles in area <i>Shire</i> .—Rest of State except Western Division <i>City</i> .—Must not be a suburb, and must have had during previous five years not less than 20,000 inhabitants, and a revenue of not less than £20,000 <i>Urban Area</i> .—Governor may proclaim portion of a Shire an "Urban Area," when Council of Shire has powers of Municipality over such area	<i>Shire</i> .—Any area with rateable property yielding £1,500 on a 1s. rate on annual value <i>Borough</i> .—Area not over 9 square miles, population of 500 inhabitant householders and revenue of £300 on same rate <i>Township</i> .—Portion of Shire not exceeding 3 square miles, and more than 10 miles from Melbourne <i>Town</i> .—Revenue not less than £10,000 <i>City</i> .—Revenue not less than £20,000	<i>Shire</i> .—Shires or Divisions existing previous to or constituted under the 1902 Act <i>Town</i> .—An existing Municipality other than existing Shire previous to the 1902 Act, or a City or Town constituted thereunder
(vi) Reconstitution of Areas	Governor may (a) unite areas; (b) divide areas; (c) alter boundaries; (d) convert Shire into Municipality and vice versa; (e) unite parts of an Area; or (f) add land to Shire or Municipality (except in Western Division) Governor shall divide Shires into Ridings and may divide Municipalities into Wards, or alter or abolish Wards	Governor may (a) unite Boroughs; (b) unite Municipalities; (c) sever and annex portions of Municipalities; (d) annex outlying district to Municipality; (e) subdivide Municipality; (f) alter boundaries; (g) abolish subdivisions; (h) alter number of Councillors; or (i) alter name of Municipality	Governor may constitute Shires and Towns, may unite, divide, and abolish Areas, or may alter boundaries
(vii) Notice of Reconstitution, &c., to be given	Notice to be given in <i>Gazette</i> and newspaper of alteration, abolition, or re-creation of Divisions	Three months notice to be published in <i>Gazette</i> , and three times in newspapers	Notice to be published in <i>Gazette</i> and newspaper
(viii) Petitions in favour of Constitution, Reconstitution, &c.	For union of Areas or parts of Area.—One-third of ratepayers affected may demand a poll to be made within 30 days of notice Petition in favour of division into Wards to be signed by Council or majority of ratepayers Any Council, ratepayer, or creditor may make written representations on the subject of proposed reconstitution <i>Municipality</i> .—Abolition of Wards, 100 electors may request Governor to remit to poll	For constitution of Shire, to be signed by 50 inhabitants; for constitution of Borough by 250. For severance or annexation, by majority of ratepayers affected. For subdivision or alteration of boundaries, by one-fourth of ratepayers. For annexation of outlying District, alteration of name of Municipality or number of Councillors, declaration of Borough, Town or City, by Council. For township, by 25 ratepayers. Deposit of £20 required. No petition to be made during April to August	One-fifth of the ratepayers may petition for expression of opinion. Each ratepayer to have one vote unless Minister directs otherwise

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<p><i>Municipal Corporations Act</i> 1890, 1896, 1903, 1909, 1912, 1914, 1915, 1918 <i>District Councils Act</i> 1914, 1918 <i>District Councils and Corporations Subsidy Act</i> 1890 <i>Land Value Assessment Act</i> 1893 <i>Roads Acts</i> 1884, 1892, 1915</p>	<p><i>Municipal Corporations Act</i> 1906, 1911, 1912, 1915 <i>Roads Act</i> 1911, 1912, 1913, 1915</p>	<p><i>Local Government Act</i> 1906, 1911, 1918 <i>Main Roads Act</i> 1884 <i>Main Roads Maintenance Act</i> 1918</p>
		<p>Cities of Hobart and Launceston (<i>Hobart Corporation Act</i> 1893) (<i>Launceston Corporation Act</i> 1894)</p>
<p>Municipalities Districts</p>	<p>Municipalities Road Districts</p>	<p>Municipalities</p>
<p>Wards</p>	<p>Wards</p>	<p>Not less than three nor more than five Wards as nearly as practicable of equal rateable value</p>
<p><i>Municipality</i>.—Revenue not less than £300 from general rate authorized under Act <i>District</i>.—Rateable property capable of yielding not less than £200 on a 1s. rate <i>Township</i>.—Any Government Township, any land laid out as a Township, and any Town or Village containing at least 40 dwelling houses, the boundaries whereof are defined</p>	<p><i>District</i>.—Any area not included in a Municipality proclaimed by Governor <i>Town</i>.—Any land reserved as such under <i>Land Act</i> 1898 <i>Municipality</i>.—Rateable property yielding not less than £750 upon an annual rate <i>City</i>.—Population not less than 20,000, gross revenue not less than £20,000</p>	<p>Governor appoints five Commissioners to divide State into not more than 60 Districts, and each District into Wards. Any Town under the <i>Town Boards Act</i> may be included or excluded by the Commissioners <i>Town</i>.—Rateable property capable of yielding upon a 1s. in the £1 rate an annual revenue of not less than £200</p>
<p>Governor may create new Districts and Municipalities, may alter boundaries, name Wards, and may annex outlying Districts, may subdivide, &c.</p>	<p>Governor may constitute, divide, unite, sever, &c., Districts and Municipalities. If revenue of District is less than £150 Governor may abolish and include in another District</p>	<p>Governor may unite, alter, abolish, &c., Municipalities on receipt of petition, or, without petition, may include a Town in a Municipality, may add a boundary road to a Municipality, and may increase or reduce the number of Wards</p>
<p><i>Municipality</i>.—Petition published for three consecutive weeks in <i>Gazette</i> <i>District</i>.—Twice in <i>Gazette</i> and newspaper</p>	<p>Notice to be published four times in <i>Gazette</i>, and served within seven days on every Council or Board affected</p>	<p>Petitions to be advertised in <i>Gazette</i> and newspaper</p>
<p>Petitions to be signed— <i>Municipality</i>.—For new Municipality or alteration of boundaries, by two-fifths of ratepayers. For re-arrangement of Wards, by one-fifth of ratepayers <i>District</i>.—For new District, by 50 inhabitants with half value of rateable property. For severance, by majority of ratepayers owning half value of rateable property. For alteration of name or union, by Council. For annexation of outlying District, by Council or majority of owners or occupiers therein. For subdivision of District or Ward and for alteration of number of Councillors, by Council or one-fourth of ratepayers. For alteration of boundaries, by at least one Councillor</p>	<p>Petitions to be signed— <i>Municipality</i>.—For new Municipality, by 50 prospective ratepayers; for union of Municipalities, by both Councils; for alteration of boundaries or number of Councillors or name, or for declaration of City, by Council; for dissolution of Municipality, by Council or majority of ratepayers; for severance, by majority of ratepayers, minimum 20; for annexation of outlying District, by Council and majority of ratepayers (at least twenty); for division into Wards, by one-third of ratepayers</p>	<p>Petitions to be signed— For union, for alteration of number of Councillors, or of name, by Council; for alteration of boundaries of Municipality or Ward, by majority of ratepayers; for adjustment of boundaries, by at least one Council; for re-subdivision, by one-fifth of electors; for abolition of Municipality or Wards, by half the electors; for constitution of new Municipality, by majority of owners and occupiers</p>

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
1. <i>General</i> —continued. (ix) Petitions, &c., against Reconstitution	Alteration of Ridings.—Council or person representing 50 electors to be heard Abolition or Re-creation of Divisions—Council or person representing 50 electors to be heard; 100 electors may demand poll	Counter petition to be sent in within one month signed by equal or larger numbers than those signing petition. Deposit of £20 required	Council may and shall, when directed by Minister, take poll of ratepayers to decide questions as to abolition of boundaries and other matters
(x) Proclamation of Result of Petition	Notification in <i>Gazette</i>	Published in <i>Gazette</i> . No order published during June, July, or August	Governor exercises power if no sufficient cause shewn within three months
2. <i>Constitution of Councils.</i> (i) Number of Councillors	<i>Municipality</i> .—Six to twelve (except North Sydney, six to fifteen) <i>United Municipalities</i> .—Thirteen to eighteen <i>Shire</i> .—Six to nine	Multiple of three, but not less than six nor more than 24	<i>City or Town</i> .—Not less than six nor more than twelve if subdivided; if not, seven, nine, or eleven <i>Brisbane</i> .—Fourteen <i>Shire</i> .—Not less than five nor more than twelve, if subdivided; if not, five, seven, or nine
(ii) Number of Councillors in each Sub-division	<i>Municipality</i> .—Number of Aldermen to each Ward determined by Governor <i>Shire</i> .—Ridings to have equal representation	Ridings and Wards, each three	<i>City or Town</i> .—For each Ward, three <i>Brisbane</i> .—Two for each Ward <i>Shire</i> .—Not more than three for each Division
(iii) Designation of Members of Council	<i>Municipality</i> .—Aldermen <i>Shire</i> .—Councillors	Councillors	<i>City or Town</i> .—Aldermen <i>Shire</i> .—Councillors
(iv) Designation of Chairman of Council	<i>Municipality</i> .—Mayor <i>Shire</i> .—President	<i>Borough</i> .—Mayor <i>Shire</i> .—President	<i>City or Town</i> .—Mayor <i>Shire</i> .—Chairman
3. <i>Qualifications and Election of Councillors.</i> (i) Qualified Persons	Any male elector who has paid his rates seven days before nomination	Any person liable to be rated in respect of property of the rateable value of £20 at the least	Any male natural-born or naturalized ratepayer or representative of corporation owning or occupying rateable land, but only one such representative is eligible in respect of any corporation
(ii) Any person is disqualified who	(a) is a judge; (b) is compounding with his creditors; (c) is an uncertificated bankrupt or insolvent; (d) has been convicted of felony and has not served his sentence; (e) is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment; (f) is of unsound mind; (g) holds a position of profit under the Council; (h) is interested (other than as a shareholder in a company of over twenty persons) in any contract with the Council	(a) is an uncertificated and undischarged bankrupt or insolvent; (b) is attainted of treason; (c) has been convicted of felony, perjury or any infamous crime; (d) is of unsound mind; (e) holds an office or place of profit under the Council; (f) participates in a contract with the Council (other than as a shareholder in a company of over 20 persons)	(a) participates in the profit of a contract with the Council; (b) has his affairs in liquidation or is an undischarged or uncertificated bankrupt; (c) is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment; (d) is insane
(iii) A person is not disqualified in consequence of being one who	Is interested in (a) the publication of advertisements for Council; (b) the supply by the Council of water, gas, coke, or electricity; (c) the performance by the Council of any work in connexion with footways, roads, or sanitation; (d) the permission granted by Council to occupy footways during erection of buildings; (e) the security for damage to footways or roadways; (f) any lease granted before his election of land belonging to Council	(a) is interested in a newspaper in which Council advertises; (b) pays money to Council under the <i>Vermin Destruction Act</i> ; (c) rents hall for meetings, &c.; (d) is member of a club of over twenty persons renting land, &c., from Council for physical recreation; (e) purchases products or goods manufactured by Council	Participates in a transaction with the Council in respect of (a) a lease, sale, or purchase of land; (b) an agreement for a loan; (c) a contract entered into by an incorporated company; (d) a contract for advertising; (e) sale of goods or contract under £20 in value

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
Counter petition to be sent in within 21 days in Municipality, within six weeks in District. In former original petitioners have right to reply within further 21 days	<i>Municipality.</i> —Counter petition to be sent in within one month	Counter petition signed by any person to be sent in within six weeks of publication in <i>Gazette</i> . Original petitioners may reply within 21 days
<i>Municipality.</i> —Not earlier than nine weeks from first publication of petition, if there is a counter petition, otherwise four weeks	To be published in <i>Gazette</i>	Not earlier than twelve weeks from publication of petition, if there is a counter petition, otherwise six weeks
<i>Municipality.</i> —Mayor, and for each Ward two Councillors. Not less than three nor more than six Aldermen after proclamation <i>District.</i> —Not less than five nor more than ten	<i>Municipality.</i> —Population under 1,000, Mayor and six Councillors; 1,000 and under 5,000, Mayor and nine Councillors; 5,000 and over, Mayor and twelve Councillors, or three Councillors for each Ward if more than four Wards <i>District.</i> —Not less than five nor more than eleven	Multiple of three, but not less than six, nor more than fifteen
<i>Municipality.</i> —For each Ward, two <i>District.</i> —Number for each Ward determined by Governor	<i>Municipality.</i> —An equal number in each Ward. If population over 5,000, three <i>District.</i> —Number for each Ward determined by Governor	Three in each Ward
Councillors	<i>Municipality.</i> —Councillors <i>District.</i> —Members	Councillors
<i>Municipality.</i> —Mayor <i>District.</i> —Chairman	<i>Municipality.</i> —Mayor <i>District.</i> —Chairman	Warden
<i>Municipality.</i> —Any qualified citizen <i>District.</i> —Any ratepayer of full age	<i>Municipality and District.</i> —Any male natural-born or naturalized owner or occupier of rateable property <i>District.</i> —All rates must have been paid by day of nomination	Any male elector who is resident or has a place of business in Municipality
<i>Municipality.</i> —(a) is a minor; (b) was absent from the State at the time of election, unless he consented to act <i>Municipality and District.</i> —(a) holds an office in the gift of the Council; (b) is interested in a contract with the Council; (c) is an uncertificated insolvent <i>District.</i> —(a) is a minister of religion; (b) is a stipendiary magistrate	<i>Municipality.</i> —(a) is a minister of religion; (b) has been convicted of crime <i>Municipality and District.</i> —(a) is an undischarged bankrupt; (b) is under composition with his creditors; (c) is of unsound mind; (d) holds an office of profit under the Council; (e) participates in a contract with the Council <i>District.</i> —Has been convicted for an offence punishable by imprisonment of one year or over	(a) is engaged in a contract with the Council; (b) is counsel or solicitor in prosecuting claim against Council; (c) is manager or agent for person interested in a contract with Council; (d) holds an office of profit under Council; (e) has his affairs in liquidation; (f) is an undischarged bankrupt; (g) has been convicted of felony, unless he has received free pardon, or has undergone his sentence; (h) is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment; (i) is insane
<i>Municipality.</i> —Has a share in the sale, lease, or purchase of land with the Council <i>Municipality and District.</i> —(a) is interested in advertising or printing for the Council; (b) is a shareholder in a limited liability company holding a contract with Council <i>District.</i> —(a) acts as Returning Officer or Poll Clerk; (b) is indebted to Council for wire netting or seed wheat; (c) is lessee of a road; (d) receives payment for timber, &c., taken by Council	(a) is <i>bona fide</i> selling goods or doing work not on contract; (b) is renting hall, &c., from Council; (c) is lessee of land from Council; (d) is interested in newspaper advertising for Council; (e) is shareholder in a company with twenty shareholders holding a contract with the Council	(a) supplies water, light, or power to Council; (b) does work for Council; (c) leases, sells, or purchases land from Council; (d) is under agreement for lease, sale, or purchase of land from Council; (e) is under agreement for loan; (f) is interested in contract entered into with an incorporated company

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
3. <i>Qualifications and Election of Councillors</i> —continued. (iv) Restrictions on Councillor voting or discussing, if interested	Councillor not to vote on or discuss any tender in which he or his partner or any of his relations are peculiarly interested, nor on appointment of self or any relative to any position under Council Councillor not to vote on opening of road, subdivision of land, erection of building, &c., if he is solicitor or agent of applicant, or is connected with the matter	Councillor may not vote on or discuss any matter in which he or his partners have any pecuniary interest	Councillor may not vote or discuss any matter in which he or his partners are peculiarly interested
(v) Councillors elected for period of	Three years	Three years	Three years
(vi) Frequency and Date of ordinary Elections	Triennially on last Saturday in January If insufficient Councillors elected, Governor may appoint persons to fill vacancies	Annually on fourth Thursday in August	Annually, within the first 21 days of February
(vii) Extraordinary Elections held	Within one month of occurrence of vacancy President or Mayor within fourteen days	Not less than twenty nor more than 25 days after occurrence of vacancy	<i>City or Town.</i> —Not less than twenty nor more than 35 days after occurrence of vacancy <i>Shire.</i> —Not less than 30 nor more than 50 days after occurrence of vacancy
(viii) Extraordinary vacancy not filled up when occurring	..	Within two months of annual election if retiring Councillor was due for retirement by rotation	<i>City or Town.</i> —Within one month of annual election if previous occupant was due for retirement <i>Shire.</i> —Within three months of annual election
(ix) Acceptance of Office	..	If not effected within two months seat declared vacant except when engaged in war service	..
(x) Allowances to Councillors	Reasonable expenses as delegates to conferences, &c. <i>Municipality.</i> —Aldermen, no allowances <i>Shire.</i> —Actual travelling expenses, or 6d. per mile; subsistence not to exceed 6d. per hour.	..	<i>Shire.</i> —Council may make by-law prescribing payment of expenses in attending meetings not exceeding actual fares or 9d. per mile one way. No Councillor to receive more than £20 in a year
(xi) Penalties	Acting when disqualified, maximum £100. If convicted of holding place of profit under Council or of being interested in contract, not less than £50, and disqualification for seven years	Acting when disqualified, maximum £50 for each offence, except in case of unsoundness of mind Voting when self or partners peculiarly interested, maximum £50	Acting when disqualified, maximum £50 Voting or discussing when peculiarly interested, maximum £50
4. <i>Qualifications and Election of Chairman.</i> (i) Persons qualified	Any Councillor	Any Councillor	Any Alderman or Councillor

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—continued.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Councillor must not vote if he is a shareholder in company interested in contract with Council <i>District.</i>—Councillor must not vote on question relating to contract in which he is personally interested, or with company of which he is a member</p>	<p>Councillor must not vote on or discuss any question in which he is interested</p>	<p>Councillor must not vote when peculiarly interested</p>
<p>Two years</p>	<p>Three years</p>	<p>Three years</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Annually, on first Saturday in December <i>District.</i>—Annually, on first Saturday in July</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Annually on fourth Wednesday in November <i>District.</i>—Annually on second Wednesday in April</p>	<p>Annually on fourth Thursday in April</p>
<p>Not less than six nor more than ten days after nomination day Nominations not earlier than seven nor later than fourteen days (<i>Municipality</i>), or 21 days (<i>District</i>) after notice of vacancy If no election Council fills vacancy</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Not less than 20 nor more than 25 days after occurrence of vacancy <i>District.</i>—Within one month of occurrence of vacancy</p>	<p>Extraordinary vacancy to be advertised twice. If within fourteen days seven electors demand election, it is held; otherwise vacancy filled by Councillors</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Within two months of first of December <i>District.</i>—Between dates of notice of nomination day and annual election</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Within two months of annual election <i>District.</i>—Within three months of annual election</p>	<p>Within two months of annual election, except where Councillors fill vacancy</p>
<p>Compulsory, except on certain specified persons</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—To be made within two months of election, otherwise seat becomes vacant</p>	<p>Within 30 days after notice of election. All rates to be paid</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Council may pay travelling expenses of Councillors engaged on special business on written authority of Council <i>District.</i>—Councillor may receive travelling expenses or allowances authorized by resolution of Council, or fees for attending meetings</p>	<p><i>District.</i>—With approval of Minister, reasonable expenses of one delegate to Roads Board Conference</p>	<p>Actual travelling expenses on Council business</p>
<p>Acting when disqualified— <i>Municipality</i>, £50 <i>District</i>, maximum £10 Non-acceptance of office— <i>Municipality</i>, £25 <i>District</i>, maximum £10 Voting when interested— <i>District</i>, maximum £20</p>	<p>Acting when disqualified, maximum £20 Nomination of incapacitated person, maximum £20 Voting or discussing when peculiarly interested, maximum £50</p>	<p>Acting when disqualified, maximum £50 Not accepting office, not exceeding £10; certain persons excepted Absence from three consecutive meetings without leave, maximum £10 Resignation or Absence from <i>Municipality</i> for two months without leave, maximum £10 Voting when peculiarly interested, maximum £50</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Any Citizen who has served one year as Mayor, Alderman, or Councillor in some <i>Municipality</i> in South Australia <i>District.</i>—Any Councillor</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Any male natural-born or naturalized owner or occupier of rateable land <i>District.</i>—Any Councillor</p>	<p>Any Councillor</p>

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
4. <i>Qualifications and Election of Chairman</i> —continued.			
(ii) Elected by	Councillors If equal votes cast, lots drawn If more than two candidates, lowest candidate rejected and fresh ballot held	Councillors. If equal votes cast, lots drawn	Councillors
(iii) Date of Election	Annually, between first and fifteenth days of February In event of extraordinary vacancy, new Chairman to be elected within fourteen days	On fourth day after result of annual election declared, meeting to be held at 10 a.m.	At first meeting of Council after annual election
(iv) Proceedings in event of Non- election of Chair- man	Governor appoints a Councillor to be Chairman	Governor appoints one of the Councillors, or if there is no Council some other person, to be Chairman	If no election within fourteen days, Governor appoints a Councillor to be Chairman
(v) Allowance to Chair- man	<i>Municipality.</i> — Determined by Council <i>Shire.</i> —Determined by Coun- cil; maximum, £50	Not to exceed 3 per cent. of the revenue of the Muni- cipality	Allowance granted from Local Fund. Travelling expenses to meetings same as Coun- cillors
(vi) Penalties	Councillor failing to attend meeting to elect Chairman; maximum, £2		
5. <i>Auditors.</i>			
(i) Qualifications	Auditor must hold Certifi- cate of Competency from Local Government Clerks' and Auditors' Examining Committee	Auditor must hold Certifi- cate of Competency from the Municipal Auditors' Board	Auditor must hold Certifi- cate of Competency from Local Auditors' Board, or in connexion with technical instruction by Department of Public Instruction
(ii) How appointed	By Council Fee for year not to be less than £4 4s.	Two appointed by Governor for each Municipality, also two Inspectors of Municipal Accounts	By Minister on recommenda- tion of Auditor-General
(iii) Penalties	Breach of Ordinances or regulations; maximum, £50	Councillor or Officer refusing to produce books, &c., for Inspector: maximum, £50 and £5 a day	
6. <i>Retirement of Chair- man and Councillors.</i>			
(i) Retirement	Chairman.—On the last day of February in each year Councillors.—All retire on the last Friday in January every third year	Chairman.—Annually on day previous to first meeting of Council after annual elec- tion Councillors.—One-third, an- nually, in rotation	Chairman.—Annually Councillors.—Annually. In divided areas, one in each division; in others, one- third, or 2 out of 5, 3 out of 7 or 8, and 4 out of 10 or 11
(ii) Resignation	A Chairman or Councillor may resign his office	Chairman and Councillors may resign	Governor may remove Chair- man for neglect of duty Councillors may resign

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Ratepayers <i>District.</i>—Councillors. If equal votes cast, lots drawn</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Ratepayers <i>District.</i>—Councillors. Two-thirds must be present</p>	<p>Councillors. Preferential voting adopted</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—On first Saturday in December <i>District.</i>—At first meeting of Council after annual election</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—On fourth Wednesday in November <i>District.</i>—At first meeting of Council after annual election</p>	<p>At first meeting of Council after annual election</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Supplementary election held, otherwise Council elects <i>District.</i>—Chairman can be elected at a future meeting</p>	<p>..</p>	<p>If no election within fourteen days, Governor appoints one of the Councillors to be Chairman</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Fixed by Council within ten days of election <i>District.</i>—Maximum, £50; to be determined within one month after election</p>	<p>..</p>	<p>Fixed by Council at first meeting after general election, before election of Chairman</p>
<p>Non-acceptance by Chairman of office; absence without leave for two months; acting when disqualified— <i>Municipality.</i>—£50 <i>District.</i>—Maximum, £10</p>	<p>Acting when disqualified; maximum, £20</p>	<p>Non-acceptance by Chairman of Office; absence from Municipality for two months without leave; resignation; absence from three consecutive meetings; maximum, £20 Acting when disqualified; maximum, £50</p>
<p>Same as those for Councillor, but need not be ratepayers</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Name must be on the Electoral Roll in force for the time being</p>	<p>..</p>
<p>Two Auditors for every Municipality or District elected by Ratepayers in same way and at same time as Councillors. One Auditor retires annually</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Two elected by ratepayers; one retires annually. Government may also appoint Inspectors of Municipal Accounts <i>District.</i>—One by Minister; one annually by ratepayers</p>	<p>Accounts audited by Auditor-General</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Absence from Municipality for six months; non-acceptance of office, £25 Acting when disqualified:— <i>Municipality,</i> £50; <i>District,</i> maximum, £10</p>	<p>..</p>	<p>..</p>
<p>Chairman. — Annually. In Municipality on 1st December <i>Municipality.</i>—One Councillor in each Ward annually, on 1st December <i>District.</i>—Half Councillors annually</p>	<p>Chairman.—Annually <i>Municipality.</i>—One Councillor in each Ward annually, or one-third of all Councillors if no Wards <i>District.</i>—One-third of Councillors annually on second Wednesday in April</p>	<p>Chairman.—Annually at end of year Councillors.—One-third retire annually in rotation</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Resignation, voluntary or otherwise, penalty—Chairman, £50; Councillor, or Auditor, £25 <i>District.</i>—Chairman may resign at any time. Councillor resigning without leave, penalty not exceeding £10</p>	<p>Chairman and Councillors may resign</p>	<p>Resignation with consent of Council permitted; otherwise penalty not exceeding £10, with certain persons exempted</p>

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
6. <i>Retirement of Chairman and Councillors</i> —continued.			
(iii) Vacation of Office caused by	(a) Resignation; (b) absence without leave from meetings for three consecutive months; (c) disqualification; (d) ouster from office	(a) Resignation; (b) absence without leave for four consecutive meetings; (c) failure to sign declaration; (d) death; (e) incapability; (f) disqualification; (g) ouster from office Chairman.—(a) Ceasing to be Councillor; (b) resignation; (c) ouster from office	(a) Disqualification; (b) absence without leave for four (in Town) or three (in Shire) consecutive ordinary meetings, extending over a period of three months at least; (c) ouster from office Governor on petition of one-fifth of ratepayers may dissolve Council Chairman may be removed by Governor
(iv) Ouster from Office	Upon affidavit within three months Supreme Court or District Court or Court of Petty Sessions makes order	Upon affidavit to Supreme Court within four months and deposit of £20	Upon application of five ratepayers to Supreme Court within four months and deposit of £20
7. <i>Electors.</i>			
(i) Qualifications	A natural-born or naturalized British subject, 21 years of age and upwards, occupier or owner, who (a) has three months previously been tenant or owner of rateable land of annual unimproved value of £5 at least; (b) is Manager, Secretary, or Director of Public Company owning or occupying rateable land; (c) occupies land under Miner's Right or Business Licence; (d) is a share farmer; (e) occupies and rents Crown land	Every person (except un-naturalized Chinese) who, on the tenth of June, is 21 years of age and liable to be rated on an annual value of £5 and upwards, and who has paid rates three months before day of election	Every natural-born or naturalized person, of the age of 21, whose name appears on the Rate Book, provided that rates are paid by 31st December, when election is held in February, or fourteen days before nomination day in case of an extraordinary election
(ii) Enrolment in more than one Subdivision	Owner enrolled for each subdivision in which he has property. Occupier enrolled only in one subdivision	Ratepayers enrolled in each subdivision in which they have property	Electors enrolled in each subdivision in which they have property
(iii) Number of Votes held by each Elector	One for each Candidate	If the value of rateable property is— In <i>Borough</i> — Less than £50, one vote £50 and under £100, two votes £100 and over, three votes In <i>Shire</i> — Less than £25, one vote £25 and under £75, two votes £75 and over, three votes	If land has a rateable value of— Less than £500, one vote £500 and under £1,000, two votes £1,000 and over, three votes
(iv) Joint Occupiers or Owners	Joint occupiers, choose one to vote Joint owners and lessees, each has one vote	Each person up to three has a vote	Each occupier or owner has a vote, but total number of votes must not exceed those to which a single owner or occupier would be entitled
(v) Companies	Representative nominated by Directors or Trustees	Representative appointed by Company before 10th June	Secretary, Local Manager, Chairman, or Director to be enrolled

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<p>(a) Death; (b) lunacy; (c) insolvency or composition with creditors for less than 20s. in the £1; (d) absence for three consecutive meetings without leave; (e) disqualification; (f) ouster; (g) non-acceptance of office <i>District.</i>—(a) Conviction for felony; (b) idlody; (c) resignation accepted by Council</p>	<p>(a) Death; (b) absence from three consecutive meetings without leave; (c) ouster; (d) disqualification; (e) resignation</p>	<p>(a) Disqualification; (b) absence without leave from three consecutive meetings over a period of two months at least; (c) non-payment of rates for six months; (d) ouster</p>
<p>..</p>	<p>Upon application to Supreme Court within two months, and in case of Municipality, deposit of £20</p>	<p>Upon affidavit to Supreme Court within one month and deposit of £20</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Any person (except an alien) of full age, who, on the first of October, is seised of or occupies rateable property, and whose name is inserted on the assessment roll. All rates declared six months previously must be paid to entitle elector to vote <i>District.</i>—Any person, 21 years of age, whose name appears on the Voters' Roll</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Every natural-born or naturalized subject, 21 years of age or over, who, on the 1st of September, is occupier or owner of rateable land and whose rates are paid not later than 1st October following <i>District.</i>—Any adult natural-born or naturalized subject, who, on the 13th of January, is occupier or owner of rateable land</p>	<p>Every natural-born or naturalized subject, 21 years of age, whose name appears as occupier or owner of any property within the Municipality on the assessment roll</p>
<p>Electors enrolled in each subdivision in which they have property</p>	<p>Electors have vote in each Ward in which they have property</p>	<p>Electors may vote in each Ward in which they have property, but the total number of votes must not exceed six</p>
<p>For election of Councillor or Mayor, one vote in each Ward in which the elector has property At poll for consent to rate or loan— Annual value— £25 and under, one vote Over £25 up to £35, two votes Over £35 up to £45, three votes Over £45 up to £55, four votes Over £55 up to £65, five votes Over £65 six votes</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—If annual value— Does not exceed £25—For Mayor, 1 vote; for Councillor, 1 vote Exceeds £25, but not £50—For Mayor, 2 votes; for Councillor, 1 vote Exceeds £50, but not £75—For Mayor, 3 votes; for Councillor, 2 votes Exceeds £75—For Mayor, 4 votes; for Councillor, 2 votes <i>District.</i>—If the annual value of land— Does not exceed £10, one vote Exceeds £10, but not £25, two votes Exceeds £25, but not £50, three votes Exceeds £50, four votes If the unimproved capital value— Does not exceed £150, one vote Exceeds £150, but not £300, two votes Exceeds £300, but not £600, three votes Exceeds £600, four votes</p>	<p>If the annual value is— Under £30, one vote £30 and under £80, two votes £80 and under £160, three votes £160 and under £240, four votes £240 and under £360, five votes £360 and over, six votes</p>
<p>One vote per tenant for each £75 value of property, but not more than three votes allowed</p>	<p>Each tenant, not exceeding two, deemed occupier or owner of half rateable value</p>	<p>Votes divided among tenants, but not to exceed six</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Companies nominate representatives, not exceeding three <i>District.</i>—One nominee for each Ward</p>	<p>Companies nominate representative: in default, Manager, Secretary, or Attorney registered</p>	<p>Company may depute any person to vote on its behalf</p>

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
7. <i>Electors</i> —continued. (vi) <i>Electors' Roll</i> , when prepared	Clerk to cause preparation and Collectors to be appointed on or before 7th September every third year. Clerk to make Roll between 7th and 21st October	Special Collector to prepare between 15th and 24th June; Clerk to make out List by 7th July	On or before 14th January. Amendments not admissible after seven days before nomination day. Roll to be amended previous to extraordinary election
(vii) <i>Electors' Roll</i> , how often prepared	Triennially Supplementary Roll, annually	Annually	Annually
(viii) <i>Electors' Roll</i> , by whom signed	Revision Court	Chairman and two Councillors	Returning Officer
(ix) Claims and Objections to be made	Before 17th November Ten days' notice to be given to Clerk	On or before 14th July	Twenty-eight days' notice of alteration of rate to be given
(x) Revision Court, Composition of	Stipendiary or Police Magistrate or three Justices	Chairman and at least three other Councillors	Two Justices sitting in Petty Sessions
(xi) Revision Court, when held	Between 24th and 31st December	Between 21st and 27th July (inclusive)	..
(xii) Revision Court, Adjournment of	Revision must be completed by 31st December	Not to be adjourned beyond 31st July	..
(xiii) Revision Court, Notice to be given	Six clear days by advertisement and posting up	Six clear days, by posting up and in newspaper	..
(xiv) Penalties	Frivolous Claims and Objections; not exceeding £10	Frivolous Claims and Objections; not exceeding £5 Refusing answers to Collector; maximum, £10 Altering Voters' Roll, &c.; maximum, £50	..
8. <i>Method of Conducting Elections.</i> (i) Returning Officer	Clerk, unless Council appoints some one else Candidate cannot be Returning Officer, Presiding Officer, Poll Clerk, or Scrutineer	Chairman in non-subdivided; Councillor in subdivided Area. Returning Officer must not be a Candidate	Chairman; if unable to act, person appointed by Council; in default, person appointed by Governor
(ii) Notice of Election to be given	..	Not less than fourteen nor more than twenty-one days before election by advertisement in newspaper	Twenty days by advertisement in newspaper
(iii) Date of Nomination	<i>Municipality</i> .—Ordinary election—eighth day preceding triennial election. Extraordinary election—at least one week prior to election day <i>Shire</i> .—On a Friday at least thirteen days prior to election, or twenty days where postal voting is in force	Before 4 p.m. on day not less than four nor more than seven days after notice of election	Not less than ten nor more than twelve days after notice of election
(iv) Notice of Nomination to be given	Not less than one week before nomination day, in newspaper	To be included with notice of date of election	To be included with notice of date of election
(v) Nomination Papers to be signed by	Two Electors and the Candidate	Not less than ten qualified Voters and the Candidate	Five ratepayers

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—continued.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<i>Municipality.</i> —On or before 1st October <i>District.</i> —During April. In Districts where no Revision Court held, Clerk prepares Roll from assessment book previous to day of voting	<i>Municipality.</i> —On or before 20th September <i>District.</i> —On or before 14th January	On or before 1st October
Annually and at such times as Council may direct. Amendments not to be made within seven days of election	Annually	Annually
<i>Municipality.</i> —Chairman and Clerk, when revised, on or before 25th November <i>District.</i> —Chairman and Clerk, on or before last Saturday but one in June	<i>Municipality.</i> —Clerk <i>District.</i> —Chairman	Chairman and Clerk, not later than 31st December
<i>Municipality.</i> —Claims not later than 1st November; objections, 3rd November <i>District.</i> —Claims, not later than fourteen days; objections, twelve days prior to Revision Court (if any)	<i>Municipality.</i> —On or before 30th September <i>District.</i> —On or before 14th February	Within 30 days of publication in Gazette
Council	<i>Municipality.</i> —Chairman and not less than one-third of the Councillors <i>District.</i> —Three or more Councillors	Council
<i>Municipality.</i> —15th November <i>District.</i> —Second Monday in June	<i>Municipality.</i> —Between 10th and 20th October <i>District.</i> —Between 1st and 7th March	..
As Council may appoint	<i>Municipality.</i> —Not beyond 31st October <i>District.</i> —From time to time	..
Seven days	<i>Municipality.</i> —Six days by posting up and advertisement in newspaper <i>District.</i> —Seven days	..
Frivolous Claims and Objections, not exceeding £1	Frivolous Claims and Objections— <i>Municipality.</i> —Not exceeding £5 <i>District.</i> —As Court decides	..
<i>Municipality.</i> —Clerk or Councillor (Candidates ineligible) <i>District.</i> —Council appoints (Candidates ineligible)	<i>Municipality.</i> —Chairman or other person appointed by Council (Candidates ineligible) <i>District.</i> —Councillor or person appointed by Council (Candidates ineligible)	Chairman, or Councillor, or some person appointed by Council or Governor (Candidates ineligible)
<i>Municipality.</i> —By public notice <i>District.</i> —By posting handbills at Post Office and other places	By advertisement in newspaper or otherwise published	Fifteen days, by posting up at Police Station and advertising in newspaper
<i>Municipality.</i> —Not later than six days before election <i>District.</i> —Second Saturday in June	Seventh day preceding election	From tenth to seventh day before election
Ten days before date of retirement and election	..	Fifteen days before date of election
Two Electors and the Candidate (rates of all parties must be paid)	<i>Municipality.</i> —Two qualified Voters and the Candidate <i>District.</i> —The Candidate or his agent	Two Electors and the Candidate

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
6. <i>Method of Conducting Elections</i> —continued. (vi) Deposit by Candidate	..	£10	£5
(vii) Withdrawal of Candidate permitted	Before 11 a.m. on nomination day	Not less than four days before polling day, to be signed by five Nominators and the Candidate, and advertised	Ninety-six hours before the commencement of the poll
(viii) Candidate forfeits Deposit in the event of	..	Not receiving one-fifth of the votes of the lowest elected Candidate	Not receiving one-fifth of the votes of the lowest elected candidate
(ix) Polling Places	At least one polling place for each subdivision	At least one polling place for each subdivision, and at least one booth for every 600 voters	At least one polling place in each subdivision
(x) Hours of Poll	8 a.m. to 6 p.m.	<i>Borough.</i> —8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Certain suburban Municipalities, 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Governor may extend hours to 8 p.m. <i>Shire.</i> —8 a.m. to 4 p.m.	8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
(xi) Ballot-papers	Initialed by Returning Officer or Presiding Officer	Initialed by Returning Officer and number of elector on roll to be inserted	Initialed by Returning Officer and marked with concealed number
(xii) Invalid Ballot-papers	Those from which any initials or mark are torn or missing, or on which an improper number of candidates is marked	Those with a greater or less number of names not struck out than the number to be elected	Those (a) without initials; (b) without voter's number; (c) with number torn off; (d) with incorrect number of candidates marked; (e) with any unauthorized mark or writing
(xiii) Postal Voting	Permitted in certain Shires. Each voter to receive paper not later than fifth day before election. Signature to ballot-paper to be witnessed by an elector, J.P., or Returning Officer. A candidate, his agent, or postmaster may not witness	On petition of Council Governor may make orders and regulations which must be laid before Parliament	Voter fills in ballot-paper and posts it to Returning Officer. Signature to be witnessed by a ratepayer, J.P., or Returning Officer. A candidate, agent of candidate, or postmaster may not witness
(xiv) Declaration of Poll	As soon as practicable after counting Notice of poll to be published in newspaper If two candidates have equal votes, lots are drawn	As soon as convenient on or after polling day, and published in newspaper Returning Officer has casting vote	As soon as possible after the votes are counted. Returning Officer has casting vote
(xv) Destruction of Ballot-papers	Six months after election	After six months, in the presence of three Councillors	After twelve months in the presence of three Councillors
(xvi) Penalties for Electoral Offences	Removing ballot-papers from booth, opening parcels unlawfully, &c., maximum £10 Making false declaration, personating elector, voting twice, maximum £100 or six months' imprisonment Bribery, treating, intimidation, maximum £100 or six months' imprisonment, or both Misfeasance of officer, minimum £10; maximum £200 Forging, or fraudulently defacing or destroying nomination paper, imprisonment for not exceeding six months with or without hard labour Candidate, his agent, or postmaster witnessing signature to postal ballot-paper, maximum £50 Wagering with the object of influencing votes, maximum £50	Offences by Returning Officer, &c., maximum £50 Nomination of incapacitated person, maximum £20 Giving false answers, polling more than once, leaving polling booth with ballot-paper or personating elector, maximum one year's imprisonment	Nomination of incapacitated persons, not exceeding £50 Misfeasance on part of Returning Officer or Poll Clerk not exceeding £50 Candidate, his agent, or postmaster witnessing signature to postal ballot-paper, maximum £50 Candidate or his agent receiving ballot-paper from voter, maximum £50

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
..	<i>Municipality.</i> —£5	..
..	Within 48 hours after day of nomination	Not later than four days before polling day
..	<i>Municipality.</i> —Not receiving one-fifth of the votes of the lowest successful candidate	..
One for all Wards or for each Ward as decided by Council	Appointed by Council	Appointed by Council, at least one polling place for each Ward
<i>Municipality.</i> —8 a.m. to 7 p.m. <i>District.</i> —8 a.m. to 7 p.m. in Districts with Revision Courts; 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in other Districts	<i>Municipality.</i> —9 a.m. to 7 p.m. <i>District.</i> —10 a.m. to 7 p.m.	8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Council may fix any period of not less than six hours, except in a mining centre
Initialed by Returning Officer	<i>Municipality.</i> —Initialed by Returning Officer, and with numbered counterfoil <i>District.</i> —Initialed by Returning Officer	Initialed by Returning Officer
Those with an excess of candidates marked off or any matter or thing other than names of candidates and crosses	Those with a greater or less number of candidates voted for than there are vacancies, or on which any other matter or thing is written	Those (a) without initials; (b) with greater number of candidates voted for than there are vacancies; (c) with unauthorized marks
..	Absent voters may, within one month before election, vote before Returning Officer, Magistrate, or J.P., and post same to Returning Officer	Governor may authorize postal voting on petition from Council
After counting votes, or not later than three days after election. Notice to be sent to person elected within 48 hours and advertised in <i>Gazette</i> within fourteen days. Returning Officer has casting vote	After the counting of the votes is completed Returning Officer has casting vote	As soon as practicable after the election Returning Officer has casting vote
<i>Municipality</i> under <i>Ballot Act.</i> —Forthwith <i>District.</i> —Not within 28 days in some districts; after three months in others	After six months, in the presence of three Councillors	After twelve months with consent of Chairman, unless proceedings are pending concerning the election
Bribery, not exceeding £200 or one year's imprisonment Receiving or offering reward for voting or withholding vote, not exceeding £100 or six months' imprisonment Other offences, officer, maximum £200 or two years; other person, maximum £100 or one year with or without hard labour Voting twice or impersonating imprisonment not exceeding one year with or without hard labour <i>District.</i> —Voting, when under 21 years of age, maximum £10	Breach or neglect of official duty, maximum £200 or one year's imprisonment Bribery or undue influence, the same Other illegal practices, maximum £100 or six months' imprisonment Canvassing, soliciting, or inducing not to vote within 50 yards of polling place, maximum £20 Personation and fraud with ballot-papers, maximum two years' imprisonment	Nomination of incapacitated person, maximum £20 Unlawfully intruding into polling place, maximum £100 or one year's imprisonment with or without hard labour Electoral offences, maximum £50 Personation or voting twice, maximum £200 or one year with or without hard labour Offences in violation of secrecy, maximum £10 Misfeasance of officers, maximum £20

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
9. <i>Meetings of Council.</i> (i) First Meeting after General Election		Third Wednesday at 10 a.m.	<i>City or Town.</i> —Third day after election at noon or date and time fixed by by-law <i>Shire.</i> —Date and time fixed by by-law
(ii) Ordinary Meetings	On such days and hours as Council appoints	As Council from time to time appoints Chairman or three Councillors or Minister may call meeting of whole Council	<i>City or Town.</i> —At least once a month. Times fixed by by-laws or otherwise <i>Shire.</i> —At least once every three months
(iii) Notice of Ordinary Meetings	As Council may fix by resolution	Only sent if the date of meeting is changed	Sent at least two days previous to meeting
(iv) Adjournment of Meetings	If no quorum present within half-an-hour, meeting adjourned to time fixed by Chairman, Councillors, or Clerk	If no quorum within half-hour meeting adjourned but for not longer than seven days; notices of adjourned meeting to be sent	Meetings to be adjourned for not longer than fourteen days if no quorum is present within half-an-hour
(v) Special Meetings	Called by Chairman or on requisition of two Councillors	Called by Chairman or on requisition of three or more Councillors	..
(vi) Notice of Special Meetings	As Council may fix by resolution	<i>Borough.</i> —Two days' notice <i>Shire.</i> —Four days' notice	..
(vii) Quorum	Majority of Councillors	Nine Councillors or smaller number forming majority of Councillors	Majority of whole number of Councillors, if number even, half the number including the Chairman
(viii) Revocation of Resolution	Notice of motion to be duly given, if three months have not elapsed since resolution passed. Must be signed by three Councillors	Seven days' notice to be given. Must be passed by majority of whole number of Councillors if number present not greater than when resolution was passed, otherwise by majority of those present	Notice to be given to each Councillor in Town seven days, in Shire fourteen days. Absolute majority of Councillors required if number present not greater than when resolution was adopted
(ix) Committees	Two Standing Committees, Finance and Works, to be appointed, other Committees optional	Council may appoint occasional or standing Committees and fix quorum	Council may appoint Committees
(x) Limits of Powers of Committees	Fixed by Council	..	Council delegates powers to Committees and fixes quorum
(xi) Penalties	Councillor not attending meeting when called upon to do so by Chairman or three or more Councillors, maximum £2 Councillor refusing to withdraw when called on, maximum £2	Councillor not attending meeting of whole Council guilty of offence against Act if called by Minister, maximum £20	Officer failing to permit inspection of books, maximum £5 Local Authority failing to make returns to Minister, maximum £50
10. <i>Meetings and Poll of Ratepayers.</i> (i) Meetings		Council may make by-laws for the purpose of conducting public meetings of the ratepayers	
(ii) Poll of Ratepayers, how obtained	On demand by one-third of Ratepayers Council to fix day for poll not less than fourteen days nor more than 42 days after demand	On demand by 20 Electors with deposit of £20. To be held within one month of demand	..

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
	As appointed by Council	As appointed by by-law or resolution
<i>Municipality.</i> —At least once every four weeks <i>District.</i> —At least once a month	<i>Municipality.</i> —At least once a month <i>District.</i> —At least once every three months (north of 27th parallel of latitude at least once every six months)	At least once a month
Three days' notice to be given	Notice to be sent to each Councillor	Sent by post so as to give Councillors two clear days' notice
<i>District.</i> —If no quorum within half-an-hour meeting adjourned to any time	<i>Municipality.</i> —If no quorum within quarter of an hour adjourned for not longer than seven days <i>District.</i> —If no quorum within half-an-hour, adjourned, notice to be sent	If no quorum within half-an-hour, adjourned for not longer than fourteen days
At any time, also on requisition of three Councillors; also in all cases of emergency	Called by Chairman, or on requisition of one-third of the Councillors	Called by resolution of Council, or on requisition of Chairman, or by majority of Councillors
<i>Municipality.</i> —Previous notice <i>District.</i> —Three days' notice	<i>Municipality.</i> —Notice to be sent to each Councillor <i>District.</i> —Seven days' notice to be sent to each Councillor	Two clear days' notice Confirmatory meeting to be advertised twice, and posted at Police Station
<i>Municipality.</i> —Three Councillors <i>District.</i> —One-half of the Councillors	<i>Municipality.</i> —One-third of Councillors, exclusive of Chairman <i>District.</i> —At least three Councillors	Majority of whole number of Councillors
<i>District.</i> —Seven days' notice to each Councillor. Two-thirds majority if number of Councillors present not greater than number present when resolution was carried, otherwise majority. Absolute majority necessary in any case	<i>Municipality.</i> —Seven days' notice. Two-thirds majority if number present not greater than when resolution was passed, otherwise majority <i>District.</i> —Unanimous vote or majority of Councillors, in latter case seven days' notice to each Councillor	Seven days' notice. Majority of whole number of Councillors if number present not greater than when resolution was passed otherwise majority of those present
Appointed by Council <i>Municipality.</i> —Quorum, three members <i>District.</i> —Quorum fixed by Council, otherwise three members	Appointed by Council <i>Municipality.</i> —Quorum fixed by Council <i>District.</i> —Quorum not less than three	Appointed by Council. Council fixes quorum, but not less than two or a majority of members Local Committees may be incorporated and have the same powers as Councils
<i>Municipality.</i> —Proceedings to be approved by Council. Committee may not borrow money, declare a rate, or expend more than £20	<i>Municipality.</i> —Committee may not borrow money or declare a rate. Any expenditure of over £20 to be ratified by Council	Committee may not borrow money, make a rate or by-law, execute a deed or contract, or institute an action at law or suit in equity
	<i>Municipality.</i> —Councillor, or officer neglecting or refusing to produce books, &c., on demand, maximum £10 per day	Refusal to allow inspection of books, maximum £5 Mutilation or destruction of books, maximum two years' imprisonment with or without hard labour or £100
Council to call meeting of ratepayers to obtain consent to any rate (<i>Municipality</i>), special rate (<i>District</i>)	<i>Municipality.</i> —Two ordinary meetings annually, in May and November. Special on requisition of one-third of Councillors, or 21 ratepayers, seven days' notice to be given <i>District.</i> —One ordinary meeting to be held annually. Special on requisition of twenty ratepayers, seven days' notice to be given	A meeting to be held on requisition of 25 electors. Notice to be advertised twice and meeting held not less than seven days after first notice Majority of electors voting decides, except in case of loans, when Governor makes regulations
On demand by six ratepayers. To be held within eight days of demand		

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
11. <i>Officers.</i>			
(i) Officers required by the Act	One Engineer for a Shire or two or more adjoining Shires. Sanitary Inspector on notification from Governor Permanent positions to be advertised seven days previous to appointment	Clerk (Town Clerk in Borough, Shire Secretary in Shire), Treasurer, Engineer or Surveyor, and other necessary officers Treasurer must not also be Rate Collector	Clerk, obligatory (Council may appoint Engineer, Surveyor, Poundkeeper, &c.)
(ii) Qualifications of Officers	Clerk (where income of Council is over £500) and Auditor must be over 21 years of age and hold certificate of qualification from Local Government Clerks and Auditors' Examining Committee Engineer and Overseer of Works must be over 21 years of age and hold certificate of qualification from Engineering Examination Committee	Clerk, Certificate of Competency or Qualification from Municipal Clerks' Board Engineer or Surveyor, Certificate of Competency or Qualification from Municipal Surveyors' Board, or under some repealed Act	..
(iii) Officers appointed by	Council. If not appointed within three months, by Governor	Council (except Auditors)	Council (except Auditors)
(iv) Security for Officers	Clerk, Engineer, and Auditor to find security not less than £100	Before any officer entrusted with moneys security from guarantee society carrying on business in Victoria to be taken by Council which pays premiums	Guarantee society carrying on business in Queensland
(v) Limit of Gratuities to Officers	..	As Council may see fit. Council may make by-laws fixing gratuities	..
(vi) Positions from which a Councillor is expressly excluded	..	..	Valuer
(vii) Penalties	Officer accepting unauthorized fees, &c., minimum £10; maximum £100 Officer failing to render accounts, &c., maximum six months' imprisonment	Officer interested in contract or accepting unauthorized fees, &c., maximum £100 and disqualification from employment Treasurer acting as Rate Collector, £100 and £10 per day	Officer accepting unauthorized fees, &c., £100 and disqualification for five years Officer failing on order from Justices to render accounts, &c., imprisonment not exceeding six months
12. <i>Revenue and Expenditure of Councils.</i>			
(i) Ordinary Revenue	(a) Rates, dues, rents, fees, fines, &c.; (b) subsidies; (c) other revenues not directed by Act to be carried to any other fund	Rates, tolls and rents of tolls, Government grants, and other moneys not the proceeds of loans	Ordinary rates, ferry, market, and other dues, Government grants, and other moneys not the proceeds of loans
(ii) Other Revenue	Special Funds Local Funds Loan Funds	Proceeds of loans	Proceeds of loans Special rates Tramway rates
(iii) Government Subsidies	<i>Municipality.</i> —Maximum, 3s. 4d. in the £1 of general rates <i>Shire.</i> —Minimum, £150,000 annually Class I., up to 10s. in the £1 of general rates Class II., up to 15s. in the £1 of general rates Class III., up to 20s. in the £1 of general rates Class IV., up to 25s. in the £1 of general rates Class V., up to 30s. in the £1 of general rates Class VI., 40s. and over in the £1 of general rates	Subsidy fixed from time to time by Parliament. For every £1 actually received from general or extra rates, subsidy is— Borough, 3s. 1st Class Shire, 3s. 2nd Class Shire, 5s.; maximum £1,600 3rd Class Shire, 6s.; maximum £1,600 4th Class Shire, 8s. 5th Class Shire, 10s. 6th Class Shire, 12s. No subsidy to City or Town. Actual amount of subsidy to each Municipality scheduled annually	Governor may place money to credit of Council for specific objects Grants are voted annually by Parliament

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Council may appoint Town Clerk, Surveyor, and other officers <i>District.</i>—Council must appoint District Clerk, and may appoint other officers</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Council may appoint Town Clerk, Treasurer, and other officers <i>District.</i>—Council may appoint Secretary and other officers</p>	<p><i>District.</i>—Council may appoint Clerk, Treasurer, &c. If office of Clerk of Petty Sessions not filled by Civil Servant, Council Clerk performs duties A Treasurer cannot also be a Collector</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Fit persons <i>District.</i>—Clerk must be a male of full age</p>	<p>..</p>	<p>Must be fit persons</p>
<p>Council (except Auditors)</p>	<p>Council (except Auditors)</p>	<p>Council</p>
<p>Such security as Council thinks proper</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Bond with sureties or guarantee society carrying on business in Western Australia <i>District.</i>—Guarantee of insurance company or bond with sureties approved by Minister</p>	<p>Guarantee society carrying on business in Tasmania</p>
<p>..</p>	<p>Not to exceed one month's salary for each year of service</p>	<p>..</p>
<p>Any office or place of profit under the Council <i>Municipality.</i>—Also Auditor <i>District.</i>—Also Treasurer or Auditor</p>	<p>Any office under Council, including Auditor</p>	<p>All except that of Treasurer, unless without remuneration</p>
<p><i>District.</i>—Officer accepting unauthorized fees, &c., £100. Misappropriating money, maximum seven years' imprisonment with or without hard labour</p>	<p>Officer failing to hand over books, accounts, &c., maximum six months' imprisonment in Municipality; maximum £50 or six months' imprisonment in District</p>	<p>Officer accepting unauthorized fees, maximum £50 and disqualification for five years Officer failing to render accounts, &c., imprisonment up to six months</p>
<p>Rates, fees, rents, proceeds of sales, fines, penalties, Government subsidy, and all other moneys received</p>	<p>General rate, fees, rents, fines, and other moneys not loans</p>	<p>Rates, tolls, dues, fees, fines, Government subsidy, and other moneys not loan</p>
<p>(No distinction drawn in Acts between ordinary and other revenue)</p>	<p>Proceeds of loans <i>District.</i>—Government grants</p>	<p>Proceeds of loans</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Annual grant of 5s. in the £1 on proceeds of general rates not exceeding 1s. in the £1 of annual value <i>District.</i>—Annual grant equal to 5s. in the £1 on general rates collected</p>	<p>Amount not fixed; voted from time to time</p>	<p>By <i>Aid to Road Rates Act</i> subsidy voted annually to Councils which have levied a road rate of not less than 1s. in the £1, and have not spent 10 per cent. thereof on administration Councils classified, and following subsidies paid:—Class I., 1s., Class II., 2s., Class III., 3s., Class IV., 4s., Class V., 5s., Class VI., 6s. for every £1 of road rate</p>

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
12. <i>Revenue and Expenditure of Councils</i> —continued. (iv) Regulations as to Banking Moneys	Money to be banked daily, when practicable, but not later than three days after receipt All payments, except wages, over 20s., to be paid by cheque Collectors to pay money daily to Clerk	All moneys amounting to £20 and upwards to be banked within 72 hours, or shorter period as Council directs Collectors to pay in money within three days in Municipality, and within seven days in Shire	
(v) Maximum Expenditure permitted for certain objects		Chairman's allowance not to exceed 3 per cent. of the revenue of the Municipality	Not more than 3 per cent. of general rate to be expended on entertainments, &c., or £100 in Town and £50 in Shire Governor may prohibit expenditure upon work which he deems unnecessary, and may cause any Councillor to whom an unnecessary payment has been made to refund same
(vi) Expenditure when Area is subdivided		At least one-half of the net income must be spent in each subdivision in proportion to the general rates received therefrom	All moneys received in respect of general rates to be credited to account of several divisions, other ordinary revenue as the Council shall direct
(vii) Cheques to be signed by	Chairman or Deputy Chairman and Clerk	Three Councillors and Clerk	
(viii) Penalties	Councillor, servant of Council, or Auditor contravening regulations, maximum £10	Treasurer not banking money, or Collector not paying in money in due time, maximum £10	Officer failing to render accounts, &c., maximum six months' imprisonment
13. <i>Accounts and Audit.</i> (i) Separate Accounts	General Fund Special Fund for each special rate Local Fund for each local rate Loan Funds	Separate accounts to be kept for municipal fund, each separate loan, &c.	Separate accounts for each rate, each trust fund, each loan, and each subdivision
(ii) Accounts to be balanced	Every six months at least, on 30th June and 31st December	Thirtieth September annually, and for special audit	At least once a month
(iii) Profit and Loss, how treated	A balance to the credit of one fund may be carried to another fund with the consent of the Governor		Balance from gas, electricity, or hydraulic works applied to liquidation of loan until paid off, then to a reserve or local fund. If surplus exceeds 10 per cent., charges to be reduced Balance from waterworks applied to maintenance, repair, and extension, or to reduction of principal loan only Balance from tramway to repayment of tramway rate, with 4 per cent. interest, and then to Local Fund
(iv) End of Financial Year	Thirty-first December	Thirtieth of September	Thirty-first December
(v) Financial Statement	To be sent to Minister, Government Statistician, and Auditor-General, on or before 1st April	To be prepared up to 30th September	To be prepared by Clerk and laid before Council at the first ordinary meeting after the 21st January
(vi) Accounts Audited	Municipalities and Shires with less than £1,000 income, annually. Municipalities with £1,000 income or over, twice a year	As soon as conveniently may be after balancing	Annually at least Auditor reports to Auditor-General

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Sums of £10 and upwards to be banked within 48 hours (if no bank within Municipality, seven days) <i>District.</i>—Treasurer to bank sums of £10 and upwards. Collector to pay in or bank within five days</p>	<p>Sums of £20 and upwards in Municipality, and £5 and upwards in District, to be banked within seven days</p>	<p>Treasurer to bank forthwith sums amounting to £10 and upwards Collector to pay to Treasurer within fourteen days, or bank with sanction of Auditor-General</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Not more than 2½ per cent. of revenue, or £200 (Adelaide, £500) to be spent on public functions or entertainment <i>District.</i>—Not more than one-third of revenue to be spent on salaries and office expenses</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Not more than 3 per cent. of ordinary revenue on purposes not within the scope of the Act <i>District.</i>—Not more than 7½ per cent. of ordinary revenue for district nursing, hospitals, or medical practitioner</p>	<p>Up to £25 expenditure allowed for purposes not within the scope of the Act, with the consent of a two-thirds majority of the Councillors present</p>
<p><i>District.</i>—At least one-half of the income must be spent in each Ward in proportion to the rateable value</p>		<p>At least three-fifths of the road rate must be expended in each Ward, except with the consent of all the Councillors for that Ward</p>
<p>Chairman, two Councillors, and Clerk</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Chairman, Treasurer, and Clerk <i>District.</i>—Chairman, one Councillor, and Clerk</p>	<p>Chairman, Treasurer, and Clerk If Treasurer is not a Councillor, one Councillor also signs</p>
<p>Not paying in money as required, maximum £50; minimum £5; and daily penalty from £1 to £50</p>		
<p>District Fund Main Road Fund Separate accounts to be kept for loans</p>	<p>Ordinary revenue paid into municipal or district fund. Separate accounts to be kept of every loan</p>	<p>Separate accounts to be kept of municipal funds, and of all moneys raised or levied for any special purpose</p>
<p>Twice a year, on 30th June, and 31st December</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Twice a year, on 30th April and 31st October <i>District.</i>—Annually</p>	<p>On or before 31st January annually</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Where moneys not expended during year rate was collected, any balance may be expended on general purposes <i>District.</i>—Unexpended balance of separate or special rate credited to persons paying same as against the general rate next payable</p>	<p>Any balance after liquidation of loan to go to revenue of Council</p>	<p>Balance from undertaking applied to undertaking itself, or by poll to other work Balance from special purposes applied to other work by special resolution Balance from tramway to repay special rate levied with 4 per cent. interest, and then to municipal fund</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Thirty-first of December <i>District.</i>—Thirtieth of June</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Thirty-first of October <i>District.</i>—Thirtieth of June</p>	<p>Thirty-first of December</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—To be laid before Parliament on or before 1st March <i>District.</i>—Annual abstract of accounts to be advertised once in <i>Gazette</i> and newspaper</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—To be made annually up to the end of October <i>District.</i>—To be made every three months</p>	<p>To be made not later than 10th February, and sent signed by Chairman and five Councillors to Auditor-General before end of February</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Annually <i>District.</i>—Half-yearly</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Half-yearly <i>District.</i>—Annually</p>	<p>Financial Statement, with vouchers, &c., sent annually to Auditor, who reports on or confirms same</p>

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
13. <i>Accounts and Audits</i> —continued. (vii) Special Audit	At any time by certificated Local Government Auditor Governor may appoint examiners of accounts	Governor at the request of twenty Ratepayers depositing a sum not exceeding £50, or without request may appoint Auditor to make a special audit	Minister may appoint special Auditors to examine accounts for any period fixed by Minister
(viii) Penalties	Not keeping books properly; endowment may be withheld until Minister satisfied Refusing inspection of books; maximum £10 Refusing to furnish information to Auditor; maximum £20 or one year's imprisonment	Not keeping books properly; maximum, £25 Refusing inspection of books; maximum, £5 Officer failing to render accounts, produce vouchers, or deliver up papers; maximum, six months' imprisonment	Keeping books negligently; Treasurer may withhold endowment Refusing inspection of books; maximum, £10
14. <i>Loans.</i> (i) Objects of Loans	<i>Municipality.</i> — Permanent works or improvements, other lawful objects, repayment of previous loans <i>Shire.</i> —Any work authorized by law	Permanent works and undertakings Liquidation of previous loans	Permanent works and undertakings
(ii) Definition of Permanent Works		Making, altering, raising, or lowering streets. Construction or purchase of bridges, culverts, levees, ferries, jetties, waterworks, electric light works, gasworks. Construction, enlargement, and alteration of drainage and sewerage. Providing offices, ponds, abattoirs, markets, weighing-bridges, workers' dwellings, baths, pleasure grounds, museums, hospitals, asylums, &c. Machinery for crushing and quarrying. Treatment of night-soil. Reclamation of land. Purchase of land and payment of compensation for compulsory acquisition	If loan obtained from Treasury, public works classified into (a) tramways, waterworks, wharves, and other permanent and reproductive works, if of stone, brick, concrete, or iron; (b) permanent works for drainage or sanitation if of same materials; (c) bridges, culverts, fords, and crossings, if of same materials; (d) buildings of same materials; (e) roads cleared, drained, metalled, &c., and bridges, wharves, jetties, and buildings of hardwood; (f) newly cleared roads, not metalled, and other works of a temporary character
(iii) Conditions previous to making Loans	Amounts to be notified. Report by Government Official to be obtained. Poll of ratepayers to be taken. Loan rate to be struck	Plans, specifications, estimate of cost and statement showing the proposed expenditure to be prepared and open for inspection during one month	Plans specifications, estimate of cost, statement of proposed expenditure, estimate of net revenue, &c., to be prepared, and submitted to Minister, who sends Inspector of Local Works to report
(iv) Methods of obtaining Loans	By debentures, mortgage, or bond If Government guarantee required, application must be made to the Treasurer	By debentures By mortgage or debentures on security of separate rate Treasury may grant loans at 4 per cent. for works approved by Minister for Public Works	From Treasury By debentures with permission of Governor
(v) Limits of Borrowing Powers	<i>Municipality.</i> —Ten per cent. of the unimproved value of all rateable land <i>Shire.</i> —Three times the amount of a year's income	Ordinary Loan.—Ten times the average income from general rates not exceeding 1s. 6d. in the £1 for the previous three years Extended Loan.—Five times the average income for the previous three years, not including general, separate, or extra rates, special improvement charges, or Government grants	Loans from Treasury not to exceed five times the ordinary annual revenue Loans by Debentures; amount fixed by Governor
(vi) Action of Council previous to obtaining Loans	Special Meeting of Council to be held	Special Order made and confirmed by majority of whole Council and by Minister	Resolution to be adopted and confirmed at special meeting

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<i>District.</i> —Commissioner of Audit may inspect and audit accounts at any time	<i>Municipality.</i> —On request of fifty ratepayers, or of creditors, with or without deposit of £25. Government appoints special Auditor <i>District.</i> —Minister may direct at any time	
	Falling to render accounts; maximum, £50, or six months' imprisonment <i>Municipality.</i> —Allowing books to get in arrears; maximum, £25. <i>District.</i> —Refusal of inspection of books; maximum, £5	Books improperly kept; Treasurer may withhold subsidy Refusal of inspection of books; maximum, £5
Execution of works for which a special or separate rate has been declared Permanent works Scheme approved by Minister Repayment of previous loans	Works or undertakings Repayment of previous loans	Permanent works Liquidation of previous loans
Making and re-making streets. Construction and purchase of bridges, ferries, jetties, tramways. Sewers and drains. Water, gas, and electric light works. Offices. Pounds. Markets. Machinery for treating refuse. Baths and washhouses. Pleasure grounds, museums, &c. Hospitals, asylums, &c. Stone quarries. Sanitary conveniences. Abattoirs. Paving streets. Widening streets	Making and altering streets and roads. Construction of bridges, ferries, wharves, and jetties. Sewers and drains. Purchase of land and materials. <i>Municipality.</i> —Water, gas, and electric light works. Tramways. Offices. Pounds. Abattoirs. Baths and washhouses, &c. Improvement of endowment lands. Public recreation grounds, &c. Organs, &c. Lamps. Treatment of night-soil. Quarries. Fire engines. Steam rollers. Theatres. Grand stands. Warehouses under <i>Customs Act 1901</i>	Roads. Bridges. Ferries. Wharves. Tramways. Piers. Jetties. Sewerage. Drainage. Water, gas, and electric light works. Offices. Pounds. Abattoirs. Markets. Baths. Pleasure grounds, libraries, &c. Hospitals, asylums, &c. Iron tracks on roads. Treatment of refuse and night-soil. Purchase of land
Plans and estimates to be prepared	Plans and estimates of cost and expenditure to be prepared and open to inspection by ratepayers during one month	<i>Local Bodies Loans Act.</i> —Statement to be prepared, open for inspection for one month <i>Local Public Works Loans Act.</i> —Plans and specifications to be laid before Parliament with report from Engineer-in-Chief
By debentures <i>District.</i> —On mortgage with consent of Ratepayers, for converting existing debt or repayment of loan	By debentures	From Treasury under <i>Local Public Works Loans Act</i> for public works, or by debentures under the <i>Local Bodies Loans Act</i>
On security of special or separate rate, not exceeding ten times the amount of a 1s. in the £1 rate Permanent Works.—On security of general rates, not exceeding three times the amount of a 1s. 6d. in the £1 rate in Municipalities or 1s. in the £1 in Districts Free Libraries.—Loan not to exceed ten times amount of a 3d rate	Municipality ten times, District seven times the average ordinary revenue of the two preceding years, except with consent of Governor in Municipality	<i>Local Bodies Loans Act.</i> —Ten times the average income for three preceding years
Resolution to be carried by majority of whole Council		<i>Local Bodies Loans Act.</i> —Resolution to be passed at special meeting, and confirmed at subsequent meeting held not sooner than four weeks after Majority of whole Council required

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
14. <i>Loans</i> —continued.			
(vii) Notices to be given previous to obtaining Loan	Notice of motion to borrow to be published in <i>Gazette</i> not less than one month and in newspaper fourteen days before special meeting	Once in <i>Gazette</i> and twice in newspaper, not less than one nor more than six months before making special order	Once in <i>Gazette</i> and twice in newspaper, not less than one nor more than three months before resolution adopted
(viii) Poll of Ratepayers	<i>Shire</i> .—Ten per cent. of the ratepayers may demand a poll	Twenty persons may, within one month, demand poll, deposit £20. Poll to be taken between twenty and 25 days after demand	Ratepayers with twenty votes may demand poll, deposit £10. Poll to be taken not less than 21 nor more than 28 days after demand and advertised twice in newspaper
(ix) Repayment of Loans	<i>Shire</i> .—In instalments spread over a term fixed on a basis of three-fourths of the estimated probable life of the works	Ordinary Loan.—Forty years Extended Loan.—Thirty years Loan on security of separate Rate.—Sixteen years	If from Treasury, by half-yearly instalments, for class I. 40 years; II. 30 years; III. 21 years; IV. 14 years; V. 10 years; VI. 5 years
(x) Sinking Fund	To be invested in purchasing interest-bearing Government securities	If debentures all payable on one day, not less than 1½ per cent. of principal to be invested annually in Victorian 3 per cent. Stock Otherwise sufficient amount to be set aside annually	Subject to conditions required by Governor
(xi) Maximum Interest allowed			
(xii) Maximum overdraft not to exceed	One-third of the estimated revenue, with consent of Minister	One-half of the revenue for the previous year	The ordinary revenue for the previous year
(xiii) Illegal Borrowing	Councillors, who consented, jointly and severally liable for repayment	Councillors, who consented, jointly and severally liable for repayment, and to a penalty of £200	Councillors, who consented, jointly and severally liable for repayment with 8 per cent. interest and to a penalty not exceeding £200 each
(xiv) If Council defaults in paying Interest or Principal	After three months Supreme Court may appoint a receiver	Supreme Court appoints a receiver	Supreme Court appoints a receiver
15. <i>Rates</i> ..			
(i) System of Levy	Ordinary rates on unimproved capital value, special rates on unimproved or improved capital value, at option of Council	On net annual value, or on unimproved capital value, latter with consent of majority of valid votes at poll at which at least one-third of Voters vote	On the capital value
(ii) Notices of Rates	<i>Municipality</i> , fourteen days' <i>Shire</i> 28 days' notice to be given before making a special, local, or loan rate	To be advertised at least four days before rate is made and posted up	
(iii) General or Ordinary Rate, when made	First of January, annually <i>Municipality</i> .—Additional rate, 100 or one-sixth of ratepayers may demand poll	Annually after the 30th of September Extra rates on requisition of two-thirds of Councillors after one month	Council may make and levy general rates from time to time
(iv) Maximum Ordinary Rate permitted	<i>Municipality</i> .—Twopence in the £1 on unimproved capital value and 1s. 6d. on assessed annual value <i>Shire</i> .—Twopence in the £1 on unimproved capital value	Two shillings and sixpence in the £1 of the annual value Rate may be raised 6d. in the £1 for purpose of repaying loan from Treasury	Sixpence in the £1 on unimproved value, but this does not apply to rateable land on a gold or mineral field

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA.—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
Once in <i>Gazette</i> and twice in newspaper, not less than one nor more than three months before resolution adopted by Council	Once in <i>Gazette</i> , and three times (Municipality, once) in newspaper, not less than one nor more than three months before proposal adopted	<i>Local Bodies Loans Act.</i> —Once in <i>Gazette</i> and twice in newspaper, not less than one nor more than three months before proposal adopted
Twenty Ratepayers may demand a poll within one month of last publication of notice	Twenty Ratepayers may, within one month, demand poll to be taken not less than 21 days nor more than one month after demand. Special roll to be prepared. Voting as for election of Chairman in Municipality or Councillor in District	<i>Local Bodies Loans Act.</i> —Five Ratepayers may within one month demand a poll to be taken not less than 21 nor more than 25 days after demand, and advertised three times in newspaper Unless two-thirds majority of votes in favour, Council not to proceed
Permanent Works.—Forty-two years	Thirty years	
<i>Municipality.</i> —Not less than one fiftieth of total sum of debentures	Not less than 2 per cent. of principal to be invested in State securities or repurchase of debentures	<i>Local Bodies Loans Act.</i> —Not less than 2 per cent. of principal to be invested in Government Stock and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to Consolidated Revenue <i>Local Public Works Loans Act.</i> —State Treasurer to set aside 1 per cent. of interest on loan received as sinking fund
Six per cent. for permanent work. Interest not to exceed a 4½d. (Municipality) 3d. (District) in the £1 rate		<i>Local Public Works Loans Act.</i> —Seven per cent. Interest on loan for repayment not to exceed interest on original loan
<i>Municipality.</i> —One-fourth of the income for the previous year <i>District.</i> —One-half of the estimated revenue for the year	One-third of the ordinary revenue for the preceding year	One-half of the revenue for the preceding year
Supreme Court appoints a receiver	Supreme Court appoints a receiver	Supreme Court appoints a receiver
<i>Municipality.</i> —On average annual estimated rental. After petition, poll, and proclamation, rates may be levied on land values only <i>District.</i> —On assessed annual value	<i>Municipality.</i> —On annual value <i>District.</i> —On capital unimproved value. Annual value optional for town sites	On annual value
To be published in <i>Gazette</i> within fourteen days of declaration	To be published in newspapers	To be gazetted
<i>Municipality.</i> —From time to time, consent of Ratepayers to be obtained <i>District.</i> —After making estimate and 21 days after notice of assessment	<i>Municipality.</i> —In December <i>District.</i> —After making estimate in July	Whenever practicable, in July
<i>Municipality.</i> —One shilling and sixpence in the £1 on average annual rental <i>District.</i> —Two shillings in the £1 on assessed annual value	<i>Municipality.</i> —One shilling and sixpence in the £1 on annual value <i>District.</i> —Threepence in the £1 on unimproved capital value or 2s. on annual value	Paving, draining, cleansing, and lighting rates together not to exceed 1s. 6d. in the £1

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
15. Rates—continued. (v) Minimum Ordinary Rate permitted	One penny in the £1 on unimproved capital value; Governor may reduce amount	Sixpence in the £1 on annual value	One-halfpenny in the £1 on unimproved value
(vi) Special Rates	For any purpose which may be lawfully undertaken. Rates for lighting roads to be levied on area deriving benefit	Extra Rate.—On all rateable property in one or more subdivisions	For (a) sewerage and drainage; (b) gas, or electric light and hydraulic power; (c) watering, cleansing, or lighting roads; (d) gardens, baths, libraries, &c.; (e) eradication of noxious weeds; (f) destruction of pests; (g) alignment of roads; (h) omnibus services
(vii) Special Rates—how obtained	Fifty Ratepayers, or one-sixth if there are less than 300, may demand poll to be held between seven and fourteen days in Municipality and between fourteen and 28 days in Shire	On requisition of not less than two-thirds of the Councillors for the subdivisions affected	
(viii) Local or Separate Rates	For defraying expenses of work of special benefit to a portion of the area	For the special benefit of any particular portion of the Municipality	For defraying expenses of work for the special benefit of any particular part of the area
(ix) Local Rates—how obtained	Fifty Ratepayers, or one-fifth if not more than 150 affected, may demand poll, to be held between seven and fourteen days in Municipality and between fourteen and 28 days in Shire	On petition by majority of occupiers and one-third of owners, paying over one-third of the total rates. To be confirmed by Governor. Seven days' notice to be given in newspaper	One-fifth of Ratepayers in part of area may petition that a particular work be carried out with right of appeal to Minister after three months, if Council takes no action
(x) Loan Rates	May be made on unimproved or improved value; must be sufficient to pay interest and sinking fund; and cannot be repealed till loan paid off	Separate rate must be sufficient to pay interest and sinking fund	Council to levy special loan rate to provide annual instalments, payable in respect of a loan
(xi) Other Rates	Rates under <i>Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act 1882</i> and <i>Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Act 1892</i> levied on annual value <i>Municipality</i> .—Rates may be, under the <i>Country Towns Water and Sewerage Act</i> levied on unimproved or improved value	Water rate not to exceed 2s. in the £1: minimum charge, 10s. Under <i>Health Act</i> , Council may levy rate not exceeding 6d. in the £1 for the removal of night-soil	Health rate may be struck. Cleansing rate may be on basis of (a) rateable value; (b) service required; (c) superficial measurement; (d) any other basis. Water rate levied on land within 300 feet of road in which mains are laid
(xii) Alternative to Cleansing Rates	Council may charge for removal of night-soil or garbage	Council may make an annual charge for the removal of night-soil	Where Council undertakes or contracts for cleansing, a fixed charge may be made for each closet, ashpit, &c.
(xiii) Limitation of Rates	Total amount of all rates not to exceed 2d. in the £1 on unimproved and 2s. in the £1 on annual value, taken together	Water rate not to exceed 2s. in the £1 Ordinary and extra rates together not to exceed 2s. 6d. in the £1	
(xiv) Rate Book	For purpose of taking proceedings, to be sealed, signed by Chairman, and countersigned by Clerk	To be signed by at least three Councillors and sealed. Alterations to be initialled by Chairman	To be signed by three Councillors; 28 days' notice of alterations to be given
16. Liability for Rates. (i) Who primarily liable	Owner, Crown or Railway licensee or lessee	Occupier	Occupier
(ii) Rights of occupier	If owner absent or unknown, rates recovered from occupier, who may deduct same from rent	Occupier may recover rates from owner, unless any other agreement is made	Occupier may deduct amount of rates from rent, except in the case of Crown land
(iii) When Rates due	After 30 days' notice	Fourteen days after demand	Within 30 days' of notice

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<i>District.</i> —One shilling in the £1 on assessed annual value	<i>District.</i> —One penny in the £1 on unimproved capital value; 9d. on annual value	General Road Rate, 6d. in the £1 Occupiers of Crown land pay half road rate
If general rate insufficient, special rate may be made Lighting rate; maximum, 4d. in the £1 <i>Municipality.</i> — Fire Brigade rate; maximum, 3d. in the £1. Parks and Reserves rate; maximum, 3d. in the £1	<i>District.</i> — Council may, with consent of Minister, fix the rate for Townsite or special Area at a higher figure, the excess to be expended in such Area	Special rate not to exceed 1s. in the £1 Special rates for sewerage, lighting, watering, recreation grounds, destruction of rabbits and noxious weeds, abattoirs, &c.
By resolution of majority of Councillors and consent of Ratepayers at meeting or poll demanded thereat by six Ratepayers and held within eight days		Council may make and levy special rates
For construction of specific works for the benefit of a portion of the area		Local rate not to exceed 1s. in the £1
Half (Municipality) or majority (District) of Ratepayers representing not less than three-fourths (Municipality) two-thirds (District) of rateable value may petition		Notice to be gazetted once, advertised twice in newspaper, and posted at Police Station for four weeks. Fifteen electors may demand a meeting of electors
Maximum Loan rate for permanent works, 4½d. (Municipality) 3d. (District) in the £1	<i>Municipality.</i> — Not to exceed 1s. 6d. in the £1 <i>District.</i> —To be sufficient to pay interest and sinking fund	<i>Local Public Works Loans Act.</i> — Loan rate not to exceed 1s. in the £1
Watering rate may be based on the lineal frontage of property served Free Libraries rate not to exceed 3d. in the £1	Health rate not to exceed 9d. in the £1 on annual, or 1½d. on capital value in proclaimed Districts, or 6d. and ½d. respectively in others Sanitary rate not to exceed 6d. in the £1 on annual or ¾d. in the £1 on capital value	Health rate not to include sanitary work Cleansing rate may be levied on (a) rateable value; (b) number of persons served; (c) superficial measurement; (d) any other basis Sewerage, Lighting, Noxious Weeds, &c., rates may be struck
Total amount of general and special rates not to exceed 2s. (Municipality) and 2s. 6d. (District) in the £1 Health rate not to exceed 1s. in the £1		If cleansing done by contract, a fixed charge may be made; if by Council, such charge not to exceed 1s. per pan
<i>Municipality.</i> —To be completed in December <i>District.</i> —To be completed within 30 days of end of financial year	<i>Municipality.</i> —To be completed in December, and initialled by Chairman <i>District.</i> —To be completed in July, and initialled by Chairman	To be signed by Chairman, and at least one Councillor
Occupier. If no occupier, owner	<i>Municipality.</i> —Occupier or owner at option of Council <i>District.</i> —Rateable owner	Occupier. If property under £10 annual value or let to weekly or monthly tenants, owner
<i>Municipality.</i> —Occupier may deduct rates from rent	Occupier may recover rates from owner, except in the case of Crown land	Occupier may recover half the rates and all expenses for overdue rates from owner, except water and cleansing rates
<i>Municipality.</i> —Fourteen days after declaration <i>District.</i> —Twenty-one days after notice served upon ratepayer	<i>Municipality.</i> —In moieties within 30 days of 1st January and 1st July respectively <i>District.</i> —Within 30 days from date of making	After being published in <i>Gazette</i> to be paid within 21 days

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
16. <i>Liability for Rates—</i> continued.			
(iv) Priority of Rates over other Debts	Rates a charge on all, except Crown, land in priority to sales, mortgages, &c., and recoverable within ten years	Rates a charge on property, except on Crown lands or land vested in Minister of Public Instruction or certain corporations	Rates a charge on all, except Crown land, in priority to all mortgages, charges, liens and encumbrances
(v) Interest on overdue Rates	Four per cent. after six months	Six per cent. after six months	Five per cent. if unpaid on 31st December
(vi) Discount on Rates	Discount not allowed on rates	Council may remit whole or portion of rate on account of poverty of person liable	Not exceeding 10 per cent. if rates paid within 30 days after notice Council may remit rates due by person on active service
(vii) Proceedings by which Rates recovered	Rates due and owing for more than six months may be sued for in District Court or Court of Petty Sessions	If not paid within fourteen days of demand, rates may be recovered before Court of Petty Sessions, or by an action of debt in any Court having jurisdiction	By summons or distraint. Imprisonment for non-payment of rates prohibited
(viii) Land may be leased if Rates not paid within	Four years	Five years, if property unoccupied	Four years
(ix) Notice to be given	Two months' notice to any one entitled to the land to be given, and to be posted up on ground	Twenty-eight days' notice to be served on every person in Victoria entitled or affixed on property if no such person known	Three months' notice to be given to interested parties and to be posted up on land
(x) Length of lease not to exceed	Seven years	Fifteen years	Twenty-one years
(xi) Land vested in Council if Rates unpaid for	Sixteen years	Thirty years	Twenty-five years
(xii) Land may be sold if Rates not paid within		Ten years, provided land has been vacant for more than five years	Seven years
(xiii) Notice to be given		Notice requiring payment of rates to be served on owner, and posted on property and at office of Council for one month Notice of sale to be advertised and posted up	Three months' notice to be sent to owner or occupier, and advertised in <i>Gazette</i> , and three times in newspapers
17. <i>Valuations or Assessments.</i>			
(i) Rateable land	All lands except (a) commons, public parks and reserves; (b) cemeteries, public hospitals, benevolent and charitable institutions; (c) churches and free public libraries; (d) unoccupied Crown lands; (e) land vested in the University of Sydney, and used for educational purposes; (f) Crown leases for oyster culture; (g) land vested in the Commissioner of Railways and used for railway or tramway purposes	All lands except (a) Crown lands unoccupied or used for public purposes; (b) land used exclusively for commons, mines, or public worship, mechanics' institutes, public libraries, cemeteries, free primary schools, technical schools receiving Government grants, charitable purposes, agricultural colleges and experimental farms; (c) lands vested in Municipal Council, any Authority under <i>Water Act</i> 1915, Railway Commissioner, Minister for Public Instruction, Board of Lands and Works, Melbourne Harbour Trust, Melbourne Board of Works, Geelong Harbour Trust, Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, unless leased or occupied for private purposes	All lands except (a) Crown lands unoccupied or used for public purposes; (b) land in occupation of the Crown; (c) land used for public purposes; (d) land vested in a Council; (e) commons; (f) land not exceeding 50 acres in area used for public worship, educational purposes, orphanage, mechanics' institute, public school, or library; (g) cemeteries; (h) land not exceeding 5 acres in area used for public hospitals

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—continued.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
..	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Rates have priority over all claims, except Crown debts <i>District.</i>—Rates have priority over every claim or security of any description</p>	<p>Rates have priority over mortgages, &c.</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Ten per cent. after becoming due, if not paid within three years <i>District.</i>—Ten per cent. after six months</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Five per cent. after outstanding for twelve months <i>District.</i>—Five per cent. after 30th June</p>	<p>Five per cent. after 30 days' notice</p>
..	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—If authorized by by-law; not exceeding 5 per cent. if rates paid within 30 days <i>District.</i>—Council may, with approval of Minister, wipe off arrears of rates</p>	<p>If building vacant for over six months, only half rates payable Council may remit rates in cases of poverty</p>
<p>Before two or more Justices, not members or officers of Council, or in any Court, or by distress warrant Distraint if rates not paid within period specified in notice</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—By distress, action, or complaint <i>District.</i>—Before two Justices, or any Court of competent jurisdiction</p>	<p>By summons and distress. Imprisonment for non-payment of rates prohibited</p>
<p>Three years</p>	<p>Three years</p>	<p>Four years</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—By post to owner, and three times in <i>Gazette</i> <i>District.</i>—To owner and mortgagee by registered letter, and in <i>Gazette</i></p>	<p>Three months' notice to any one appearing to have an interest in the land to be given, and to be posted up on the land</p>	<p>Three months' notice to any one entitled to the property to be given, and to be posted up on the land</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Seven years <i>District.</i>—Five years</p>	<p>Seven years</p>	<p>Twenty-one years</p>
..	<p>Twenty-five years</p>	<p>Twenty-one years</p>
<p>Three years. Supreme Court may order sale</p>	<p>Five years. Clerk of local Court issues warrant of execution</p>	<p>Five years. Council to petition Supreme Court for authority to sell</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—By post to owner, and three times in <i>Gazette</i> <i>District.</i>—To owner and mortgagee by registered letter, and in <i>Gazette</i></p>	<p>To be advertised in <i>Gazette</i> and newspaper, and served by Clerk of local Court on any person who appears to have an interest in the land</p>	<p>To be advertised in <i>Gazette</i>, and three times in newspaper, one month before presenting petition</p>
<p>All property except (a) unoccupied Crown lands; (b) land used by Government; (c) hospitals, benevolent or charitable institutions; (d) buildings for public worship; (e) land exempt under the <i>Recreation Grounds Taxation Exemption Act 1910</i> <i>Municipality.</i> — (a) Lunatic asylums; (b) buildings belonging to incorporated academeical institutions <i>District.</i>—(a) Public or private schools; (b) urban, suburban, or country institutes</p>	<p>All lands except (a) Crown land unoccupied or used for public purposes; (b) land belonging to a religious body, place of public worship, Sunday school, minister's residence, convent, nunnery, or monastery; (c) land used for public hospital, benevolent asylum, orphanage, public school, private school (the property of a religious body), public library, museum, art gallery, or mechanics' institute; (d) land used for charitable purposes; (e) land vested in Council under <i>Parks and Reserves Act</i>, or in trustees for gardens; (f) cemeteries; (g) land declared to be exempt <i>District.</i>—Land held under conditional purchase during the first two years</p>	<p>All land except (a) land occupied by the Crown; (b) churches, Sunday schools, and places of public worship; (c) public libraries, museums, schools of arts and mines, and cemeteries; (d) hospitals, almshouses, lunatic and benevolent asylums, and buildings used for charitable purposes; (e) agricultural and pastoral show grounds; (f) property of a Marine Board or Harbour Trust No exceptions for water, fire brigade, cleansing, drainage, and sewerage rates</p>

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
17. <i>Valuations or Assessments</i> —continued. (ii) Unimproved capital value	The amount for which the land would sell in fee-simple, allowing deduction for improvements	The sum which the land might be expected to sell for if unencumbered	The fair average value of unimproved land of the same quality held in fee-simple in the same neighbourhood
(iii) Annual value	Nine-tenths of the fair average rental, but not less than 5 per cent. of unimproved capital value	The rent at which the property may be expected to let from year to year, free of usual tenants' rates and taxes and deducting average annual cost of insurance and maintenance	
(iv) Crown lease	The unimproved capital value is taken as equal to twenty times the annual rent	Rated on annual value, not on capital value	Unimproved capital value taken as twenty times the annual rent, but not less than 5s. per acre, if occupier is bound to eradicate noxious weeds
(v) Mineral Land	Coal.—The unimproved capital value is taken as equal to 3s. per ton of large and 1s. 6d. per ton of small coal on the average output, or on the value in fee simple at option of Council Other Minerals.—Unimproved capital value taken at 20 per cent. of annual average value of ore sold, or capital value, less improvements, at option of Council		Unimproved capital value is taken for gold at twenty times the annual rent, and for other minerals at the fair average unimproved value or twenty times the annual rent
(vi) Mineral Homestead	The unimproved value is taken as equal to twenty times the annual rent		Unimproved value taken at fair average unimproved value, or twenty times the annual rent
(vii) Valuation of Conditional Purchase	Twenty times the annual rent		Fair average unimproved value of fee-simple
(viii) Valuation of Tramways	Council may make a fair annual charge, based on the nature and extent of the benefit enjoyed by the person concerned		Charge in lieu of rate, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the gross earnings of vehicles running through the area
(ix) Valuation of Gas Mains	Council may make a fair annual charge, based on the nature and extent of the benefits enjoyed by the person concerned		Charge in lieu of rate—3-in. mains, £1; over 3 to 6-in., £2; over 6 to 9-in., £4; over 9-in., £8 per mile
(x) Valuation of Electric Mains	Council may make a fair annual charge, based on the nature and extent of the benefit enjoyed by the person concerned		Charge in lieu of rate:—if in pipes or other receptacles, same as gas mains; other underground, £1 per mile; overhead, 5s. per mile
(xi) Valuation of Hydraulic Mains	Council may make a fair annual charge, based on the nature and extent of the benefit enjoyed by the person concerned		Charge in lieu of rate:—for high-pressure pipes, £5 per mile during first ten years, £10 thereafter
(xii) Minimum Valuation	Annual Value.—Five per cent. of unimproved capital value	Annual Value.—Five per cent. of the fair capital value of the fee-simple	Rateable land not to be valued at less than £30 in Town; £20 in Shire; £10 on gold or mineral field
(xiii) Valuation to be made	As soon as practicable after passing <i>Valuation of Land Act</i> , of unimproved capital value, improved capital value, and assessed annual value Valuation list to be furnished to Councils by Valuer-General every three years thereafter	From time to time	<i>City or Town</i> .—Every three years at least <i>Shire</i> .—Every five years at least

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
..	<i>District.</i> —The price at which the land would sell in fee-simple unencumbered without reference to minerals	..
<i>Municipality.</i> —Average estimated annual rent, clear of all outgoings, at which property would rent for seven years, but not less than 5 per cent. of value of fee-simple <i>District.</i> — Building and land, four-fifths of the annual rental or 5 per cent. of the capital value. Unbuilt on township land, 5 per cent. of capital value	The fair average rent, less rates, taxes, and 20 per cent. for outgoings, but not less than 4 per cent. of value of fee-simple. If land unimproved and unoccupied, not less than 7½ per cent. (Municipality) and 5 per cent. (District) on capital value Machinery not included as an improvement	The annual rental that could reasonably be demanded, less rates and taxes
..	<i>District.</i> —Unimproved capital value taken as twenty times the annual rent	..
<i>District.</i> —The annual valuation of a Crown Lease for minerals must not exceed the rental	Annual value taken as fair annual value with buildings without regard to other improvements or minerals	Annual value taken as the annual rental less rates and taxes, not inclusive of the value of minerals
..	Annual value taken as fair annual value with buildings	..
..
..	Charge in lieu of rate, 3 per cent. of gross earnings of vehicles running through the area <i>District.</i> —Timber and firewood lines, not exceeding 5 per cent. of cost of construction, less depreciation	Annual value not exceeding £100 per mile exclusive of buildings. Capital value not exceeding £1,000 per mile
..	Charge in lieu of rate, not more than 1¼ per cent. of the gross receipts	..
..	Charge in lieu of rate, not more than 1¼ per cent. of the gross receipts	..
..
<i>Municipality.</i> —Annual value, 5 per cent. of fee-simple	No property to be valued at less than— <i>Municipality.</i> —£2 10s. <i>District.</i> —£15	Annual value 3 per cent. of capital value
<i>Municipality.</i> — Annually, or Council may use assessment of previous year with necessary alterations <i>District.</i> —Annually, or at least once in every seven years, if previous assessments adopted	<i>Municipality.</i> —In or before December, annually <i>District.</i> —On or before 7th July, annually	Before 1st October annually

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
17. <i>Valuations or Assessments</i> —continued. (xiv) Appeal against Valuation to be made	To Valuation Court	To Justices in Court of Petty Sessions Decision as to valuation final, but appeal as to rate may be made, if net annual value amounts to £50	To Valuation Court consisting of Police Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace, but Governor may fix the constitution of Court
(xv) Appeal to be made within	The time stated by Valuer-General on valuation notice	One month. Fourteen days' notice to be given to Council	Twenty-eight days after receipt of notice of valuation
(xvi) Appeal against Decision of Court	Decision of Valuation Court final	To County Court. Court may state case for Supreme Court	To Supreme Court
(xvii) Fresh Valuation	At any time or on demand of owner	Made from time to time. Same appeals allowed as with ordinary valuation	May be made annually of whole area or at any time of portion thereof. Notice to be given to occupier and owner, and appeal to be made within 28 days
(xviii) Appointment of Valuers	Valuer-General and Valuers appointed by Governor under <i>Valuation of Land Act 1916</i>	Valuers appointed by Council. Must be competent persons	Valuers appointed by Council. Must not be Councillors
(xix) Penalties	Owner or Occupier refusing information, &c.; maximum, £10 Valuer making wilfully incorrect valuation or statement; maximum, £50	Owner refusing information; maximum, £10	Valuer making wilfully incorrect valuations; maximum, £20 for each error Licensee or lessee making wilfully incorrect return of rent paid; maximum, £20
18. <i>Contracts.</i> (i) Provisions regarding Contracts	Council may enter into a contract for performance of any duties under the Act	Five days' notice to be given in newspaper for contracts of £100 and upwards, except in cases of emergency	Fourteen days' notice to be given in newspaper for contracts of £100 and upwards, except in cases of emergency
(ii) Miscellaneous Provisions regarding Contracts	..	Effective and substantial preference to be given to goods manufactured or produced in Commonwealth; if this not possible, preference to be given to United Kingdom	..
19. <i>By-laws, Ordinances, &c.</i> (i) How made	Governor may make, alter, or repeal Ordinances, to be published in <i>Gazette</i> and have force of law. Council may amend, rescind, or make new Ordinance. Two-thirds majority at special meeting required, and one-tenth of Electors may demand a poll Governor may make regulations with force of law after publication in <i>Gazette</i>	Passed by special order of Council and sealed. Published in <i>Gazette</i>	Passed and confirmed at special meetings of Council, advertised and approved by Governor, and gazetted after resolution passed. Copy of by-law to be open for inspection for seven days in Town and 30 days in Shire before confirming
(ii) Maximum Penalty permitted in a By-law	£50	£20	£50, or £5 a day
(iii) How repealed	By Governor or Council	By subsequent by-law inconsistent with or expressly altering or repealing same; also by Governor	By Governor by Order in Council

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
To Council. To be heard within 21 days (Municipality), 32 days (District)	<i>Municipality.</i> —To Court consisting of Chairman and at least one-third of Councillors <i>District.</i> —To Council (at least six days' notice of sitting to be given)	To Council
<i>Municipality.</i> —Ten days <i>District.</i> —Twenty-one days.	<i>Municipality.</i> —Thirty days. Half the rate to be deposited <i>District.</i> —One month. Half the rate to be deposited	Thirty days
To Local Court within ten days Court may state case for Supreme Court	To Local Court within ten days. (Municipality, with deposit of £1 ls.) Court may state case for Supreme Court	To any Commissioner appointed to hold a Court of Requests under the <i>Local Courts Act 1896</i>
<i>Municipality.</i> — Amendments made at any time, except within seven days of annual election <i>District.</i> —Amendments made at any time, except within fourteen days of election or taking a poll	Council may amend rate book from time to time. Seven days' notice in Municipality to be given to person whose rates are altered; fourteen days' in District. <i>District.</i> —Whenever necessary, Minister may direct fresh valuation from time to time	Chairman may at any time amend roll when change of ownership occurs, and Council at any time on other grounds; fourteen days' notice to be given to person affected
By Council	Council may make valuation or appoint outside valuers	Council may make valuation or appoint a competent Valuer
<i>Municipality.</i> — Obstructing valuer; minimum, 5s.; maximum, £5. Valuer neglecting to leave assessment notice; minimum, £1; maximum, £10 <i>District.</i> —Owner refusing to answer questions or making false statements; maximum, £20	Valuer making wilfully incorrect valuation; maximum, £20. Owner refusing to answer questions or giving false answers; maximum, £10	Owner making wilfully false statements, &c.; minimum, £2; maximum, £10. Valuer not making impartial valuation; maximum, six months' imprisonment; acting before making declaration, maximum, £20 Obstructing officers; maximum, £10
Council may make contracts	Council may make contracts	Fourteen days' notice to be given for contracts of £20 and upwards, except in cases of emergency
		Contracts made verbally not to exceed £5
Passed at meeting at which two-thirds of Councillors present, confirmed by Governor, published in <i>Gazette</i> , and laid before Parliament for 30 sitting days (Municipality), fourteen days (District)	Passed by Council and sealed, confirmed by Governor, published in <i>Gazette</i> , and laid before both Houses of Parliament	Passed by special resolution of Council, advertised, approved by Attorney-General, gazetted, and laid before both Houses of Parliament for fourteen sitting days
<i>Municipality.</i> —£10	£20	£20, or £5 a day
<i>Municipality.</i> —In same way as making <i>District.</i> —By fresh by-law, regulation, or proclamation by Governor	<i>Municipality.</i> —By subsequent by-law <i>District.</i> —Council may alter or repeal by-laws	By proclamation of Governor

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
19. <i>By-laws, Ordinances, &c.</i> —continued. (iv) Testing Validity of By-law		Ratepayer may dispute validity by application to Supreme Court, with deposit of £15	Resident Ratepayer may test validity in Supreme Court deposit £15
20. <i>Acquisition and Disposal of Land.</i> (i) Land held by Council	Council may, with approval of Governor, sell or lease lands not required for purpose of Council	Council may sell land not required with consent of Governor, or may let on lease for not exceeding seven years, or with consent of Governor 21 years, or on building lease 40 years	Council may erect and let buildings, or lease land on building lease for not exceeding 30 years with consent of Governor
(ii) Voluntary Acquisition of Land	Council may acquire or rent land for lawful purposes with consent of Governor	Council may purchase or lease land from persons willing to sell or lease	Council may purchase or rent land and buildings
(iii) Compulsory Acquisition of Land	Council, after passing resolution by absolute majority, petitions Governor. Minister appropriates land under the <i>Public Works Act 1912</i> and vests it in the Council. Land for new roads to be acquired under the <i>Public Roads Act 1902</i>	Consent of Governor required Plans, &c., to be prepared. Notice to be given in <i>Gazette</i> and twice in newspaper	<i>Public Works Land Resumption Act 1906, 1916.</i> Council to cause survey to be made and open for inspection, and advertised in <i>Gazette</i> and newspaper. Consent of Governor required
(iv) Notice of Acquisition	Notification of acquisition published in <i>Gazette</i> and one or more newspapers circulating locally	Forty days' notice to be given in <i>Gazette</i> , and seven days after publication therein Council to send notice to each owner. Objectors appear before Council	Thirty days' notice to be given in <i>Gazette</i> and newspaper
(v) Compensation	Council repays Government the compensation paid in accordance with <i>Public Works Act 1912</i> . Interest on sums due as compensation fixed at 4 per cent.	Council to make full compensation for value of land and damages Claims to be made within two years. Enhancement in value to be considered. Police Magistrate settles cases of £500 and under, County Court Judge over £500	Claim to be made within three years. Enhancement to be considered. Compensation determined by Land Court
(vi) Exchange of Land	Compensation for land resumed for road may be made wholly or partly in land	Owner of adjoining land from whom land is taken may be required to take portion of former road in exchange	
(vii) Land held in Trust		Council when appointed Cemetery Trustees have the powers under the <i>Cemeteries Act 1915</i>	Council may hold land in trust for charitable or public purposes, if not connected with religious worship
21. <i>Main Roads.</i> (i) Definition	<i>Shire.</i> —Government may declare a Main Road, where a large amount of Crown land is thrown open, to be a national work	Those determined by the Country Roads Board, consisting of three members appointed by Governor	A road, which, being a main thoroughfare, passes through two or more areas, or is a boundary road abutting on more than two areas, or fulfils both of these conditions
(ii) Construction	<i>Municipality.</i> —By Council <i>Shire.</i> —Government may defray a portion of the cost of construction	Government pays one-half of the cost of construction, Municipalities other half. Government may borrow up to £400,000. Council pays to Government 6 per cent. annually on the amount due in respect of permanent works, and may levy a special rate not exceeding 6d. in the £1 on annual value	By Joint Authorities or Local Authority

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—continued.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
Any person may apply to Supreme Court, deposit £15	<i>Municipality.</i> —Ratepayer may test validity in Supreme Court. Deposit £20	Elector may test validity in Supreme Court. Deposit, £15
Council may lease land by tender or auction, for period not exceeding 50 years, except parks	Council may sell land with consent of Governor or lease same for a period not exceeding three years without such consent	Superfluous land acquired under <i>Land Clauses Act</i> to be sold within ten years of time for completion of works, to be offered to original owner first and then to adjoining owner. Council may lease land for not exceeding 21 years without consent of Governor
Council may purchase or accept as gift land for public purposes, except for religious purposes	Council may purchase or lease land and work quarries	Council may purchase land
Consent of Governor required. Plans to be prepared and open for inspection for 40 days after notice given in <i>Gazette</i> and twice in newspaper	Council may acquire land compulsorily with consent of Governor, subject to the <i>Public Works Act</i>	<i>Land Clauses Act 1857.</i> Council may compulsorily acquire land
Notices to be served on owner, lessee, and occupier. Objections heard by Council after expiration of 40 days	Notice to be published in <i>Gazette</i> and served on owners of land	Notice to be given to all parties, if not found to be advertised and posted up on land
Compensation settled by arbitration or jury under the <i>Land Clauses Consolidation Act</i> . Enhancement in value to be considered	Claims for compensation to be made within two years. Claims not settled by agreement, decided by Compensation Court of two Assessors and Resident or Police Magistrate, if under £500, and Judge if over £500	Claims to be made within 21 days, settled by arbitration. Appeal allowed within ten days to Supreme Court, if sum exceeds £50
<i>District.</i> —Council may exchange reserves and other lands vested in them. Objections to be heard. Consent of Governor required	<i>District.</i> —When any road is closed and a new one made in lieu thereof through land belonging to same person exchange to be made	
Council may hold property in trust for charitable or public but not for religious purposes. Land on trust cannot be leased for longer than 50 years	<i>Municipality.</i> —Council may become trustees of Cemetery	
Roads which are scheduled under the <i>Roads Acts 1884, 1892, and 1915</i>	<i>District.</i> —Governor may proclaim a Main Road. Government Road is a road declared under the <i>Public Works Act 1902</i>	Such roads as are proclaimed by the Governor to be Main Roads on the recommendation of the Main Roads Advisory Board
Local Authority constructs main roads out of moneys voted from time to time by Parliament	<i>District.</i> —By Government, under <i>Public Works Act 1902</i>	By Government, under <i>Public Works Execution Act</i> passed annually

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
21. <i>Main Roads</i> —continued. (iii) Maintenance	By Council	Same as construction, except that Council pays annually the amount due in respect of maintenance	By Joint Authorities or Local Authority
22. <i>Public Roads</i> . (i) Definition	Any road which the public are entitled to use under the <i>Public Roads Act</i> also any road proclaimed or dedicated under any Act dealing with public roads, or a main road, or a road of which Council has control	On request of Council, Governor may proclaim any land reserved or purchased to be a public highway. Any street, at least 33 feet wide, made at expense of adjacent owners, is deemed dedicated to public, unless owner objects within three months of the making thereof	A street, road, or highway dedicated to the public
(ii) Construction	By Council	By Council. Streets on private property and those giving access to back premises and drainage constructed by Council at cost of owners abutting, fourteen days' notice to be served on owner, who may object	Council charged with construction of all roads within its area other than those excepted by proclamation of Governor
(iii) New Roads	Minister or Council may open new roads, notice to be published in <i>Gazette</i> and newspaper and sent to owner or occupier. Objections within one month. Owner to be compensated. Council to construct and maintain	Council may open new roads	Plans to be submitted to Council, whose decision must be made within 42 days. If Council objects, it must send plan to Minister, who hears objections within 42 days, and decides Council's objection final if road less than 1 chain in width
(iv) Closing Roads	No road may be closed under the <i>Public Roads Acts</i> without consent of Council. Minister may close road for six months on giving notice in <i>Gazette</i>	Governor may under <i>Land Act</i> 1915, with consent of Council, close unused road and sell same to owner of adjoining land	Person desiring closure and Minister to give two months' notice to Council, specifying time for objections. After considering objections Governor makes order
(v) Width of Roads	No street to be less than 66 feet wide, under the <i>Width of Streets and Lanes Act</i> 1902	Fixed by Governor No new road to be less than 66 feet wide, except with consent of Minister	..
(vi) Alteration and Diversion of Roads	Council may divert any road, alter or increase the width of any public road. Land for this purpose to be acquired under the <i>Public Roads Act</i> 1902	Council may make deviations through Crown lands Council may reduce width to not less than 66 feet with consent of Board of Lands and Works, and of three-fourths of owners abutting thereon, or in certain cases of every owner	Council may alter or divert roads
(vii) Fencing Roads	If a fenced enclosure is broken by a road, Minister may either make a grant-in-aid towards the cost of fencing or grant permission for gates under the <i>Public Gates Act</i>	Council to fence new roads and keep same in repair for three years	Council may fence footways Council altering or diverting fenced road, or opening new road through enclosed land or taking away fence for widening road, to fence road and compensate owner
(viii) Alleys and Courts	No lane to be less than 20 feet wide, under <i>Width of Streets and Lanes Act</i> 1902	..	..

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—continued.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<p><i>Municipality and District.</i>—Local authority with Government Grant <i>District.</i>—By Associated District Council Road Board, if any</p>	<p><i>District.</i>—By Government</p>	<p>Partly by Councils and partly by Government, the amounts to be expended by each being fixed annually by the Main Roads Advisory Board</p>
<p>Public roads within the meaning of the <i>Roads Act</i> 1884 are those shown on maps as public, opened by Council, vested in Council by owners or Supreme Court, or declared public by Council <i>District.</i>—Also those in use by public for five years in Township, ten years outside Township. Any street in Township, wholly or partly sold, may be opened by Council at request of two-thirds of adjoining owners</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—All lands reserved or acquired for roads dedicated by Government. Surveyed streets not less than 66 feet wide or not less than 25 feet wide if already in use may be dedicated. Private road may be declared public on application of owners or occupiers abutting thereon <i>District.</i>—Any land notified as road in <i>Gazette</i> also any public highway not a Government road</p>	<p>Roads which are not main roads or by-roads</p>
<p>By Council</p>	<p>By Council <i>District.</i>—Governor may exempt roads from jurisdiction of Council. No road to be constructed within 66 feet of permanent building without consent of owner except in Town or suburban lands</p>	<p>Either by Government under <i>Public Works Execution Act</i>, or by Council with assistance of Government subsidy</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—No new street to be less than 40 feet wide, except right-of-ways to back premises, which may be not less than 12 feet <i>District.</i>—In Township, Council may recover half the cost from owners abutting, but not exceeding 2s. per foot of frontage</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Council may open up new roads <i>District.</i>—New roads to be confirmed by Governor</p>	<p>Council may open up new roads No new street in a Town to be less than 50 feet wide if a carriage road, otherwise 20 feet</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Council may close road if majority of Councillors pass resolution. Confirmation of Governor required. Appeal may be made within three months <i>District.</i>—Unoccupied road may be enclosed and leased</p>	<p>Council may close road on resolution of majority of ratepayers, or on application of owner or occupier of adjoining land. Consent of Governor required <i>District.</i>—Council, by resolution, may close track not being a road</p>	<p>When any new road is constructed or any existing road diverted, Council may close old road, unless it leads to house, &c., when it remains a by-road</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Not less than 40 feet, except continuations of existing street <i>District.</i>—In Township not less than 40 feet</p>	<p>No new street to be less than 66 feet wide</p>	<p>No road to be more than 66 feet wide, except with consent of owners on each side</p>
<p>Council may increase or decrease width of footpath, road, or carriage way, also divert and alter same</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Council may declare new road in place of old road, and may sell old road Council may alter, divert, or increase width <i>District.</i>—Council may alter roads, diversion to be confirmed by Governor</p>	<p>Council may widen, divert, or alter roads</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Council may order land abutting on public street not enclosed to be fenced <i>District.</i>—Council may make by-laws regulating the erection or construction of fences abutting on public places</p>	<p>Council may cause land abutting on a footway to be fenced <i>District.</i>—If road passes through fenced land, owner may require Council within 90 days to fence same or erect gates. Owner to maintain same</p>	<p>Council may compel owner to erect fence on land abutting on formed footpath Temporary road to be fenced</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Alleys to be not less than 20 feet wide, to have two entrances, and be secured against ingress of horses and cattle</p>		<p>Owners may request Council to make and repair right-of-way at owner's expense</p>

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
22. <i>Public Roads</i> —continued. (ix) Crossing Places	..	Council may make by-laws in accordance with schedule Owner makes and maintains crossings	Council may make by-laws imposing on owners the duty of making and maintaining crossings over footways and channels
(x) Strips of Land alongside Roads	..	Owner of fee-simple of land abutting on strips not exceeding 4 feet in width is entitled to purchase same	..
(xi) Footpaths and Kerbing	Council may recover half of the cost of kerbing and footpaths from the owners of abutting land. Seven days' notice, with estimated cost, to be given	Half the cost of kerbing and making footpaths borne by the owner of land fronting thereon	..
xii) Unused Roads	Unused roads may be closed by Minister on giving one month's notice to owners of land fronting thereon	A road adjoining purchased lands, not required for public use, may be sold. Minister may grant licences for occupation of unused road for three years at a fee of 5 per cent. of the capital value	..
(xiii) Tree Reserves on Roads	Tree reserves not to reduce the width of a road to less than 44 feet	Tree reserves not to reduce the width of a road to less than 46 feet, nor be more than 10 chains in length. Governor to make order	Governor may declare tree reserves, but width of road must not be reduced to less than 44 feet, and reserve must not exceed 40 chains in length
(xiv) Miscellaneous	Quarries, water-holes, or shafts within 50 yards of highway to be fenced Obstructions to be removed within 60 days, notice to be given in <i>Gazette</i> and twice in newspaper	Dangerous holes alongside road to be filled up or fenced in by owner Council may erect refuges, statues, fountains, monuments, seats, cabmen's shelters, closets, urinals, &c. Dripping sand on roads a nuisance under <i>Public Health Act</i> Overhanging trees to be removed by owner or occupier	Dangerous holes alongside road to be filled in, covered, or fenced by owner Council may erect refuges, &c. Railways to maintain crossings and 6 feet on each side of rails Overhanging trees to be removed by owner
(xv) Penalties	Obstruction of road, maximum £100 Wilfully injuring trees, &c., minimum £2; maximum £20 Obstructions on or across roads, maximum £20 and £5 per day Allowing animal to stray, minimum 5s.; maximum £5 General penalties, minimum 10s.; maximum £20	Trees obstructing or injuring road, maximum £5 Removing materials of road, maximum £5 and up to 5s. for each square foot removed Obstructing road, maximum £20, and £5 a day thereafter	Not filling, &c., dangerous holes, maximum £20 Injuring or defacing street names and numbers, maximum £10 Surveyor failing to deposit plan of new road with Council, maximum £20 Owner not removing overhanging trees, maximum £1 per day
23. <i>Alignment and Levels of Roads.</i> (i) Alignment	Made by Minister on application by Council. One month's notice in <i>Gazette</i> to be given	Council may make or lay out any new street, road, lane, or passage	Minister may cause alignment to be made when necessary. Council to bear cost. Plan to be open for inspection during three months
(ii) Objections to Alignment	Objections to be lodged within one month after notice Council deals with objections to satisfaction of Minister	..	Owner of rateable land affected may lodge objections with Minister. Objections heard by Minister or authorized surveyor within 30 days

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<i>Municipality.</i> —Regulated by Council. Owner may have same made and repaired at his own expense	<i>Municipality.</i> —Council may fix and may require owners to make and repair crossings	Council may require owners to make and repair crossings.
Person submitting plan of new road may be required either to procure any strips of land less than 10 feet wide abutting on public street to be vested cost free in Council, or to pay to the Council the compensation to be paid by the Council	<i>Municipality.</i> —If owner has reserved strip not more than 5 links wide, Council may, when road dedicated, include same, unless it has been improved	
Half the cost of kerbing and making footpaths borne by owners of adjoining land Owner may charge tenant 7 per cent. (Municipality), 5 per cent. (District) of his share of the cost	Half the cost of kerbing and making footpaths borne by owners of abutting land <i>Municipality.</i> —If footpath over 9 feet in width, owner only pays one-third	On application of two-thirds of owners of abutting lands, Council may cause whole or part of street to be formed, paved, &c., at owner's expense
<i>District.</i> —Council may lease to owner of adjoining land for not longer than twelve months, providing road is fenced off and gate erected	<i>Municipality.</i> —Governor may authorize sale of road, if it is required for access to purchased land only	Council may lease unused road for period not exceeding three years. One month's notice to be given
<i>Municipality.</i> —Council may plant trees when road exceeds 100 feet in width <i>District.</i> —Council may plant trees, but not so as to obstruct traffic	<i>Municipality.</i> —Reserve not to reduce width of road to less than 50 feet, nor be more than 5 chains in length	Reserve not to reduce width of street to less than 46 feet, nor to be longer than 10 chains. Reserves proclaimed by Governor at request of Council
<i>Municipality.</i> —Council may require owner to fence in to prevent sand, &c., drifting on to a road Dangerous holes alongside road to be filled in or fenced in by owner within 24 hours of notice Holes not to be dug within 5 feet of road, and to have batter of 1 in 5 <i>District.</i> —Council may make bicycle tracks on public road Drifting sand. District Council may clear trees, plant grasses, &c., and call on owner of adjoining land to do same	Under <i>Sand Drift Act</i> 1889, Council may call on owner to bush, fence, wall, &c., in default Council does so at his expense Council may erect refuges, &c. Encroaching trees, weeds, &c., to be kept clear from road <i>District.</i> —Dangerous holes alongside road to be fenced in	Quarries and pits to be filled up or fenced in
<i>Municipality.</i> —Laying out new street, &c., without notice, minimum £10; maximum £50, and £5 to £10 per day Erecting house on street less than 40 feet wide, minimum £1; maximum £10, and £1 to £5 per day	Removing materials of road, maximum £5 and maximum 10s. per square foot <i>Municipality.</i> —Encroachment on streets, maximum £20, and maximum £5 a day. Failing to remove obstructing trees, &c., maximum £5	Damaging lamps, roads, bridges, &c., maximum £20 and damages Encroachment on road, obstruction by hedges, obstructing road, &c., maximum £20 Animals straying on road, maximum £5
Council may align roads and streets, and fix permanent marks Notice to be given within three months (Municipality), one month (District)	<i>Municipality.</i> —Council may cause streets to be aligned Under the <i>Alignment of Streets Act</i> 1844 Surveyor-General instructed to align streets in Towns	
Objections made by caveat to Supreme Court		

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
23. <i>Alignment and Levels of Roads</i> —continued. (iii) Encroachment of Buildings, &c.	Encroachments to be removed within 60 days from notice in <i>Gazette</i> and newspaper, and served on owner	Encroachments previous to 1863 Act to be removed and compensated for	Owners of land encroaching on alignment to be compensated if area reduced
(iv) Levels of Roads	Council may cause the level or surface of any public road or footpath to be raised or lowered	Levels to be fixed by Surveyor. (The regulations regarding levels apply only to Boroughs and parts of Shires, which have been Boroughs, or have by-laws applicable.)	<i>City or Town.</i> —Owner of land abutting on road may require Council to fix permanent levels <i>Shire.</i> —Council may and shall, if required by Minister, fix levels
(v) Notice and Objections	One month's notice of fixing or altering levels to be given and advertised twice in newspaper. Council to hear objections	One month's notice to be given twice in newspaper. Council to consider objections. Appeal to Police Magistrate allowed within fourteen days	..
(vi) Alteration of Levels	Council may alter levels subject to right of any person affected to be heard	Compensation given to persons interested in property injuriously affected by alteration of levels	Council to make compensation for alteration of level
24. <i>Maintenance of Public Roads.</i> (i) Maintained by	Council	Council	Council
(ii) Boundary Roads	Councils to unite to maintain and repair. If within three months Councils fail to agree matter referred to Governor	Municipalities bound to unite in making or repairing road on their common boundary	Constructed and maintained by joint Councils
(iii) Temporary Roads while repairs being effected	Council may make temporary road through land, not site of house or garden, &c. When public road closed for repairs, 24 hours' notice to be given. Temporary road to be fenced	Council may make temporary road, but not through site of house, garden, &c. Temporary road must be fenced in during use	Council may make temporary road through adjoining land and compensate owner
(iv) Stoppage of Traffic	Council may close road and stop traffic when making, &c., road; seven days' notice to be given in newspaper and posted on road	Council may stop traffic during repairs. Certain kinds of traffic may be stopped during portion of year. Seven days' notice to be given in newspaper and posted up	Council may temporarily prohibit and divert traffic. Notice by advertisement to be given
(v) Precautions taken during Repairs	Lights to be fixed at night	Bars or chains to be fixed and lighted and guarded at night	Council to protect adjoining structures, fix bars or chains across road, and light and guard during the night
(vi) Materials for Repairing Roads	Council may remove materials from private land not being garden, &c., and not within 50 yards of dwelling, &c., on paying compensation	Council may remove materials from private property, not being a dwelling, garden, &c., and not within 50 yards of a bridge, &c. Council to fill in holes and pay compensation	Council may take materials from private land not within 50 yards of dwelling house and compensate owner. Hole to be filled up, sloped down, or fenced in by Council
(vii) Stacking Materials on Roads	..	..	..
(viii) Penalties	..	Removing barriers across roads or extinguishing lights: maximum, £5 Surveyor not filling holes; maximum, £5	Removing barriers across roads; maximum, £10 Council not filling, &c., hole; maximum, £20

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<i>Municipality.</i> —Erections contracting proper width of street, &c., to be removed	<i>Municipality.</i> — Encroachments erected after the <i>Building Act 1884</i> was passed to be removed	No building to be less than 25 feet from centre of road
<i>Municipality.</i> —Levels of new streets to be fixed by Surveyor	<i>Municipality.</i> —Council to fix levels of new streets	Levels of new streets to be fixed by Council
..
..	<i>Municipality.</i> —Council may alter levels and require pipes, &c., to be lowered	..
Council	Council	Either by Council with Government subsidy, or by Government under <i>Public Works Execution Act</i>
Maintained at the expense of both Councils Governor may, without petition, annex to one or more Councils	Councils bound to unite in making or repairing boundary roads	Maintained at joint expense of adjoining Councils
..	<i>Municipality.</i> —Council may make temporary road, but not through curtilage of house, &c., and must compensate owner	Uncultivated land may be used for temporary road
Surveyor or Council may prevent traffic during repairs	Council may close road and stop traffic while road under repair	Council may close road while under repair
Barriers to be erected and lighted at night	Barriers, lighted at night, to be erected	Barriers to be erected and lighted at night
Council may remove materials, within 200 yards (Municipality), 5 miles (District) of works, from private property, but not from garden, &c., or from nearer than 500 yards from dwelling house. Owner to be compensated	<i>District.</i> —Council may remove materials from non-cultivated private land, on payment of compensation	Indigenous timber and materials may be taken from land not garden, &c., on giving seven days' notice and paying compensation
<i>District.</i> —Materials may be stacked not less than 13 feet from centre of road, unless road narrow, then 10 feet	<i>District.</i> —Materials to be stacked clear of the made portion of roadway	..
<i>Municipality.</i> —Removing barriers across roads or extinguishing lights; maximum, £5 <i>District.</i> —Contractor leaving material on road unguarded at night; maximum, £10	<i>Municipality.</i> —Removing barriers across roads; maximum, £5 Extinguishing lights on barriers; maximum, £5	Removing barrier or extinguishing light; maximum, £5

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
25. <i>Gates across Roads.</i> (i) Conditions for Erection	Occupier may apply for gate when unfenced public road passes through his property (Council may acquire powers of Secretary for Lands under <i>Public Gates Act 1901</i>)	On application of Council, Governor may grant to owner of adjoining lands licence to erect unlocked swing gates for time limited in licence	<i>Shire.</i> —Council grants licences, to be in force until 31st December, and imposes conditions. Maximum fees, £2 per annum on main thoroughfares, £1 on other roads. Governor may cancel licence
(ii) Notice of Erection	Notice to be given in newspaper	Notice to be published in <i>Gazette</i> and once a week for four weeks in newspaper	Occupier desiring licence to advertise twice in newspaper not less than one nor more than two months before making application
(iii) Objections to Gates	To be made within 28 days	..	Objections heard by Councils. Objections to renewal of licence to be lodged in November
(iv) Duties of Licence-holder	To maintain gate and construct approaches not exceeding 22 yards from each side of gate	..	Gate to be kept in good repair and road maintained for 50 yards on each side
(v) Inscription on Gate	"Public Gate"	..	"Licensed Public Gate"
(vi) Penalties	Leaving gate open; maximum £5 and damages. If wilfully; maximum £20 Placing inscription on unauthorized gate; maximum £50. Injuring gate; maximum £5	Damaging or destroying gate; maximum, £10. Leaving gate open; maximum, £2	Licensee neglecting to keep gate or road in repair; maximum, £10 Leaving gate open or damaging same; maximum, £10
26. <i>Private Roads.</i> (i) Construction	Approval of Council must be obtained; owner to make and drain at his own expense. Notification of disapproval to be given within 40 days; owner may appeal to District Court	Owner to apply to Council and find bond for payment of all charges and expenses Council takes over road and opens as private road. Minimum width, 33 feet. Road must be fenced	..
(ii) Maintenance	Council may exercise power of taking over and maintaining	By owner until dedicated	..
(iii) How made Public	By dedication	Road at least 33 feet wide deemed to be dedicated unless some owner objects within three months	..
(iv) Penalties	Opening private road without approval of Council; maximum £100	Laying out new street without consent of Council; maximum, £50	..
27. <i>Traffic.</i> (i) Regulations	The <i>Metropolitan Traffic Act 1900</i> does not apply to a Shire, but Governor may apply Act to Shire within County of Cumberland at request of Council Council may regulate by Ordinance traffic in public places	Council may make by-laws regulating traffic and processions	Council may make by-laws regarding all kinds of traffic Governor may proclaim Traffic Districts under the <i>Traffic Act 1905, 1910, 1916</i> , and the Council ceases to have control, which is entrusted to the Commissioner of Police

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Council may grant permission for gate; fee, 2s. 6d. for each gate <i>District.</i>—Unoccupied roads may be leased and enclosed, but must have gate 12 feet wide. Lease for not longer than twelve months</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Where traffic slight, unlocked swing gates may be erected with consent of Council and Governor <i>District.</i>—Application to Council can be made for permission to erect a gate. Registration fee, maximum 2s. 6d.</p>	<p>Gate may be erected on by-road. Gate not to be less than 10 feet wide</p>
<p>..</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Notice to be given in <i>Gazette</i> and once a week for four weeks in newspaper <i>District.</i>—Notice as Council sees fit</p>	<p>..</p>
<p>..</p>	<p>..</p>	<p>..</p>
<p>..</p>	<p>..</p>	<p>..</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—"Public Road" <i>District.</i>—"Leased Public Road"</p>	<p>..</p>	<p>"By-road Gate. Shut the Gate under penalty of Five Pounds." If gate rabbit-proof, "Rabbit-proof Gate. Shut this Gate or incur a Penalty of Twenty Pounds"</p>
<p><i>District.</i>—Leaving gate open; maximum, £2. Destroying gate; maximum, £10; subsequent offence up to six months with hard labour</p>	<p><i>District.</i>—Leaving gate open; maximum, £20</p>	<p>Leaving gate open, maximum £5; if rabbit-proof, maximum £20</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—To be approved by Surveyor-General and Council. Not to be less than 40 feet wide (except in Adelaide). Access to back premises, minimum width, 12 feet <i>District.</i>—Constructed at expense of owner</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Subject to provisions of Act as to prevention and suppression of nuisances after it has been set out and aligned</p>	<p>By-road defined by Surveyor at request of land-holder. Board acquires land. Land-holder constructs Council after special resolution may cause private street to be constructed at abutting owners' expense. Carriage road to be not less than 60 feet wide, unless by-laws permit of 50 feet. Other private streets not to be less than 30 feet</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Occupier or owner to keep clean, and repair</p>	<p>..</p>	<p>By Council By-roads maintained by land-holder and fenced for five years or gate erected</p>
<p>Dedication by owner, or use by public for five years in Municipality or Township, or ten years otherwise</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—On application of owners of greater part of rateable value abutting</p>	<p><i>Police Act 1905.</i> On application by majority in value of occupiers of lands and buildings in the street</p>
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Not keeping private road clean; minimum 10s., maximum £2. Forming alley contrary to regulations; minimum £5, maximum £20; and minimum £1, maximum £5 per day</p>	<p>..</p>	<p>..</p>
<p><i>District.</i>—Council may make by-laws regulating traffic</p>	<p>Council may make by-laws regulating traffic, &c.</p>	<p>Council may make regulations and by-laws regarding traffic</p>

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
27. <i>Traffic</i> —continued. (ii) Stoppage of Traffic	..	Council may stop traffic during repairs to road, or when road deemed unsafe; seven days' notice to be given in newspaper. No vehicles with load exceeding 10 tons may be used on highway without permission	Council or Commissioner may temporarily prohibit and divert traffic, after advertisement in newspaper, and may temporarily or permanently close a road to any particular kind of traffic
(iii) Traction Engines and Steam Rollers	..	Traction Engines.—Not to travel at night without a man 100 yards ahead. Must have two men—one to render assistance. Owner to give from three to 48 hours' notice of intention to travel by daylight. Pace not to exceed 2½ miles per hour in City, Town, or Borough. Owner of bogged or broken down engine not to leave road in dangerous state Driver to be licensed unless certificated; fee, 5s. Engines to be registered under <i>Country Roads Act</i> ; fee, £3 3s. per annum	Steam Rollers.—Under <i>Steam Rollers Regulation Act 1892</i> two persons to be employed, one to walk 50 yards ahead with red flag or red light. Warning notices to be put up. Speed limited to 2 miles per hour in City, Town, or Village; otherwise 4 miles an hour
(iv) Penalties	Breach of Ordinance not to exceed £20	Offences with traction engines—first, maximum £3; second, maximum £5; thereafter, maximum £10	Failing to comply with directions regarding roads closed to traffic; maximum, £10
28. <i>Motor Traffic</i> . (i) Acts relating to Motor Traffic	<i>Motor Traffic Act 1909, 1915</i>	<i>Motor Car Act 1915</i>	<i>Traffic Act 1905, 1910, 1916</i>
(ii) Regulations	Made by Governor	Motor vehicles to be numbered, to carry lights in front and behind, also bell or horn. Car to stop and driver to render assistance in case of accident caused by presence of car Governor may make regulations	Council or Commissioner may make by-laws requiring licences for motormen and conductors on tramways, and prescribing the qualifications of persons who are required to obtain licences
(iii) Registration of Motor Vehicles	Registration fee. Motor vehicles £1; motor cycles 2s. 6d. per annum	Commissioner of Police registers. Motor cars, from £1 ls. for 6½ h.p. to £6 6s. for over 33 h.p.; motor vehicles for goods, £3 3s.; motor cycles, 5s. per annum. Dealer's fee, £5	Commissioner may make regulations regulating use of and registration of motor cars
(iv) Licensing of Motor Drivers	Fees—motor cars 5s.; motor cycles 2s. 6d. per annum. Learner's permit 2s. 6d. Driver of car to be over seventeen years of age and of cycle over sixteen years	Fee, 2s. 6d. per annum. Driver must be over eighteen years of age and satisfy Police as to his qualifications	Maximum fee for motorman or conductor, 10s. per annum
(v) Penalties	Driving recklessly, &c., when intoxicated, without licence, with false number plate, without consent of owner, failing to provide licence, maximum £20, and/or suspension or disqualification from holding licence	Offences against the Act—first, maximum £10; subsequent, maximum £25, or three months with or without hard labour	Offences against the Act, maximum £20 or two months' imprisonment

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—continued.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<i>District.</i> —Council may make by-laws suspending traffic upon streets and roads	Council may close a road under repair and stop traffic thereon	Commissioner of Police, with consent of Chairman, may temporarily prohibit or divert traffic in any street. If practicable, notice to be given in newspaper
<i>Municipality.</i> —Steam* Rollers.—Two persons to be employed, one to walk ahead at least 20 yards. Barriers to be erected. Not to traverse any streets or roads except between midnight and 6 a.m.	Steam Rollers.—Two men to be employed, one to precede on foot. Barriers to be erected	Steam Rollers.—Two persons to be employed, one to go at least 20 yards ahead with a flag. Barriers to be erected Traction Engines.—[<i>Local Government (Traction Engines) Act 1907.</i>] Name and address of owner to be painted on. Two men to be employed, one to render assistance. Man to go about 100 yards ahead at night. Traction engines to be licensed by Council; maximum fee, £10 per month
..	..	Not having name and address of owner on traction engine; maximum, £5 Traction engines exceeding 8 h.p., having tires less than 16 inches in width, carrying excessive loads—first offence, maximum £10; subsequent, maximum £20
<i>Motor Vehicles Act 1907</i> <i>Motor Vehicles Tax Act 1915</i>	..	<i>Motor Traffic Act 1907, 1913</i>
Governor makes regulation Regulations may not limit speed outside of City or Town at less than 20 miles per hour. Speed in various Districts regulated by schedule	<i>Municipality.</i> —Council may make by-laws regulating the licensing of drivers of motor cars. <i>District.</i> —Council may make by-laws for annual licensing of motor cars	Governor makes regulations, but Parliament may disallow them within fifteen sitting days Council to advertise speed restrictions, &c., and if required put up notices
Registrar appointed by Governor. Fees—motor cars, 10s., motor cycles, 2s. 6d. per annum Tax—motor vehicles, from £1 10s. for up to 12 h.p. to £15 for over 60 h.p.; motor cycles, 15s. per annum	<i>District.</i> —Motor cars, maximum £5 per annum	Fees — motor vehicles, 10s.; motor cycles, 2s. 6d. per annum Registration of motors kept at office of Commissioner of Police or of motor registry (if any)
Fees—motor car, 5s.; motor cycle, 2s. 6d. per annum	..	Fee—first licence, 3s.; subsequent, 2s. 6d. per annum
Not producing licence; maximum, £2. Driving without licence, refusing to stop or give name and address; maximum, £10. Driving at dangerous speed without lights; maximum, £20; without horn, without sounding horn, on footpath or backwards, not stopping in case of accident; maximum, £10	..	Offences against Act; maximum, £20, and licence may be suspended or endorsed or holder disqualified for licence

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
29. <i>Buildings.</i> (i) Regulations	Council may acquire powers to regulate erection of buildings, and subdivision of land for building purposes	Council may make by-laws regulating buildings	Council may make by-laws regulating construction of buildings and appointing fees for inspection, the maximum amounts of which are fixed by schedule
(ii) Restrictions as to Areas &c.	Council may regulate the erection of buildings, as to height, design, structure, building materials, building line, and sanitation	Council may make by-laws restricted to specified area or class of buildings	At request of Council of Town, Governor may proclaim portion a first class section, in which buildings of non-inflammable matters are compulsory
(iii) Notices, &c.	Notice of intention to build to be served on Council, fee not to exceed 2s. 6d.	Forty-eight hours' notice of intention to build to be given	Council serves notice on owner to remove building of other materials than those permitted by Act in a first class section
(iv) Precautions to be taken during building or Repairs to Buildings	Hoarding to be erected and lighted at night	Hoarding to be erected and lighted at night	Close-boarded hoarding or fence to be erected, and, if required, lighted at night, and platform over footway and handrail
(v) Building Materials, &c.	Verandahs and awnings to be approved by Council Outer walls and party walls of brick, stone, &c., to be not less than 9 inches thick Dwelling not to occupy more than two-thirds of allotment	Verandahs to be not less than 7 feet in height and in accordance with by-laws	Fire-resisting materials, brick, stone, concrete, iron, steel, copper, slate, tiles, terracotta, and flagstones. Council may make by-laws regarding the construction of verandahs, &c.
(vi) Dangerous or dilapidated structures	Occupier or owner called on to render dwelling house fit for human habitation otherwise may be summoned and local authority may demolish	Officer of Council to cause a hoarding or fence and, if necessary, props to be put up and notify owner to take down or repair, in default Council may do so	Survey to be made. Council to cause dangerous structures to be secured and fenced, owner to take down or repair; in default, Council does so at owner's expense. If owner cannot be found, Council may sell building
(vii) Places of Public Resort	Council may license Building to have safe means of ingress and egress	..	To be substantially constructed and supplied with ample means of ingress and egress
(viii) Platforms	..	..	To be safely constructed
(ix) Timber Stacking, &c.	..	Council may make regulations regarding stacking of inflammable materials	<i>Town.</i> —Timber not to be stacked nearer road than general line of buildings, nor in same premises as furnace, nor to exceed 50 feet in height
(x) Penalties	Maximum, £50, or £5 a day Not closing unfit dwelling-house after proceedings taken, maximum £20 Placing material on street without lawful permission, maximum, £2 (<i>Police Offences Act 1901</i>)	Commencing to build without notice, maximum £5 per day	Not removing or repairing dangerous building, maximum 20s. per day. Failing to erect hoarding, &c., maximum £20. Using platform not safely constructed or place of public resort in contravention to Act, maximum £50
30. <i>Abattoirs and Slaughter Houses.</i> (i) Acts relating to Abattoirs and Slaughter-houses	<i>Cattle Slaughtering and Diseased Animals and Meat Act 1902</i>	<i>Butchers and Abattoirs Act 1915</i> (<i>Meat Supervision Act 1915</i> is administered by the Board of Health)	<i>Slaughtering Act 1898</i>

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<i>Municipality.</i> —Council may make by-laws regulating buildings	Council may make by-laws regulating buildings (not to apply to Government buildings)	Council may make by-laws regulating projections, awnings, demolition, tents, &c.,
<i>Building Acts 1881, 1882, 1883</i> apply to Municipalities only	Regulations only apply to scheduled or proclaimed Districts or portions thereof	Special Building Acts for Hobart and Launceston
Three days' notice to be given to Surveyor before commencing to build. Fees fixed by schedule	Three days' notice to be given before building. Plans to be approved by Council <i>District.</i> —Area at back to be at least 20 feet deep	..
Hoarding to be erected to satisfaction of Surveyor, and lighted at night. Footway to be covered over	Hoarding to be erected and footway covered over, and lighted at night	Hoarding to be erected and lighted at night
Inflammable materials prohibited within Municipality. Materials for roof—slate, tiles, metal, glass, artificial stone, cement. Party walls—space of 9 inches wide to be filled with solid incombustible material. Verandahs to be at least 8 feet high, with iron frame-work	No inflammable materials to be used. Materials for roof—slate, tiles, metal, glass, artificial stone, cement, or shingles. Party walls to be of brick, stone, concrete, or other non-inflammable material. Verandahs to be at least 8 feet high, with posts on kerb	Verandahs to be built to satisfaction of Surveyor
Owner to take down, secure, or repair on order from J.P. on complaint from Council; in default, Council does so at owner's expense. If owner not found, Council may sell the structure	Dangerous structures to be surveyed, shored up, and fenced in, owner to take down, repair, or secure. Council may order dilapidated or inflammable buildings to be removed, owner to be compensated for latter	Buildings unfit for human habitation and ruinous or dangerous buildings may be ordered to be repaired, taken down, or secured; in default Council may do so at owner's expense
<i>Municipality.</i> — Inflammatory public buildings may be removed and owner compensated <i>Places of Public Entertainment regulated by Places of Public Entertainment Act 1913</i>	Not to be used without certificate from Minister	Not to be used without approval of Chief Health Officer
..	To be secured to satisfaction of Council	..
<i>Municipality.</i> —Hay, straw, and thatch not to be stacked in the open air, except in premises licensed or authorized by Council	<i>Municipality.</i> —Council may make by-law preventing stacking of inflammable substance in the open air	Council may make by-laws regulating the stacking of timber and storage of combustible substances
From 5s. to £20, and in some cases from 5s. to £5 per day	Failing to erect hoarding, &c., maximum £10, and 20s. per day. Using public building when not fit, maximum £20. Not securing platform, maximum £50 Maximum penalty permitted by by-laws, £20	Letting or occupying unfit dwelling, maximum £20. Failing to erect hoarding, &c., maximum £5, and £2 per day
<i>Cattle Slaughtering Act 1840</i> <i>Abattoirs Act 1911</i> <i>(Metropolitan Abattoirs Act 1908 to 1916 only applies to Adelaide and suburbs.)</i>	<i>Abattoirs Act 1909</i>	<i>Police Act 1905</i>

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
30. <i>Abattoirs and Slaughter Houses—</i> continued. (ii) Establishment of Abattoirs	Council may acquire powers to construct and maintain abattoirs within its area	Council may provide abattoirs within a Borough or Shire or, with consent of Governor within 10 miles outside of the boundary. (Melbourne and Geelong do not require consent of Governor)	Governor may establish abattoirs out of public moneys and may charge fees and make regulations Council may provide slaughter-houses
(iii) Regulations	Council may charge fees for animals brought for slaughter in abattoir. Governor may prohibit or regulate sale of carcasses slaughtered elsewhere	Governor makes regulations with respect to slaughtering. Council may demand rents and tolls, and may farm same for period not exceeding three years, and make by-laws	Council to make by-laws regulating slaughter-houses established by them. Governor makes regulations with respect to slaughtering
(iv) Slaughter-houses	Slaughter-houses to be licensed. Fee for registration or renewal, £2. Council to inspect once a month at least	Slaughter-houses licensed (a) if outside Melbourne and Geelong, and outside Borough or Shire, by Court of Petty Sessions; (b) if within a Borough where there is no abattoirs, by Council of Borough; (c) if within Shire, by Council of Shire. Fee, £1 per annum	Governor to make regulations as to the persons by whom and the conditions on which slaughter-houses may be licensed
(v) Inspectors	Council may appoint Inspectors to examine and make returns. Twelve hours' notice of intention to slaughter to be given to Inspector. Inspection fee, 3d. per head or per skin	Council appoints Inspectors to examine cattle for slaughter. Notice of intention to slaughter to be given to Inspector. Inspection fee, 1d. per head of neat cattle; no charge for smaller animals	Governor appoints Inspectors of Slaughter-houses
(vi) Penalties	Exposing for sale or selling carcass in contravention of Act, maximum £25 Not giving notice of intention to slaughter, £5 per head. Failing to make or falsifying returns, maximum £5. Destroying brands, maximum £10. Selling diseased meat, £20 for each animal	Slaughtering (except for family use) in Borough not in abattoir, maximum £10. Slaughtering without licence, up to £10 per head. Not giving notice to Inspector, £5 per head. Not keeping records, destroying brands, purchasing-hides from which brands are cut or defaced, maximum £20	Offences against <i>Slaughtering Act</i> , maximum £100, or imprisonment not exceeding one year Taking diseased stock into slaughter-house or butcher's shop, up to two years' imprisonment with or without hard labour
31. <i>Bridges.</i>	Public bridges, if authorized by Governor, constructed under <i>Public Works Act 1912</i> ; otherwise by Council	Council to have care and management of all bridges within Municipality	Council charged with construction, maintenance management, and control of all bridges, other than those excepted by proclamation of Governor. Boundary bridges under control of Joint Councils
32. <i>Cemeteries.</i> (i) Acts relating to Cemeteries		<i>Cemeteries Act 1915</i>	<i>Cemeteries Act 1865</i> <i>Cremation Act 1913</i>
(ii) Cemeteries vested in and managed by	Public Cemeteries, if authorized by Governor, may be constructed under <i>Public Works Act 1912</i>	Trustees appointed by Governor, not less than three in number Act administered by Board of Health	Cemeteries not owned by Councils are held by Trustees

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continuel.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<p>On petition of 50 Ratepayers and poll abattoir area proclaimed, and Board formed. Board to establish abattoir approved by Minister. Council defrays expense and may borrow and strike rate. Compensation to be paid to owners of private slaughter-houses</p>	<p>Governor may proclaim Abattoirs District, establish and maintain abattoirs, appoint officers or confer powers on Council to do same. Any licence under <i>Health Act</i> 1898 becomes void, when District proclaimed <i>Municipality.</i>—Council may erect abattoirs and purchase or lease land therefor</p>	<p>Council may construct and maintain abattoirs and make by-laws regulating same</p>
<p>Council makes by-laws regulating slaughter-houses. An abattoir erected by Council deemed to be a duly licensed slaughter-house. Council may lease for period not exceeding 21 years with fees, rents, &c.</p>	<p>Governor may make regulations</p>	<p>Council makes by-laws regulating abattoirs and slaughter-houses</p>
<p>Until public abattoirs proclaimed, Council to license slaughter-houses, fee not less than £2 nor more than £10 per annum. Slaughtermen to be licensed, fee not to exceed £2 2s. per annum nor 10s. for assistant</p>	<p>Slaughter-houses to be suitably constructed, paved, provided with drains and registered as an offensive trade, also to be licensed under the <i>Health Act</i> 1898</p>	<p>Slaughtermen and sellers of meat to be licensed, fee not to exceed £5. Slaughtering included under <i>Health Act</i> as a noxious trade</p>
<p>Council appoints Inspectors. Abattoirs Board appoints Inspectors in Abattoirs Area</p>	<p>Governor may appoint Controller of abattoirs and other officers</p>	<p>Governor or Council may appoint Inspector of Stock. Sufficient notice of intention to slaughter to be given, inspection fee—cattle, 6d. per head; sheep, 10d. per score</p>
<p>Slaughtering without a licence, minimum £2, maximum £10. Slaughtering except at abattoir—first offence, maximum £10; second, maximum £25; subsequent, maximum £50. Unlicensed slaughterman acting, maximum £10. Slaughtering diseased stock, maximum £50</p>	<p>Offences against the Act, maximum £100, or six months' imprisonment</p>	<p>Slaughtering or selling without licence or without notifying Inspector, maximum £20. Shipping meat without notifying Inspector, maximum £50</p>
<p>All public bridges are under the management of the Council</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Council may make, maintain, &c., bridges <i>District.</i>—Council may control bridges, but Governor may exempt any bridge from its jurisdiction Council not to expend over £100 on making a bridge or culvert without consent of Minister Boundary Bridges.—<i>Municipality.</i>—Governor with consent of Councils may appoint control to any or all of such Councils. <i>District.</i>—Councils to unite in building and maintaining boundary bridges</p>	<p>Bridges on Main Roads are included with the definition of Main Roads, and constructed and maintained by the same Authorities</p>
<p><i>Cemeteries Act</i> 1862, 1897 <i>Cremation Act</i> 1891</p>	<p><i>Cemeteries Act</i> 1897, 1898, 1899, 1902, 1911</p>	<p><i>Cemeteries Act</i> 1865, 1870, 1872, 1880, 1900, 1902, 1903 <i>Cremation Act</i> 1905</p>
<p>Governor may make regulations No new cemetery or extension without consent of Board of Health.</p>	<p>By not less than three trustees appointed by the Governor. Trustees may make by-laws regarding graves, fees, funerals, licensing undertakers, &c., no penalty to exceed £5, may borrow money. Government may grant money for cemeteries</p>	<p>Governor appoints not less than three Trustees (no minister of religion eligible). New cemetery to have approval of Chief Health Officer and Local Health Authority</p>

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
32. <i>Cemeteries</i> —continued. (iii) Powers of Councils	Council may acquire powers for the provision, maintenance, and management of public cemeteries. Governor may impose same on Council	Governor may appoint Council to be Trustees	Council may establish, maintain, and manage cemeteries, and make by-laws regarding those under its control. Governor may place any Cemetery under management of Council
(iv) Crematoria		Trustees of Cemeteries have power to establish crematoria	Crematoria may be established by any person if approved by Public Health Commissioner and licensed by Governor
33. <i>Dairies</i> . (i) Acts relating to Dairies	<i>Dairies Supervision Act 1901</i>	<i>Dairies Supervision Act 1915</i>	<i>Health Act 1911</i> <i>Dairy Produce Act 1904, 1905, 1911</i>
(ii) Administration	Municipalities, and, on recommendation of Board of Health, Shires, are the Local Authorities under the Act. Samples of milk and cream to be taken, premises kept clean, &c.	By Minister of Agriculture. Outside a milk area a Council may exercise powers of Minister and issue licences. Inspectors and supervisors appointed by Governor	Council may, and, if required by Health Commissioner, must, make by-laws for cleansing, regulating, lighting and ventilation of dairies and prescribing precautions against contamination of milk
(iii) Registration and Licensing	Dairies to be registered annually. Council to inspect at least once every three months	Maximum fees for licences—dairy farm, 6d. per cow; dairy factory, £2; creamery, 5s. Licences granted by Council	Dairies, factories, and milk shops to be registered within three months. Any district assigned to an Inspector under the <i>Dairy Produce Act</i> does not come under the <i>Health Act</i> . No person not of European descent to be employed unless able to read and write English
(iv) Penalties	Maximum, £20	Offences against Act—first, maximum £5; subsequent, maximum, £50	Using unregistered premises, maximum £5. Offences by employees, maximum £50; by Inspector, maximum £100; by other persons, maximum £10
34. <i>Dogs</i> . (i) Acts relating to Dogs	<i>Dog and Goat Act 1898</i>	<i>Dog Act 1915</i>	
(ii) Administration	Act applies to scheduled Cities and Towns. Act administered by Police. Clerk of Petty Sessions appointed Registrar	By Council, which also appoints officers	Council may make by-laws compelling registration, authorizing destruction, &c.
(iii) Regulations	Dogs without collars may be seized and destroyed forthwith. Reward, 2s. 6d. on production of tail	Dogs to wear collars with "Registered at....." stamped thereon. Wandering dogs may be seized and if not claimed within 48 hours and 2s. 6d. paid, sold by auction or destroyed	
(iv) Registration Fee	Fee, 2s. 6d. annually to 30th September; half-year, half fee. Dogs under six months exempt	Fee, 5s. per annum from 1st March; half fee after 1st September. Dogs under six months exempt. No fee for blind men's dogs	Fee not to exceed 10s. per annum
(v) Trespassing Dogs		Owner of land may destroy dogs trespassing on land enclosed by fence, in which sheep, cattle, or poultry, are confined	

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<p>Council may accept trust in cemetery <i>Municipality.</i>—Majority of three-fourths Citizens present at meeting may compel Trustees to convey cemetery lands to Council in certain cases</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Council may be appointed Trustees</p>	<p>Council may, after six months' notice, close cemetery, either on own authority or after petition of twenty Ratepayers residing within half mile, or 40 within quarter mile Governor may vest control of public cemetery in Council</p>
<p>Any person may establish crematorium provided site, plans, and apparatus be approved by Board of Health Governor may make regulations</p>	<p>..</p>	<p>Governor may make regulations with maximum penalties of £50 Penalty for unlawful cremation, not exceeding £500 or five years' imprisonment</p>
<p><i>Health Act 1898</i></p>	<p><i>Health Act 1911, 1912, 1915</i></p>	<p><i>Dairy Produce Act 1910</i></p>
<p>Council may make regulations for inspection of dairies, prohibiting adulteration of milk, &c.</p>	<p>Council to make by-laws</p>	<p>Governor appoints supervisors and officers. Governor makes regulations. Supervisors inspect, &c.</p>
<p>Council may register and license dairies, and make regulations. Licence-fee not to exceed 10s. per annum</p>	<p>Council to register dairies</p>	<p>Dairies to be registered annually by Director of Agriculture, dairies free; factory, £1 per annum</p>
<p>Supplying milk from diseased animal, £20</p>	<p>Offences against Act—first, maximum £20; subsequent, maximum £50, or six months' imprisonment with or without hard labour</p>	<p>Where not specially provided, not to exceed £10</p>
<p><i>Dog Act 1867, 1884, 1888, 1889</i></p>	<p><i>Dog Act 1903</i></p>	<p><i>Police Act 1905</i></p>
<p>By Council which also appoints Registrars</p>	<p>By Council which appoints Registering Officer</p>	<p>Register to be kept at office of Town Clerk</p>
<p>Dog to wear collar with disc supplied by Council. Each adult aboriginal allowed two unregistered dogs. Dogs without collars may be seized and, if not claimed within 24 hours, killed. Reward for seizing, 5s.</p>	<p>Dog to wear collar with disc supplied by Council. Aborigines may keep one unregistered dog each. Police or officer of Council may seize stray dogs, and if not claimed within three days, destroy or sell them, or if with disc after 48 hours' notice to owner</p>	<p>Dog to wear collar with disc supplied by Registrar. Dogs at large may be seized and, if not claimed within 24 hours, sold or destroyed</p>
<p>Fee—dog 5s., slut 7s. 6d. per annum from 1st July; half fee for half-year. Dogs under three months exempt. District Council may reduce to 2s. 6d. and 5s. if District infested with vermin</p>	<p>Fee—dog. 7s. 6d.; slut, 10s. Dogs tending cattle, 2s. 6d.; sluts, 5s. Packs of hounds not less than ten, £2. Dogs under three months and blind men's dogs, free</p>	<p>Dogs under four months of age, free. Registration fee, 5s. per annum; half-fee for half-year</p>
<p>Occupier, after notice in three successive issues of two newspapers or of <i>Gazette</i>, may destroy trespassing dogs, and may lay poison, if notice thereof be exhibited</p>	<p>Owner or occupier of enclosed land in which sheep or cattle are confined may destroy trespassing dogs</p>	<p>Unregistered dogs found on property may be destroyed. Dogs biting or attacking persons or animals or running at large among sheep or cattle may be destroyed</p>

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
34. <i>Dogs</i> —continued. (vi) Penalties	Non-registration, minimum 10s.; maximum 20s. Dogs attacking persons, minimum 20s.; maximum £5 and damages Using dogs for purposes of draught, first, maximum 40s.; subsequent, maximum £5 Constable failing to report or neglecting to destroy unregistered dog, minimum 10s.; maximum 20s.	False declaration as to dog, minimum 10s.; maximum 40s. Registration officer not furnishing receipt, 10s. each offence Non-registration of dog, first 5s. to 10s.; subsequent 10s. to 40s. Council neglecting to carry out Act after complaint by ratepayer, £20 each week Dog without collar 5s. to 40s. Wilfully removing collar, maximum £5 Dog attacking person, cattle, horses, or sheep, maximum £5	..
35. <i>Ferries</i> . (i) Acts relating to Ferries	..	..	..
(ii) Administration, &c.	Council may acquire powers for construction, maintenance, and operation of ferries Boundary ferries to be built, maintained, and managed by united Councils Council to invite tenders for care, control, and working of ferries for period not exceeding five years. No fees or tolls to be charged, except in certain places	Council to have management of all public ferries. Council may collect tolls by special order confirmed by Governor, and may farm same for not more than one year by tender advertised at least 21 days. All tolls to be expended on ferry. Boats not to ply for hire within half-a-mile of ferry Boundary ferries managed as Governor directs	Council has exclusive right to ferry within its area, and may make by-laws. Council may lease ferry for not more than fourteen years; any lease for over three years must be advertised four times during two months Governor decides as to control of boundary ferry
(iii) Penalties	Obstructing or improperly interfering with boat, maximum £50 Other penalties against Ordinance, maximum £2	Evasion of toll, maximum £5 Offences by toll collector, minimum, £5; maximum £20	..
36. <i>Fire Brigades</i> . (i) Acts relating to Fire Brigades	<i>Fire Brigades Act</i> 1909, 1910	<i>Fire Brigades Act</i> 1915	<i>Fire Brigades Act</i> 1881, 1882, 1902
(ii) Administration	Board consisting of President, appointed by Governor, and four Members, appointed one each by suburban Municipalities, country Municipalities, insurance companies and volunteer fire brigades, elected for three years Council may acquire power to establish and maintain fire brigades in towns	Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board. Three members appointed by Governor, three by Councils, three by insurance companies Country Fire Brigades Board.—Three members appointed by Governor, two by Councils, two by insurance companies, and two by fire brigades Local Committees.—One member appointed by Council, one by fire brigades, one by insurance companies All elected for two years	Boards to consist of Chairman of Council as <i>ex officio</i> member; one member nominated by Council, two by Governor, and two by insurance companies, annually
(iii) Remuneration of Boards	Chairman, £300 per annum. Other Members, £600 divided among them	..	..
(iv) Revenue of Boards	Estimated cost to be paid by Council not to exceed a rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £1 on unimproved rateable value of land. Councils, insurance companies, and Government contribute one-third each	Government, Council, and insurance companies contribute in equal proportions	Government, Council, and insurance companies contribute in equal proportions Council contribution not less than 2 per cent. nor more than 8 per cent. of general rates. Government and insurance companies not exceeding 4 per cent. of same

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<p>Keeping unregistered dog, minimum £2; maximum £6 Dog at large without collar and disc, minimum 5s.; maximum 40s. Dog attacking persons, minimum £2; maximum £5 Constable not destroying dogs improperly at large, minimum £2; maximum £5 Illegally removing collar, minimum £2; maximum £5</p>	<p>Non-registration, minimum 10s.; maximum 40s. False registration, maximum £5 Removing disc, maximum £5 Dogs attacking persons, cattle, poultry, &c., maximum £5 Setting on dogs to attack or worry, maximum £20 or six months' imprisonment with or without hard labour</p>	<p>Keeping unregistered dog, maximum £2 Letting dog at large, maximum £5 Removing label, maximum £10 Wearing wrong label, maximum £5</p>
<p><i>Ferries Act 1888</i></p>		
<p>Council may, with approval of Treasurer, establish and control ferries, and fix fees and tolls. Existing Government ferries vested in Council. Council may make regulations, may let ferry for not exceeding five years</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Council to have control, construction, and maintenance of ferries Governor fixes control of boundary ferries <i>District.</i>—Council may subsidize ferries for period not exceeding two years</p>	<p>Council may make by-laws, and impose tolls on ferries</p>
<p>Plying for hire within 1 mile of ferry, maximum £20 Damaging ferry, up to three years' imprisonment, with hard labour Maximum penalty permissible in by-laws, £5</p>		
<p><i>Fire Brigades Act 1913</i></p>	<p><i>Fire Brigades Act 1916</i></p>	<p><i>Fire Brigades Act 1883, 1900, 1901, 1908</i></p>
<p>Board to consist of five members, including Chairman. Chairman appointed by Governor. Municipality of Adelaide appoints one member, other Districts one, and contributing insurance companies two, elected for two years. Two members retire annually</p>	<p>Board of nine members; two appointed by Governor, two by insurance companies, one by Perth Council one each by three groups of Councils, and one by volunteer brigades, for two years. Local Committees consisting of Council in each District</p>	<p>Board of six members; appointed two each by Governor, by Councils, and by insurance companies</p>
<p>Chairman, £4 per sitting; maximum £104 in a year. Other members, £2; maximum £52</p>	<p>Aggregate not to exceed £250 per annum</p>	
<p>Government contributes three-ninths, insurance companies four-ninths, and Council two-ninths <i>District.</i>—Council may subscribe to volunteer fire brigades</p>	<p>Government contributes one quarter, insurance companies three-eighths, and Council three-eighths</p>	<p>Government, insurance companies, and Council contribute in equal proportions</p>

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
36. <i>Fire Brigades</i> —continued. (v) Borrowing Powers of Boards	Board may borrow up to £100,000 on security of property, except fire appliances. Before borrowing, Board to pass resolution authorizing application for consent of Governor	Board may borrow up to £100,000 Rate of interest not to exceed 6 per cent.	
(vi) Duties of Boards, &c.	To form and maintain permanent or volunteer fire brigades, acquire plant, &c. All property vested in Board Board may charge for attending fires outside District, according to schedule, but not exceeding one-fifth of the value of the building, &c.	To form and maintain permanent or volunteer fire brigades, acquire plant, &c. Uninsured buildings pay cost of brigade at fire, but not exceeding one-fifth of value thereof	Board in any Town may make by-laws Board appoints superintendent of fire brigade annually, with Governor's approval All appliances vested in Board, and Board has control of all expenditure Board to keep "Fire Brigade Roll Book"
(vii) Fire Districts	Municipalities, Shires, groups of either or both or parts thereof	One metropolitan and nine country Fire Districts, consisting of scheduled Municipal Districts or Towns	On acceptance of services of fire brigade, Governor proclaims Act in force in Town, and may extend same to suburbs or adjacent area
(viii) Powers of Councils	Council may establish and maintain fire brigades in Towns	Council may make by-laws, make works for supply of water, and remunerate persons for extinguishing fires Council may raise general rate for fire brigade purposes	Council may recommend Governor to accept the services of an efficient fire brigade
(ix) Penalties	Breach of by-laws, maximum £20 Municipality or insurance company not paying instalments of contributions within 30 days, maximum £50 Insurance company not forwarding list of premiums, maximum £5 per day	Maximum for breach of regulations, £5 Insurance company failing to pay within fourteen days, minimum £20; maximum £50 and £10 a day Brigade or person failing to comply with Act, maximum £10, and maximum £1 per day	Member of disbanded brigade refusing to return property, £5 Obstruction to members on duty, maximum £10 Insurance companies failing to furnish returns, £5 per day
37. <i>Hawkers and Pedlars</i> . (i) Acts relating to Hawkery and Pedlars	<i>Hawkers and Pedlars Act 1901</i>	<i>Hawkers and Pedlars Act 1915</i>	<i>Hawkers and Pedlars Act 1849, 1852, 1905</i> <i>Hawkers Licenses Amendment Act 1869</i>
(ii) Powers of Councils	Council may make regulations regarding hawking <i>Municipality</i> .—Council may exercise powers of regulation and licensing of the hawking of goods	Council may make by-laws (a) regulating use of public places by hawkers; (b) appointing stands for same; (c) fixing charges for same; and (d) prescribing rules	When a Council has established a market it may by by-laws, prohibit or regulate the hawking or itinerant vending of goods sold in such market during any hours prescribed as market hours
(iii) Hawkery Licenses	Hawker to find two certificates of character. Licences granted by Justices in Petty Sessions Fee, £1 per annum for hawker on foot; £2 with pack-horse or vehicle Maximum under <i>Local Government Act</i> for fish, &c., 6d. per month	Hawker required to find two certificates of character if trading on foot. If otherwise, two approved sureties of £20 to be found. Licences granted by Justices at general meeting Fee, £1 per annum without, £2 per annum with pack or draught animal, until 31st December	Hawker required to find two certificates of character if hawking on foot, or two sureties of £20 each if hawking with vehicle, &c. Licences granted by Home Secretary on recommendation of P.M. or two J.P.'s Fee for whole State, £10 per annum
(iv) Articles which may be hawked without licence	Printed publications, victuals, agricultural produce, goods made by the seller and sold in a market or shop By Ordinance under <i>Local Government Act</i> , fish, crustaceans, and rabbits may only be sold by licensed hawkers	Newspapers, fish, fruit, water, fuel, milk, vegetables, victuals, agricultural produce, goods made by seller and goods sold in a market or shop	Printed matter, fish, fruit, water, milk, vegetables, victuals, agricultural produce, goods made by seller, and goods sold in shop or market

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
Board may borrow up to £25,000 with consent of Minister	Board may borrow on debentures at up to 6 per cent., with approval of Governor	Board may borrow with consent of Governor
To regulate the necessary steps for extinguishing fires, maintaining brigades, salvage corps, &c. Charges for attendance at fires outside district fixed by schedule Volunteer brigades to be registered	Board may form brigades, acquire plant, purchase or lease property, &c. Governor makes regulations	To establish and maintain an efficient fire brigade, provide engines, officers, &c., make regulations, with maximum penalty £5 Volunteer brigades may be registered Schedule of fees for attending fires on uninsured premises
This Act applies to proclaimed Municipalities and Districts	Municipal and Road Districts proclaimed Fire Districts	Governor may proclaim an area within three miles of principal Post Office a Fire District Council may petition Governor to proclaim a Board
<i>Municipality.</i> —Council may procure engines, organize brigades, fix alarms, &c., may increase rates for fire brigade purposes	Councils act as local Committees	Council may contribute to Board either out of municipal fund or special rate Council may make by-laws for the prevention and extinguishing of fires
Insurance company neglecting to furnish return, minimum £5; maximum £10 per day. Making false statement, maximum £100. Failing to permit inspection of books, maximum £5 Obstructing, &c., brigade, minimum £2; maximum £50 or six months' imprisonment with or without hard labour	Regulations may not impose a greater penalty than £20 Insurance company making default in transmitting return, or furnishing incorrect or incomplete return, maximum £5 per day during which it is in default	Failing to pay contribution within 30 days, £5 per day
<i>Licensed Hawkers Act 1863, 1898, 1912</i>	<i>Hawkers and Pedlars Act 1892, 1897</i>	<i>Hawkers and Carriers Act 1835, 1904</i>
Council may make by-laws licensing and regulating hawking within area Fee not to exceed one-fourth of scheduled fees for whole State Municipality may fix stands for hawkers	<i>Municipality.</i> —Council may make by-laws regulating or prohibiting the hawking of fruit, fish, meat, vegetables, and articles of merchandise <i>District.</i> —Board may make by-laws regulating and requiring licences from hawkers	Council may make by-laws regulating and licensing hawkers within a Municipality
Hawker to find certificates of character Licences for whole State issued by Treasurer, or person authorized by him Annual fee, four-wheeled vehicle, £2; two-wheeled, £1 10s.; handcart, £1; pack, 10s.; boat on river Murray, £5; on other waters, £2. Servant's licence, half fees Alien must have resided in State for two years and understand English	No person allowed to trade as a hawker unless authorized by a Council	Hawker to be of good character Not to carry for sale liquors, or to sell between sunset and sunrise Hawker not to have in his possession wool, or sheep or cattle skins
Printed matter, fish, fruit, victuals, timber, fuel, vegetables, or cattle food Maker of goods manufactured by himself in Commonwealth also exempt; also tinkers, glaziers, coopers, harness menders, &c.	Animal or vegetable produce, newspapers, brooms, and matches, goods manufactured by the seller, and goods sold in a market, fair, race-course, agricultural show ground, or public recreation ground	Within the limits of a Town, poultry, butter, milk, eggs, fish, pastry, confectionery fruit, matches, or brooms

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
37. <i>Hawkers and Pedlars</i> —continued. (v) Penalties	Hawking without licence, maximum £20; without badge, maximum £10 Refusal to produce licence, maximum £10 Forging licence, maximum six months' imprisonment with hard labour Having spirituous liquor in possession, maximum £20; carrying same, maximum £30 or imprisonment for six months with hard labour Lending or hiring licence, £40	Hawking without licence, maximum £20; without badge, maximum £10 Refusal to produce licence, maximum £10 Forging licence, maximum six months' imprisonment with or without hard labour Possessing spirituous liquors, maximum £20; carrying same, maximum £30 or six months' imprisonment Hiring or lending licence, maximum £40 and disqualification for five years	Hawking without licence, maximum £20 Hawking without badge, or refusal to produce licence, maximum £10 Forging licence, to be worked on public roads or other public works up to six months Carrying spirits, maximum £30 or six months' gaol Hiring or lending licence, both borrower and lender £40
38. <i>Hoardings, Advertising, &c.</i> (i) Acts relating to Hoardings, &c.			
(ii) Powers of Councils	Council may acquire powers to regulate and control hoardings and remove same if unsightly or objectionable	Council may, with approval of Governor, make by-laws regulating construction within 10 feet of road, and advertisements which disfigure natural beauties, prohibit hoardings in any part of District, &c.	Council may make by-laws prohibiting, licensing, and regulating sign-boards, posters, sky signs, &c.
(iii) Licenses, Fees, &c.	Licence not to exceed 1d. per square yard, minimum 10s. Bill poster's licence not to exceed 1s.	Fees fixed by Council	..
(iv) Penalties	Not to exceed £2	..	..
39. <i>Impounding.</i> (i) Acts relating to Impounding	<i>Impounding Act 1898</i>	<i>Pounds Act 1915</i>	..
(ii) Powers of Councils	Council alone to execute Act	Council may erect pounds, and impound animals	Council may erect and maintain pounds. Existing pounds placed under management and control of Council
(iii) Poundkeeper	Appointed by Council. Poundkeeper to find reasonable security	Appointed within Municipality by Council, without by Governor. To be paid a fixed salary, not by fees	Appointed by Council; appointment to be gazetted
(iv) Duties of Poundkeepers	To keep impounded animals, pound book, pound in order, and erect board with table of fees	To detain impounded cattle, keep pound book and register of brands	To keep pound in order, feed and water animals, or send them out for grazing and watering, but not further than six miles To keep register of brands
(v) Duties of Persons finding trespassing Animals	Occupant drives to nearest pound, or if owner known, may impound on own premises for four days, giving owner notice within 24 hours. Occupant may claim damages	Occupier may restore to owner and demand trespass rates, or may impound in nearest pound	Owner of land to take to nearest pound, giving particulars of brands and damage done, but if owner of animals known, he may impound in convenient place for four days, giving owner notice within twenty-four hours, or may send animals to convenient place near residence of proprietor
(vi) Notice of Impounding	To be posted at pound within 24 hours, then to owner; if owner not known, at Court of Petty Sessions, and advertised in <i>Gazette</i>	To be posted at pound and sent to owner if brands registered; if unbranded to be published in <i>Gazette</i> and newspaper	To be posted on gate of pound and sent to owner if known within twenty-four hours. If owner not known, to be posted at Council's office, and advertised in <i>Gazette</i> and newspaper

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—continued.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<p>Hawking without licence, minimum £10; maximum £50 Hiring or lending licence, £10 Carrying liquor, minimum £5; maximum £100 or six months' imprisonment with or without hard labour Not having or illegally having "Licensed Hawker" painted on vehicle, &c., £10 Forging licence, £300 <i>Municipality.</i>—Failing to occupy stands, maximum, first £5; second £10; subsequent, double fine</p>	<p>Hawking goods without licence, first offence, maximum £10; subsequent, maximum £20 or six months' imprisonment with or without hard labour</p>	<p>Hawking without licence, minimum £2; maximum £50 Not having "Licensed Hawker" on pack, &c., minimum 5s.; maximum £3 Hiring or lending licence, minimum £5; maximum £40 Forging licence, maximum three years with hard labour Selling or carrying liquor, or selling between sunset and sunrise, minimum £1; maximum £20</p>
<p><i>Control of Advertisements Act 1916</i></p>	<p>..</p>	<p><i>Defacement of Property Act 1898</i></p>
<p>Council may make by-laws regulating sign-boards, hoardings, &c. <i>Control of Advertisements Act</i> does not apply to Municipality or Township; under this Act Governor regulates disfiguring advertisements</p>	<p>Posters or writings may not be affixed without consent of Council <i>Municipality.</i>—Council may make by-laws regulating advertisements and hoardings on private or public place <i>District.</i>—Council may make by-laws regulating hoardings abutting on a public place</p>	<p>Affixing advertisements without consent of Municipality, occupier, or owner, prohibited. Governor makes regulations also for pleasure resorts and tourist roads</p>
<p>No penalty under by-laws to exceed £10. Penalties under Act, first offence, maximum £10; subsequent, maximum £50</p>	<p>..</p>	<p>First offence, maximum £5; subsequent, maximum £10</p>
<p><i>Impounding Act 1858, 1895, 1913</i></p>	<p><i>Cattle Trespass, Fencing and Impounding Act 1882, 1884</i></p>	<p><i>Impounding Act 1830, 1882, 1894</i></p>
<p>Council to execute Act, appoint poundkeepers, erect pounds, &c. Governor may establish pounds outside the limits of a Council</p>	<p>Council to execute powers of <i>Cattle Trespass Act</i>. Government may advance up to £10 for erection of pound</p>	<p>Council to exercise, within its area, all the powers and authorities of the <i>Impounding Act</i></p>
<p>Appointed within Districts by Council, without by Governor. To be bound by recognisances. Must not be a ranger or publican</p>	<p>Appointed by Council, if any; otherwise by J.P.'s or Resident Magistrate</p>	<p>Governor, or any person authorized by him, may erect pound and appoint poundkeeper provided sufficient means of shelter are kept</p>
<p>To keep pound in order, not permit infected cattle to mix with other cattle, and feed and water twice a day</p>	<p>To keep pound in order, feed and water animals, and keep infected cattle separate from uninfected</p>	<p>Poundkeeper to keep and feed animals, and keep books of entry of marks of cattle and sheep, also of impounded animals. Poundkeeper to provide shelter</p>
<p>Occupier may impound on his own property for three days, giving notice to owner within twenty-four hours</p>	<p>Owner must impound animals if pound within three miles, otherwise can impound them on own land, and make claim for damages to J.P. Police may impound in Towns</p>	<p>Owner to impound in nearest pound if within 20 miles, otherwise may impound on his own land Owner cannot claim damages for trespass on unenclosed land</p>
<p>To be posted at pound at once, and if not claimed within twenty-four hours, notice to be sent to owner within 48 hours, if known, otherwise to be advertised in <i>Gazette</i></p>	<p>To be posted at pound, advertised within 48 hours, and sent to owner, if known, within 24 hours; if unknown, to be advertised in two newspapers for three weeks</p>	<p>To be sent within 24 hours to owner residing within 10 miles, if further, notice optional; if owner residing further than 10 miles, or not known, to be advertised twice in newspaper</p>

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
39. <i>Impounding</i> — continued. (vii) Destruction of Animals	Occupant of land, enclosed with fence sufficient for cattle and horses, may destroy goats (except Angora) and swine, also unbranded cattle and horses over two years of age	Occupier may destroy trespassing goats, pigs, or geese	Occupier or owner of enclosed land may destroy trespassing goats or swine (geese are also included under the <i>Enclosed Land Act</i> 1854, 1878) Council may destroy impounded diseased animals
(viii) Sale of Impounded Animals	Minister fixes one day in every week for sales. Unbranded animals over age of one year, sold outright, owner receives two-thirds of proceeds; other animals, after four days if owner known, otherwise fourteen days Poundkeeper may not purchase	Animals not released from pound within 21 days sold by public auction Four days' notice to be advertised Poundkeeper may not purchase	Council fixes three days in every month for sales. Animals sold on the sale day next after ten days' impounding if notice given personally or by telegram, or 24 days if notice sent by post or advertised Impounder and poundkeeper may not purchase
(ix) Unclaimed Money from Sales	If not claimed within two years, Treasurer pays it to nearest benevolent society or hospital	If not claimed within two years paid to consolidated revenue or municipal fund	After two years passes to Council
(x) Fees and Charges	Sustenance charges fixed by Council Damage and mileage fixed by Act Fees: goats, swine, or cattle, first head, 6d.; each additional up to ten, 3d.; and 1d. each additional head Horses, first, 1s.; each additional up to ten, 6d.; each additional over ten, 3d. Sheep, first, 3d.; each additional up to ten, 1d.; over ten, ½d. each additional	Sustenance fees and trespass rates payable by owner. Trespass rates not recoverable if animal not impounded within three days, and not to exceed 1d. for a sheep or 3d. for other head of cattle on untilled unfenced land Trespass rates for entires, maximum £5 Pound fee, sheep 1d.; other cattle 3d.	Poundage fees not to exceed 2d. per day Owner to pay fees and charges Extra fee for stallions and bulls, 5s. Rates of damage, maximum 5s. for fenced paddock; 20s. for fenced garden or growing crop; and 10s. for road or land not fenced under control of Council
(xi) Penalties	Poundkeeper neglecting to erect board with fees, maximum £5 per day Not posting notice, maximum 40s. per day Poundkeeper purchasing, £20 Rescue from pound, £20	Offences under Act, not exceeding £50 or six months' imprisonment with or without hard labour	Impounding in unauthorized places, maximum £10 Impounder or poundkeeper purchasing, maximum £5 and forfeiture of animal Offences by poundkeeper, maximum £20 Rescue from pound, maximum £20
40. <i>Land Reclamation.</i> (i) Acts relating to Land Reclamation	<i>Water Act</i> 1912	<i>Drainage Areas Act</i> 1915	..
(ii) Powers of Councils	Council may acquire powers to drain and reclaim low-lying and swampy ground Trusts can also be formed for draining land	Council may acquire land, demolish buildings, open new streets, alter levels, drains, sewers, &c., for reclaiming and improving insanitary, low-lying, or over-crowded areas, with consent of Governor Council may construct drains, &c., under <i>Drainage Areas Act</i> 1915	Council may contract for or undertake the filling up, levelling, and reclamation of waste or low lands under its control
41. <i>Lighting.</i> (i) Acts relating to Lighting	..	<i>Electric Light and Power Act</i> 1915	<i>Electric Light and Power Act</i> 1896
(ii) Powers of Councils	Council may acquire powers to manufacture and supply gas, electricity, and hydraulic power Council may exercise powers of lighting	Council may construct or purchase gas or electric works, or may contract for supply of light up to fourteen years. Council may erect lamps, &c., or contract for same Council entitled to order under <i>Electric Light and Power Act</i>	Council may enter upon the manufacture of gas or electricity and the conservation of hydraulic or other power, and may do all acts necessary for the purpose Under authority of an Order made pursuant to the <i>Electric Light and Power Act</i> , Council may construct electric light works

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
Occupier or owner of enclosed land may destroy goats (except Angora), pigs, dogs, and poultry, except by poison, provided that notice of intention is given twice in newspaper	Owner may kill dogs, pigs, goats, rabbits, poultry, or pigeons found trespassing, and may castrate any entire horse, ass, or bull over one year of age if unbranded, under <i>Wild Cattle Nuisance Act 1871</i> . Licences granted for killing unbranded wild cattle and horses, annual fee £2	Diseased, injured, and disabled animals may be destroyed Animals not sold may be destroyed
After seven days' notice to owner, or 21 days in <i>Gazette</i> , J.P. to make order. Sales not less than ten or 24 days respectively after order. Impounder, poundkeeper, J.P. who made order, Councillor, or Council Clerk may not purchase	After seven days' impounding J.P. makes order for sale. Poundkeeper and impounder may not purchase	Sale by auction after 24 hours in Town, or six days in other parts, when notice has been given to owner, or six days and fourteen days respectively when notice has been advertised Poundkeeper may not purchase
After two years passes to Council or Treasury	Passes to public revenue if not claimed within one year	Passes to public revenue if not claimed within twelve months
Fees, from 2d. for a sheep to 2s. 6d. for an entire, per day Trespass, ½d. to 5s., according to animal and nature of crop Sustenance, 1½d. to 9d. per head per day	Sustenance fees fixed by Justices Trespass fees.—Any land, entire, in day-time, minimum £2, maximum £4; in night-time, minimum £3, maximum £5. Unenclosed Country land, great cattle 3d.; small, 1d. per head. Enclosed land, maximum £2; streets, maximum £2. Unbranded great cattle, double	Poundage fees.—Sheep, ¼d. to 2d.; cattle, 2d. to 6d.; entires, 2s. 6d.; mares, goats, pigs, 1s. Sustenance fees.—Cattle and horses, 1s.; pigs, 6d.; sheep and goats, 1d. per day
Unlawfully impounding, maximum £10 Not keeping pound clean, or animals fed and watered, maximum £5 Rescue from pound, minimum £5 or in default from fourteen days to three months' imprisonment with hard labour Illegally purchasing, £5 Bull straying, maximum £2; stallion straying, maximum £5	Penalties not to exceed £5 Damages on enclosed country land, maximum £30; on enclosed town or suburban land, maximum £50	Poundkeeper refusing or neglecting to receive animal, minimum £5; maximum £50 Rescue from pound, maximum £10 Not erecting board with fees, minimum £1; maximum £10 Poundkeeper purchasing, minimum £10; maximum £100
<i>Irrigation and Reclaimed Lands Act 1914</i>	<i>Health Act 1911, 1912, 1915</i>	<i>Drainage Promotion Act 1917</i>
Council to value land for reclamation and give notice to owners, who may appeal. Cost of reclamation to be borne proportionately by adjacent owners	Council may call on owner to fill up land lower than level of road or drain	Governor may, on petition of owners of land, proclaim "Drainage Area" Board of not more than seven Trustees, elected by rate-payers in District
<i>Gas and Electric Lighting Act 1891</i>	<i>Electric Lighting Act 1892, 1905</i>	
Council may manufacture gas or electricity, after proclamation by Governor as to limits of supply. If there are existing gas works, Council must buy at a price fixed by arbitration. Council may contract for lighting	Council may manufacture, supply, or contract for lighting. Contract not to exceed three years without consent of Governor (electricity, 21 years). Council makes by-laws, with penalties not exceeding £50	Council may construct or purchase gas or other works for lighting, or may contract for not exceeding seven years for lighting streets and public purposes

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
41. <i>Lighting</i> —continued.			
(iii) Proceedings to obtain Order for establishing Works	..	Council to pass resolution at special meeting held after fourteen days' notice. Application for Order to be advertised as Governor directs, but order not granted until three months after first advertisement	Council to pass resolution at special meeting after fourteen days' notice. Notice of application for Order to be advertised
(iv) Transference of Powers	..	Council may transfer powers under order, with consent of majority of Ratepayers at poll	No transfer of powers can be made without consent of Governor
(v) Right of Purchase	Council may purchase electric lighting works	Within six months of 30 years from date of Order, or of every subsequent decennial period, Council may require undertakers to sell at valuation fixed by three valuers	Council may purchase compulsorily after 42 years at value, determined, if necessary, by arbitration, or shorter period if specified in Order. Existing works can only be acquired on terms of private Act empowering same, otherwise, on six months' notice
(vi) Lighting new Areas	..	Petition to be signed by majority of owners. Fourteen days allowed for objections. Council may approve of scheme for agreement to supply lighting, the cost to be distributed among owners	..
42. <i>Markets and Weighbridges.</i>			
(i) Acts relating to Markets and Weighbridges	..	<i>Markets Act 1915</i>	..
(ii) Establishment, &c., of Markets	Council may acquire powers to construct and maintain markets, fix rents and fees, &c.	Council may provide, construct, lease, or discontinue market places On application of 25 householders, Police Magistrate may call public meeting for establishing markets under Commissioners	Council may provide markets and make by-laws regulating same <i>Metropolitan Fish Market Act 1905</i> provides for fish market for Brisbane and suburbs, managed by a Board elected by various Councils
(iii) Leasing Markets, Tolls, &c.	..	Council may demand tolls, let stalls for period not exceeding one year, farm tolls and rents for period not exceeding seven years	Council may lease stalls and farm market charges for not over three years
(iv) Weighbridges	..	Council may provide weighbridges, and in market must provide proper machines for weighing or measuring and keep a set of weights and measures	Council may provide public weighbridges, fix charges, &c.
(v) Penalties	..	Selling elsewhere than in market, maximum £2. Refusal by seller to weigh, maximum £2. Frauds in weighing, maximum £5 or one month's imprisonment with or without hard labour	..
43. <i>Noxious Animals and Birds.</i>			
(i) Acts relating to noxious Animals and Birds	<i>Native Dog Destruction and Poisoned Bait Act 1902</i> <i>Pastures Protection Act 1912</i>	<i>Vermin Destruction Act 1915</i>	<i>Marsupial Boards Act 1905, 1910</i> <i>Marsupial-proof Fencing Act 1898, 1913</i> <i>Rabbit Act 1885, 1889, 1913</i>

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
	<p>Where Council contracts for electricity, it is lawful to make stipulations for the purchase of all rights</p>	
<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Half cost paid by Ratepayers concerned, according to assessment or lineal frontage <i>Districts.</i>—In Townships at request of majority of Ratepayers expenses met by separate rate not exceeding 4d. in the £1, or by ratepayers paying half in proportion to their assessments</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—If, before any Municipality is lighted, the majority of Ratepayers in any portion desire lighting, one-half of cost is defrayed from ordinary revenue, and, if insufficient, from special rate of maximum 6d. in the £1; other half rate-ably by ratepayers concerned</p>	
<p><i>Market Clauses Act 1870-71.</i> (Does not apply to markets established by the City of Adelaide.)</p>		<p><i>Markets Act 1834</i></p>
<p>Council may erect markets and make by-laws, which must be laid before Parliament for fourteen days, and approved by Governor</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Council may provide market places, construct markets, and make convenient approaches</p>	<p>Council, by special resolution may provide markets and make by-laws regulating same. Governor may establish markets and fix tolls and stallage not exceeding those fixed by schedule, and make rules</p>
<p>Council may let markets established by them, with rents, tolls, &c., for period not exceeding 21 years</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Council may let all or any stalls, rents, &c., for period not exceeding three years, and may lease markets with consent of Governor</p>	<p>Governor or Council may let stalls or ferm rents, tolls, &c., for period not exceeding twelve months</p>
<p>Proper weights and measures and weighbridges to be provided. Council may make by-laws regulating the licensing of weighbridges</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Council may provide weighbridges, weighing houses, and weights</p>	<p>Council may by special resolution provide weighbridges</p>
<p>No penalty under by-laws to exceed £5. Obstructing market-keeper, maximum £2. Selling elsewhere than in market, maximum £2. Seller refusing to weigh, maximum £2</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Holding market elsewhere, maximum £2. Refusal to allow weighing, maximum £10. Frauds in weighing, maximum £5 or one month's imprisonment</p>	<p>Selling outside market, maximum £2. (Under <i>Markets Act</i>, minimum 5s., maximum £1.)</p>
<p><i>Wild Dogs Act 1912, 1914</i> <i>Vermin Act 1914, 1915, 1916</i> <i>Sparrow Destruction Act 1889</i></p>	<p><i>Destructive Birds and Animals Act 1893</i> <i>Rabbit Act 1902</i> <i>Vermin Boards Act 1909, 1915</i></p>	<p><i>Rabbit Destruction Act 1889, 1893</i> <i>Wire Netting Act 1910</i></p>

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
43. <i>Noxious Animals and Birds</i> —continued. (ii) Animals or Birds proclaimed to be noxious	Marsupials, native dogs, and animals proclaimed by Governor on petition from Board of District Governor may proclaim any District to be rabbit-infested	Rabbits, foxes, dingoes, dogs run wild, and any animal or bird proclaimed by Governor to be vermin	<i>Rabbit Act</i> .—Rabbits <i>Marsupial-proof Fencing Act</i> .—Wallaby, kangaroo, wallaroo, paddamelon, bandicoot kangaroo rat, and dingo <i>Marsupial Boards Act</i> .—Dingo, fox, wallaby, paddamelon, bandicoot, and kangaroo rat
(iii) Powers of Councils	Council may acquire powers under <i>Native Dog Destruction and Poisoned Baits Act 1902</i> , may declare noxious animals not under <i>Pastures Protection Act 1912</i> , extirpate same on land vested in it, and require owners or occupiers to extirpate on their property	Shire may borrow money from Government for purchase of vermin-proof fencing on petition from owners Council to pay rewards for destruction of vermin within its boundaries. Council may purchase netting on terms from Minister and sell to owners of land	Council may contract for or undertake destruction of noxious animals
(iv) Districts and Boards	Pastures Protection Districts notified by Governor. Board for each District to consist of eight members, elected by Ratepayers of District	Special Area is whole or part of Shire for the benefit of which a loan is applied for netting	<i>Marsupial-proof Fencing Act</i> .—Governor defines infested areas <i>Marsupial Boards Act</i> .—Governor proclaims Districts. Board of five members, one appointed by Governor, four elected by resident owners or managers of stations for two years <i>Rabbit Act</i> .—Central Board and District Boards constituted, to erect rabbit-proof fencing and destroy rabbits
(v) Revenue of Boards, &c.	Owners of ten head or more of large stock and of 100 or more sheep rated, not to exceed 4d. per head of large stock and 3d. per head of sheep. Unstocked land assessed on carrying capacity. Half rates on holdings with rabbit-proof fence		<i>Marsupial Boards Act</i> .—Board makes assessment, not exceeding 7s. 6d. per twenty head of cattle or 100 sheep. Government subsidy one-fourth when assessment not less than 6d. on every twenty head of cattle or 100 sheep Scalper's licence, 2s. 6d. per annum <i>Rabbit Act 1913</i> .—Government grant not exceeding £10,000 annually, and assessment of from 1s. to 5s. for every twenty head of cattle or 100 head of sheep within the District. Board may also borrow from Treasury
(vi) Officials	Governor appoints Inspectors. Board appoints Secretary and other officers subject to approval of Minister	Governor appoints Chief and other Inspectors, who have power to destroy vermin when owner fails to do so	Under <i>Rabbit Act</i> Governor may authorize any person to enter land and destroy rabbits
(vii) Duties of Owners and Occupiers	To extirpate noxious animals within three months from notice to do so Owners to erect and maintain ring fences when required	To suppress and destroy all vermin from time to time. Simultaneous destruction may be ordered by the Governor. Notice may be given by Inspector	No person, under <i>Rabbit Act 1885</i> , to have on his premises any live rabbit <i>Rabbit Act 1913</i> .—Owner of rabbit-proof fenced holding to destroy rabbits within 30 days, failing, Minister authorizes person to do so
(viii) Rewards for destroying noxious Animals	Boards may pay bonuses for scalps of noxious animals	Foxes, minimum 2s. 6d. Government refunds half difference between reward and money for skin, not exceeding 1s. 3d. Wild Dogs, minimum £1. Council not compelled to pay more than £200 in a year. Government refunds half, but not exceeding 10s. or total of £500	Fixed by Board. Compulsory for dingoes, minimum 5s.; optional for marsupials

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—continued.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<p><i>Sparrow Destruction Act.</i>—House sparrows <i>Wild Dogs Act.</i>—Dingo, cross of native dog and a dog run wild <i>Vermin Act.</i>—Rabbits, wild dogs, foxes, and other proclaimed animals</p>	<p><i>Destructive Birds and Animals Act.</i>—Sparrows and other birds and animals proclaimed by Governor <i>Rabbit Act.</i>—Rabbits <i>Vermin Act.</i>—Rabbits, wild dogs, and other animals declared by Governor</p>	<p>Rabbits</p>
<p>Council to enforce destruction of vermin and may borrow money for purchase of wire netting Council to suppress and destroy sparrows and make by-laws; in default, Commissioner of Crown Lands takes action</p>	<p><i>District.</i>—Council may apply ordinary revenue to destruction of vermin, except in Vermin Districts under the <i>Vermin Act</i></p>	<p>Council to take measures to destroy rabbits under <i>Rabbit Destruction Act</i>. Council may purchase wire netting under <i>Wire Netting Act</i>, and advance same to owners</p>
<p><i>Sparrow Destruction Act.</i>—Governor may declare any District a Sparrow District <i>Vermin Act.</i>—Council may declare Crown lands to be vermin infested Government proclaims vermin-infested Districts; and appoints members of first Board, who are afterwards elected by Ratepayers <i>Wild Dogs Act.</i>—Fund constituted of rates, subsidies, and advances</p>	<p><i>Vermin Act.</i>—Governor constitutes Districts with Boards, elected by Ratepayers. Board to erect and maintain fences and destroy vermin</p>	<p>Governor on report of Inspector declares infested District. A Municipal District is a District under the Act</p>
<p><i>Sparrow Destruction Act.</i>—Council may make rate not exceeding 2d., or with consent of Ratepayers, 6d. in the £1 <i>Wild Dogs Act.</i>—Rate, 3d. per square mile within vermin-infested Districts or land surrounded by a vermin fence, up to 1s. on other land; minimum, 5s. Occupier of less than 3 square miles exempt. Subsidy £1 for £1 up to £2,100 in a year. Treasury loans up to £2,000 at 4 per cent. <i>Vermin Act.</i>—Council or Board may collect rates. Rates by Board not to exceed 5s. for each quarter of a square mile</p>	<p><i>Vermin Act.</i>—Board may make a rate not exceeding 1s. per 100 acres, and may borrow from Treasury</p>	<p>Council may levy a special rate</p>
<p><i>Sparrow Destruction Act.</i>—Council appoints Inspectors, who may destroy sparrows' eggs if occupier fails to do so <i>Vermin Act.</i>—Commissioner of Crown Lands appoints Inspectors</p>	<p><i>Rabbit Act.</i>—Governor appoints Inspectors <i>Vermin Act.</i>—Governor appoints Inspectors</p>	<p>Governor appoints Chief Inspector; Council appoints other Inspectors</p>
<p><i>Sparrow Destruction Act.</i>—Any person may destroy sparrows. Occupier to destroy sparrows' eggs within 21 days after notice <i>Vermin Act.</i>—Occupiers and owners to destroy vermin. Simultaneous action may be ordered</p>	<p>Vermin.—Owner, on receipt of notice, to destroy vermin Rabbits.—Occupier or owner to destroy rabbits Destructive Birds.—Not to be imported, kept, or set free. Any person may destroy</p>	<p>Owner to take measures to destroy within seven days of notice Occupier may recover from two-fifths to four-fifths of cost from owner, according to length of tenancy; pastoral Crown tenant one-half</p>
<p>Sparrows.—Rewards may be paid Wild Dogs.—Rewards fixed by Treasurer, but not less than 5s.</p>	<p><i>Rabbit Act.</i>—No bonus for destruction of rabbits may be offered or paid without licence from Minister <i>Vermin Act.</i>—Board may grant bonuses</p>	

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
43. <i>Noxious Animals and Birds</i> —continued. (ix) Fencing	Government may advance netting or money therefor to Board, repayable over twenty years with 5 per cent. interest. Board may sell netting to private owners on same terms. Board may erect rabbit-proof barrier fence	Money borrowed for fencing to be repaid within ten years without interest from municipal fund or from owner, who repays annually one-tenth of loan from Council with 4½ per cent. interest	Governor may supply occupier or owner with wire netting, &c., to be paid for in equal instalments up to 25 years with interest
(x) Penalties	Wilfully using or disposing of netting, maximum £50. Owner or occupier failing to destroy—first, maximum £10; second, maximum £25; subsequent offence, maximum £50. Impersonating Inspector, maximum six months' imprisonment with or without hard labour or £100. Obstructing Inspector, maximum £20. Passing live rabbit through fence, leaving gate open, injuring fence, &c., maximum six months' imprisonment with or without hard labour or £100. Liberating rabbits, maximum £100	Failing to destroy vermin—first offence, maximum £10; subsequent, maximum £50. Failing to destroy simultaneously, minimum £2, maximum £50. Keeping or letting loose vermin, minimum £5, maximum £50 or six months' imprisonment with or without hard labour. Personating Inspector, same fine or three months. Obstructing persons carrying out Act, maximum £20. Destroying fences, gates, &c., maximum six months and maximum £50. Using unlawfully, or selling, or giving away netting, maximum £100 or six months' imprisonment with or without hard labour. Killing natural enemy of vermin, minimum £1, maximum £10	<i>Rabbit Act 1885</i> .—Introducing or letting loose rabbits, £100 and maximum two years with or without hard labour. Keeping live rabbits, or obstructing persons destroying—first offence, minimum £10, maximum £50; subsequent, minimum £20, maximum £100 <i>Marsupial Boards Act</i> .—Scalper keeping or using cyanide of potassium, maximum £10. Scalper refusing to show licence to police, maximum £5. Fraudulently obtaining certificate for scalps, maximum £20 <i>Marsupial-proof Fencing Act</i> .—Misusing wire netting, maximum £50 or six months' imprisonment <i>Rabbit Act 1913</i> .—Not destroying rabbits after notice, minimum £10, maximum £100
44. <i>Noxious Insects, &c.</i> (i) Acts relating to Noxious Insects, &c.	<i>Vine and Vegetation Diseases and Fruit Pests Act 1912</i> <i>Stock Diseases (Tick) Act 1901, 1915</i>	<i>Vegetation and Vine Diseases Act 1915</i>	<i>Diseases in Plants Act 1916</i>
(ii) Insects proclaimed to be noxious	Any fungus, vegetable parasite, or insect proclaimed by the Governor. Governor may prohibit introduction of plant likely to introduce noxious insect	<i>Phylloxera vastatrix</i> or any disease in grape vines proclaimed by Governor	Any plant, insect, or fungus proclaimed to be a pest
(iii) Administration	Council may acquire powers to extirpate Governor may proclaim vine districts with Boards	Minister Governor may make regulations	Governor may make regulations
(iv) Provision for Expenses of Administration	Officials paid by Government	Officials paid by Government	Expenses incurred paid out of moneys appropriated by Parliament
(v) Officials	Officials appointed by Governor	Inspectors appointed by Minister	Inspectors appointed by Governor
(vi) Duties of Occupiers or Owners	<i>Stock Diseases Act</i> .—To disinfect, dip, quarantine stock, &c., on demand by Inspector <i>Vine and Vegetation Diseases and Fruit Pests Act</i> .—To treat or destroy infected plants, &c.	To destroy all insects within 21 days of notice; in default, it is done at their expense	Orchards and nurseries to be registered. Owner or occupier to destroy pests when ordered by Inspector; in default, Inspector can do so after summons heard in Court of Petty Sessions
(vii) Penalties	<i>Stock Diseases Act</i> .—Breach of Act, maximum £100. Breach of Regulations, maximum £50	Selling or exposing for sale diseased trees, &c., maximum £10. Obstructing Inspectors or disobeying notices, &c., maximum £20	Obstructing Inspector or neglecting to comply with Act, maximum £20. Failing to register—first offence, minimum £1, maximum £5; subsequent, minimum £2, maximum £10

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<p>Council may borrow for wire netting and supply same to owners Vermin-proof fences, erected and paid for out of loans from Government, repayable in twenty equal annual instalments</p>	<p><i>Rabbit Act.</i>—Owner or occupier may obtain wire netting from Government, to be paid for in twenty equal annual instalments with 4 per cent. interest. Government may erect rabbit-proof fences. <i>Vermin Act.</i>—Board may erect fencing; if used by owner of land, latter pays annually 5 per cent. on cost</p>	<p>Council may purchase netting from Minister, 10 per cent. cash, balance in nine equal instalments with 4½ per cent. interest. Owner pays ½ per cent. interest on netting and repays capital in ten equal annual instalments</p>
<p><i>Sparrow Destruction Act.</i>—Penalties under by-laws not to exceed £2. Personating Inspector, maximum £20 or three months. Obstructing Inspector, maximum £5 or one month. Letting loose sparrows, maximum £10 or three months with or without hard labour <i>Vermin Act.</i>—Destroying fence, leaving gate open, maximum £20 or six months with or without hard labour. Impersonating officer, maximum twelve months with or without hard labour, and minimum £20, maximum £100. Obstructing officer, maximum £20. Letting vermin loose, maximum £100 or six months with or without hard labour</p>	<p><i>Rabbit Act.</i>—Failure to destroy—first offence, maximum £10; subsequent, £50. Impersonating Inspector, maximum six months or £100. Obstructing Inspector, maximum £20. Leaving gate open, destroying fence, &c., maximum six months or £100, or both. Liberating or keeping rabbits, maximum £100. Offering rewards or selling dead rabbits west of fence without licence, maximum £50. <i>Vermin Boards Act.</i>—Destroying fence, minimum £20, maximum £100. Leaving gate open, maximum £100. Obstructing Inspector, maximum £50 <i>Destroyive Birds and Animals Act.</i>—Breach of Act,—first, maximum £50; subsequent, maximum £100</p>	<p>Rabbits.—Obstructing Inspector or setting rabbits at large, minimum £5, maximum £20. Failing to destroy rabbits, minimum £2, maximum £25 Netting.—Using netting not for purposes of advance, maximum £100 or six months' imprisonment</p>
<p><i>Vine, Fruit and Vegetable Protection Act 1885</i></p>	<p><i>Plant Diseases Act 1914</i></p>	<p><i>San José Scale Act 1915</i> <i>Vegetation Diseases Act 1898</i> <i>Codlin Moth Act 1888, 1891, 1900, 1912</i></p>
<p><i>Phylloxera vastatrix, Carpocapsa pomonella</i> or codlin moth, <i>Aspidiotus aurantii</i> or round orange scale insect, <i>Doryphora decemlineata</i> or Colorado beetle. Any insect proclaimed by Governor</p>	<p>Any parasite which commonly attacks or is found on plants</p>	<p>Codlin moth, San José scale. Any insect proclaimed by Governor. Importation of plants liable to introduce disease prohibited</p>
<p>Commissioner of Crown Lands</p>	<p>Governor may make regulations, appoint ports of entry, quarantine grounds, &c.</p>	<p>Every Municipality may be proclaimed to be a Fruit District</p>
<p>Moneys appropriated by Parliament</p>	<p>Where owner liable, expense a charge on the land</p>	<p>Tax leviable of 6s. per acre of fruit-bearing and 3s. non-fruit-bearing land; if insufficient, Governor may authorize addition up to 4s. per acre on every orchard. Levy not exceeding 6d. per acre made towards paying salaries</p>
<p>Inspectors appointed by Commissioner of Crown Lands</p>	<p>Governor appoints Inspectors and Minister temporary Inspectors</p>	<p>Inspectors appointed by Municipality or Governor</p>
<p>Inspector may direct occupier to eradicate or destroy noxious insects</p>	<p>Occupier of orchard to give notice of disease, must eradicate when called upon, must destroy prunings within fourteen days</p>	<p>To give notice of infected trees to Inspector. Occupier to send annual return of fruit-bearing and non-fruit-bearing acreage by 1st September</p>
<p>Introducing prohibited insects, minimum £5, maximum £100 or six months' imprisonment</p>	<p>Not eradicating pest, minimum £5, maximum £100. Not destroying prunings, minimum 10s., maximum £10. Selling diseased fruit, &c., minimum £5, maximum £100</p>	<p>Not sending in returns, maximum £5. Not giving notice of infection, maximum £10. Obstructing Inspector or selling infected fruit, minimum 10s., maximum £5 Offences against <i>Vegetation Diseases Act</i>, maximum £10</p>

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
45. <i>Noxious Plants.</i>			
(i) Acts relating to Noxious Plants	<i>Prickly Pear Destruction Act 1901</i>	<i>Thistles Act 1915</i>	<i>Prickly Pear Destruction Act 1912</i>
(ii) Plants proclaimed to be noxious	Prickly Pear. Plants declared by Council to be noxious	Bathurst burr, Canadian thistle, and other plants mentioned in Act or declared to be Thistles by Governor	Prickly Pear Weeds declared noxious by Minister to be notified in <i>Gazette</i> Council may by by-law declare a plant to be noxious
(iii) Powers and Duties of Council	Council may acquire powers to declare plants noxious and extirpate on land vested in it, and cause owners to extirpate Council administers <i>Prickly Pear Destruction Act</i>	Municipal officer may require owner to eradicate noxious plants, and, in default, may do so at owner's expense	Council may extirpate on un-occupied Crown land, public reserve, private land or road, and may remove weeds, refuse, &c., from water-courses
(iv) Duties of Occupiers	Occupier to take steps to eradicate within one month of receipt of notice, landlord and tenant each pay half cost, unless other arrangement made Inspector may eradicate at owner's or occupier's expense. If owner or occupier absent from New South Wales Minister may let land after twelve months for not more than 21 years	Occupier to eradicate and keep clear for six months on notice from Justice or municipal officer. In default Authorities to do so at occupier's expense	Owner to extirpate within one month of notice. In default Council extirpates at owner's expense. Owner of land fronting non-tidal water-course, to keep banks and water-course to centre free of noxious weeds, at direction of Minister
(v) Crown Lands	Minister may eradicate or lease in areas not exceeding 640 acres for 21 years conditionally on lessee eradicating Council may, with permission, destroy noxious weeds on Crown lands	Notice to be left in Melbourne at the office of the Board of Land and Works. Board to eradicate	Treasurer liable for cost of extirpation Minister may agree with persons for the eradication on unleased heavily-infested Crown lands under a land grant system, or may lease at nominal rent for 50 years, lessee to destroy prickly pear
(vi) Penalties	Neglecting to eradicate noxious weeds, minimum £5; maximum £20 Other offences against Act, maximum £20 Refusal to permit inspection, maximum £5	Not destroying noxious weeds within fourteen days—first offence, maximum £5; subsequent, minimum £2, maximum £20	Not destroying noxious weeds, minimum £5, maximum £50 Person in occupation of land on which water hyacinth is found, maximum £50 Owner and occupier of land on which prickly pear is found after order to destroy, minimum £5, maximum £50
46. <i>Noxious Trades.</i> (i) Acts relating to Noxious Trades	<i>Noxious Trades Act 1902</i>	<i>Health Act 1915</i>	<i>Health (Consolidated) Act 1900-1911</i>
(ii) Trades proclaimed to be noxious	Those declared by Governor to be noxious	Abattoirs, bone mills or bone manure depots, fellmongeries, tanneries, fish curing, glue, manures, marine stores, piggeries, storing, drying or preserving bones, hides, hoofs, or skins, soap or candle works, boiling down, &c.	
(iii) Noxious Trade Areas	The Act to have effect in the county of Cumberland, and such other parts of the State as the Governor, on the recommendation of the Board of Health, may proclaim	Council to register noxious trades establishments, maximum fee £5. Council may refuse registration	Council may make by-laws defining areas for noxious trades

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<i>Thistle and Burr Act 1862, 1887</i> <i>Noxious Weeds Act 1891</i>	<i>Noxious Weeds Act 1904</i>	<i>Californian Thistle Act 1883, 1884, 1887</i>
Star thistle, Bathurst burr, and any weed declared by resolution of Parliament to be noxious	Plants declared by Minister by notice in <i>Gazette</i>	Californian thistle, Bathurst burr
Council to destroy noxious plants on roads or lands under its control Commissioner of Crown Lands to call on Council to exercise its powers of eradication within 30 days of noxious weeds growing on any land within its jurisdiction	Council to clear land under its control of noxious weeds, and apply ordinary revenue for the purpose	Council to eradicate noxious weeds on roads Council to cause all thistles growing on roads to be cut down before blossoming; in default, Inspector does so at Council's expense
Occupier or owner to eradicate from land and half of road within 21 days after notice, in default Council may do so at his expense	Inspector may require owner to clear land of noxious weeds, in default he may do so at owner's expense Occupier bears whole expense if he has right to land for six years, if for four to six years two-thirds, if for two to four years one-third, and if for two years or under owner bears expense	Occupier to clear land within fourteen days of notice from Inspector, in default Inspector does so at occupier's expense. Occupier to make an annual return of area of infested land
Crown land to be cleared by Commissioner of Crown Lands at Government expense if not under management of Council	Crown land within one mile of cultivated land to be cleared by Government	Minister to cause thistles to be cut down before blossoming on unoccupied Crown lands
Not eradicating within 21 days, maximum £10	Occupier not clearing land, maximum £50 Obstructing Inspector, maximum £50	Not effectually cutting down noxious weeds, maximum £20 Obstructing Inspector, maximum £20 Removing or selling hay, straw, or grain containing thistle seed, minimum £2, maximum £25
<i>Noisy Trades Act 1898</i> <i>Health Act 1898, 1909, 1916</i> <i>Manufacturing Districts Act 1881, 1882</i>	<i>Health Act 1911, 1912, 1915</i>	<i>Health Act 1903</i>
Those carried on in (a) candle houses, melting houses, soap houses, fellmongeries, tanneries, slaughter houses, or places for boiling meat, offal, or blood, or for boiling, burning, or crushing bones; (b) those causing offensive effluvia; (c) those where lead or other poisoning may be caused; (d) those declared by proclamation	Abattoirs, bone mills, manure depots, chemical works, cleaning and dye works, fat rendering establishments, fellmongeries, tanneries, or wool scouring, fish curing, fish shops, flock, glue factories, laundries, manure works, marine stores, piggeries, storing bone, drying hides, hoofs or skins, soap or candle works, tripe boiling, boiling-down establishments, &c.	Blood or offal boiling and treating, bone boiling or crushing, candle making, chemical or acid making, copper or lead smelting, fellmongering, slaughtering, soap boiling, tallow melting, tanning, gut scraping, gut spinning, glue making, manure manufacturing, &c.
<i>Noisy Trades Act.</i> —Council may petition Governor to proclaim noisy trades, and may make by-laws licensing same <i>Manufacturing Districts Act.</i> —On petition of resident householders, Governor establishes and defines areas and may exempt therefrom Health and other Acts		Governor, on advice of Chief Health Officer, may proclaim noxious trades areas Council may license persons to carry on noisy trade within 200 yards of dwelling-house

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
46. <i>Noxious Trades</i> — continued.			
(iv) Powers of Councils	Council to register annually noxious trades, and report to Board of Health. May refuse or cancel registration, and may require owner to keep premises in sanitary condition. Inspection of premises at least once a month	Council may cause removal of noxious trade, if offensive, and may compensate owner. Resolution to be adopted by special order and confirmed by majority of Councillors	Consent of Council necessary before establishing noxious trade
(v) Penalties	Carrying on trade without registration, maximum £5 per day Breach of regulations or contravention of Act, maximum £20	Carrying on noxious trade without consent, minimum £5, maximum £50; and minimum £2, maximum £5 per day	Establishing noxious trade without consent of Council, maximum £50 and £2 per day
47. <i>Places of Recreation.</i>			
(i) Acts relating to Places of Recreation	<i>Public Parks Act 1912</i>		<i>State Forests and National Parks Act 1906</i>
(ii) Administration	Public Parks are under Trustees Municipality and Shire may acquire power to manage parks, &c. Council may acquire powers to establish parks, recreation grounds, &c. Governor may charge a Council with such care	If belonging to Council, by Council	Council may purchase, rent, &c., land for parks, museums, libraries, &c. Governor may place parks, reserves, &c., under control of Councils, and may permanently reserve Crown lands as National Park, and make regulations regarding same Council may borrow money for parks
(iii) Powers of Councils	Council may close parks for not longer than three days at a time, or 60 days in a year, and charge for admission, proceeds to go to maintenance of park Council may set apart portion of park for games, authorize buildings, &c. Council may acquire powers to establish and maintain libraries, art galleries, museums, gardens, bands, &c.	Council may rent, purchase, or provide for pleasure grounds, museums, gymnasiums, gardens, or places of public recreation or resort, and make by-laws regulating same and charges for use All charges and fees to go to maintenance	Council may provide for public recreation grounds, and fix reasonable charges. Ratepayers holding one-fifth of votes may petition for park. Governor may order Council to increase provision for parks. Loans for parks advanced by Government, to be repaid within 40 years. Council may provide museums, libraries, &c.
48. <i>Public Health.</i>			
(i) Acts relating to Public Health	<i>Public Health Act 1902, 1915</i> <i>Pure Food Act 1908</i>	<i>Public Health Act 1915</i> <i>Bakers and Millers Act 1915</i>	<i>Health (Consolidated) Act 1900-1911</i>
(ii) Powers of Council	Administration of <i>Pure Food Act</i> may be left to Council. Board of Health may require Council to submit for analysis three samples of food annually for every 1,000 of population Council may be appointed Local Authority under <i>Health Act</i>	Council to appoint Officer of Health, and, when required, analysts and inspectors, and carry out duties of a Local Board of Health Council may appoint Inspector to carry out provisions of the <i>Bakers and Millers Act</i>	Council may, and when required by Health Commissioner shall, appoint officer of health, analysts, experts, inspectors, &c.
49. <i>Sewerage and Drainage.</i>			
(i) Acts relating to Sewerage and Drainage	<i>Drainage Promotion Act 1901</i>	<i>Drainage Areas Act 1915</i> <i>Sewerage Districts Act 1915</i>	<i>Health (Consolidated) Act 1900-1917</i> <i>(Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Act 1909 to 1915 relates to Brisbane and suburbs only)</i>

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<p>Council's consent necessary before commencing or extending any offensive trade</p>	<p>Consent of Council necessary before establishing noxious trade Offensive trades to be registered, fee not to exceed £5 per annum Council may, and if required by Health Commissioner must, make by-laws</p>	<p>Noxious trades establishment to be registered annually in January, fee 20s. per annum</p>
<p>Keeping offensive refuse, £20 Keeping pigs within 50 feet of house or street, £10 Commencing or extending offensive trade without consent of Council, £50</p>	<p>Establishment of noxious trade without consent of Council, maximum £50; carrying on same, maximum £5 per day</p>	<p>Establishing noxious trade in breach of Act, maximum £50 Carrying on in breach of Act, maximum £5 per day Not registering establishment, maximum £2 per day</p>
<p><i>Free Libraries Act 1898</i> <i>Ornamental Grounds Act 1881</i> <i>National Pleasure Resorts Act 1914</i></p>	<p><i>Parks and Reserves Act 1895</i></p>	<p><i>Public Libraries Act 1867</i> <i>Public Recreation Grounds Act 1888, 1889, 1910</i></p>
<p>Minister has control of parks, &c., under the <i>National Pleasure Resorts Act</i> Council has control of other parks Council may make by-laws, with penalties not exceeding £10, may charge fees, and let part of grounds for not exceeding 21 years</p>	<p>Parks and reserves vested in the Crown are controlled by Board appointed by Governor, which may make by-laws <i>Municipality.</i>—Council may improve park lands, reserves, &c. <i>District.</i>—Governor may place reserves, parks, and recreation grounds under control of Council, except those managed by Board of Parks and Reserves</p>	<p>Grounds not under control of Council managed by seven Trustees; three appointed by Governor, one retiring annually, and four by electors, two retiring annually</p>
<p>Council, with consent of Ratepayers, may establish free libraries, borrow, declare rate, make rules, &c. Council may lease parks in blocks not exceeding 10 acres for sport for 21 years after resolution by Ratepayers Council may grant licences to depasture on public parks, and in District to cut timber, quarry, &c.</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Council may provide museums and libraries, and improve same and recreation grounds out of ordinary revenue <i>District.</i>—Council may maintain agricultural halls, libraries, and reading-rooms vested therein</p>	<p>Council, by special resolution, may purchase or rent land within 10 miles of chief Post Office for pleasure grounds, libraries, &c., and may apply part of rates for public libraries <i>Public Recreation Grounds Act.</i>—Council may, with consent of Governor, lease portion not exceeding one-third of parks for 21 years for recreation purposes <i>Public Libraries Act.</i>—Council may apply part of rates towards formation and maintenance of public libraries</p>
<p><i>Health Act 1898, 1909, 1916</i> <i>Food and Drugs Act 1908</i></p>	<p><i>Health Act 1911, 1912, 1915</i></p>	<p><i>Health Act 1903</i> <i>Food and Drugs Act 1910</i></p>
<p>Every Council is a Local Board of Health for its District, and must appoint an officer of health, and administer the Act Local Boards may unite to form County District No consumptive or infectious hospital to be established without notice to Council, which may petition Governor</p>	<p>Each Municipal District is a Health District. Governor may constitute a Road Board, a Health Board, or appoint a Local Board of Health <i>District.</i>—Council may subsidize nursing systems and hospitals</p>	<p>Governor may declare any Council to be Local Authority under <i>Health Act</i> Under <i>Food and Drugs Act</i> Council may, and, if required by Chief Health Officer, must appoint inspector of food and drugs</p>
<p><i>Health Act 1898, 1909, 1916</i> <i>(Adelaide Sewers Act 1878 relates to City of Adelaide and suburbs only)</i></p>	<p><i>Health Act 1911, 1912, 1915</i> <i>Land Drainage Act 1900, 1902</i> <i>(Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage Act 1909 applies only to Districts of Perth, Fremantle, Claremont, and Guildford)</i></p>	<p><i>Irrigation and Drainage Act 1868</i></p>

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
49. <i>Sewerage and Drainage</i> —continued.			
(ii) Sewerage	Council may acquire powers for construction and maintenance of drains and sewers in Villages and Towns, also for collection and disposal of night-soil Sewers may be constructed under <i>Public Works Act 1912</i>	Public sewers and drains, except those vested in Board of Lands and Works or in Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, vested in Council Council may construct sewers, and take land compulsorily therefor Sewerage Districts and Authorities may be appointed by Governor	Sewers vested in Council Council may construct sewerage works, and may, and if required by Health Commissioner must, undertake or contract for removal of rubbish, night-soil, &c.
(iii) House Drainage	Council may acquire powers for compulsory connexion of buildings in Municipalities, Towns, and Villages with sewers of Council	Council may make, scour, &c., drains and enter on lands, giving compensation for damage, may require owner to drain house or construct such at his expense, cost not to exceed one year's rack rent of house	
(iv) Land Drainage	Drainage Union may be formed, under Board appointed by members. Members rated for payment of expense	Drainage areas may be constituted. Council to exercise powers under <i>Drainage Areas Act</i> , may borrow, levy rate, make and scour drains, and enter on lands, giving compensation	Council, on petition, may carry out scheme of Agricultural Drainage, may borrow, and may levy special rate
50. <i>Theatres, &c.</i>			
(i) Acts relating to Theatres, &c.	<i>Theatres and Public Halls Act 1908</i>	<i>Theatres Act 1915</i>	
(ii) Theatres	Colonial Secretary may licence theatres Council may license theatres and charge fees for licence, except those under <i>Theatres and Public Halls Act</i> . All theatres to be provided with ample means of egress and ingress, and disinfected weekly when in use Licence-fees, £1 to £15 per annum	Theatres to be licensed by Chief Secretary. If used on Sunday without permit, Chief Secretary has power to suspend or cancel licence. Chief Secretary may prohibit any performance	Council may make by-laws regarding situation and construction of theatres, licensing, inspecting, and regulating management of same Theatres to have ample means of ingress and egress to satisfaction of Council
(iii) Dancing Saloons	Council may acquire powers to regulate and control dancing saloons	Council may register dancing saloon on application of twenty householders resident in immediate neighbourhood	Council may make by-laws regulating, licensing, and inspecting dancing halls, &c.
(iv) Penalties	Breach of regulations, maximum £20. Holding entertainment, &c., in unlicensed place, maximum £50 per day. Letting unlicensed building, maximum £50. Holding entertainment or meeting on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday, maximum £100. Overcrowding, maximum £10	Opening or receiving payment for unregistered dancing saloon, minimum £5, maximum £20 or three months' imprisonment with or without hard labour. Performing in or letting unlicensed premises, maximum £50	Using theatre without sufficient means of ingress and egress, maximum £50
51. <i>Tramways.</i>			
(i) Acts relating to Tramways		<i>Tramways Act 1915</i>	<i>Tramways Act 1882, 1890</i>

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
Council may construct, maintain, and keep sewers cleansed	Sewers under control of Councils or Local Boards of Health. Council may construct works, &c., for disposal of sewage, or make contract up to 25 years. Council to keep sewers clean	Where sewer serves to carry sewage, as well as street drainage, Council may contribute part of cost of construction and maintenance
..	Owner may be required to connect houses with sewers if within 300 feet of curtilage of house New houses to be connected, and to be built with drains	Owners of property to connect with sewers at their own expense
Drainage Boards formed under previous Acts merged in District Councils, except the South-Eastern Management Drainage Board	<i>Land Drainage Act.</i> —Governor may declare Drainage District on petition of majority of Rate-payers within area. Government may construct. Board of six members elected by Rate-payers maintains drains. Treasury may expend up to £30,000. Board may levy rates and borrow from Treasury, repaying at 4 per cent. interest and 2 per cent. sinking fund. <i>District.</i> —Governor may appoint Council a Drainage Board	<i>Irrigation and Drainage Act.</i> —Any person or Council may apply for leave from owner of other land to make drains; if consent not given, matter decided by two Justices in Petty Sessions. Compensation determined under <i>Land Clauses Act</i>
<i>Places of Public Entertainment Act 1913</i>	<i>Health Act 1911, 1912, 1915</i>	<i>Places of Public Entertainment Act 1917</i>
Theatres, &c., to be licensed by Minister. Fees, from £2 to £10 per annum, according to accommodation; if property of Council or Institute, fees reduced to one-fifth	Governor may make regulations Notice of intention to build to be given to Health Commissioner To be open to inspection by any Officer of Health or Council	Council may license Governor may make regulations Minister may, and Council must, appoint Inspectors. Approval of Chief Health Officer required before building. Licence-fee, maximum £4
Same as theatres, &c.	<i>Municipality.</i> —Dancing saloon may be registered on application from twenty householders resident in immediate neighbourhood	Council may make by-laws, licensing, regulating, and inspecting dancing saloons
Holding entertainment on unlicensed premises or on Sunday, maximum £100 per day. Letting unlicensed premises, maximum £50. Overcrowding, maximum £50	<i>Municipality.</i> —Keeping, &c., unregistered dancing saloon, minimum £5, maximum £20 or three months' imprisonment Opening without approval of Board, maximum £100 and £10 per day. Overcrowding, maximum, £100	Opening theatre without approval of Chief Health Officer, maximum £100 and £10 per day. Public entertainment in unlicensed places, maximum £100 per day. Allowing same, maximum £50. Overcrowding, maximum £50. Selling tickets after warning from Inspector, maximum £10. Obstructing gangway, minimum £5, maximum £20
<i>General Tramways Act 1881.</i> (This Act applies to every tramway undertaking authorized by a Special Act, except the <i>Municipal Tramways Trust Act 1906.</i>)	<i>Tramways Act 1885, 1903, 1904</i>	<i>Local Government (Tramways) Act 1907, 1911</i>

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
51. <i>Tramways</i> —contd. (ii) Petition for Tramway	..	..	Ratepayers holding one-third of votes may petition Council. Petition to be published in <i>Gazette</i> and three times in newspaper. Ratepayers with twenty votes may within one month demand poll. Consent of Governor required
(iii) Construction of Tramway	..	Council to obtain Order to construct tramways, which are deemed "permanent works." Council may delegate powers under such Order, but must obtain consent of Ratepayers, if demanded	Council may compulsorily acquire tramways after fourteen years or 25 years where mechanical power is used. Council may construct tramway under <i>Tramways Act</i> . Council may enter land after fourteen days' notice, compensating owner. Company must offer to sell tramway to Council before selling elsewhere
(iv) Loans for Tramway	..	Shires may borrow at 4 per cent. for 30 years from Country Tramways Trust Fund. No sum to exceed £2,000 per mile	Either by debentures or from Treasurer. In latter case, limit £5,000 per mile, repayment of principal and interest accumulates for three years, payable thereafter half-yearly
(v) Tramway Rates	..	<i>Shire</i> .—Council may levy Tramway rate, on petition from one-third of Ratepayers affected	Council to have rateable land in area valued, including betterment. Fresh valuation to be made every five years
(vi) Miscellaneous Provisions	..	Council, with consent of Governor, may authorize private tramway, but not for carriage of goods or passengers for hire	Gauge, 3 ft. 6 in., or as Governor prescribes. Rails, iron or steel, not less than 40 lbs. to yard. Maximum speed, 20 miles per hour. Junction with railway at Government expense. Materials for tramway to be carried at half rates on Government railways. Council may, with consent of Governor, authorize persons to construct and work light tramways for agricultural purposes
52. <i>Vehicles</i> . (i) Acts relating to Vehicles	<i>Stage Carriages Act</i> 1899, 1903	<i>Carriages Act</i> 1915	<i>Traffic Act</i> 1905, 1910, 1916
(ii) Powers of Councils	Council may acquire power to regulate and license public vehicles. <i>Stage Carriages Act</i> not to apply in such cases	Hackney Carriages and Municipal Stage Carriages regulated by by-laws made by Council. Stage Carriages regulated by <i>Carriages Act</i>	Council may make by-laws in Districts not under <i>Traffic Act</i>
(iii) Licensing Vehicles	Vehicles and drivers to be licensed by Council, which fixes fees. Driver must not be under sixteen years of age. Vehicles, harness, and animals to be inspected annually. Council may fix fares	Hackney carriages licensed by Council; maximum fees—Melbourne and Geelong, £3; other Councils, £1 per annum. Municipal stage carriages licensed by Council, maximum fee £2 per annum. Stage carriages licensed by two or more J.'s P., fee 5s. per annum	Council or Commissioner of Police may make by-laws regarding licensing of vehicles for hire in Districts not under <i>Traffic Act</i> . Maximum fees—Omnibus, £3; cab, £1 10s.; van, dray, or waggon, 10s. per annum. Maximum fee for driver, 5s. per annum
(iv) Lighting Vehicles	Vehicles to carry lights on each side from sunset to sunrise	..	Council or Commissioner of Police may make by-laws requiring vehicles to carry lighted lamps at night. Vehicles to carry lights from sunset to sunrise

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—continued.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
		Fifty owners of rateable land may petition Council to take poll for survey; two-thirds majority of votes necessary. Owners of one-third votes may require Council to apply to Governor for a loan. Owners of 50 votes may demand poll, two-thirds majority necessary
	Council or other persons may obtain Provisional Order for Tramway. Special meeting of Council, after one month's notice, to be held; two-thirds of Councillors to be present. Consent of Parliament to be obtained. Council may lease for 21 years, and subsequently for periods of nineteen years	Council or Joint Council to construct and control tramways <i>Roads Act.</i> —Council may, with consent of Governor, authorize tramway along or across any road
	<i>Municipality.</i> — Council may borrow for the construction or purchase of tramways	Loan from Government not to exceed £3,000 per mile; no interest charged for first three years
	Council may compound for rates with promoters	Tramway rate to be sufficient for interest and sinking fund, to be levied on capital values
Government may purchase tramways after fourteen years or any period of seven years thereafter, price to be fixed by arbitration	Gauge as per specification, otherwise 3 ft. 6 in. Speed subject to Special Act. Council may make by-laws and may license drivers. fee not to exceed 1s. Promoters of tramway to maintain road within 18 inches of rails <i>District.</i> —Council may, with consent of Minister, construct or authorize tramway and permit use from year to year	Connexion with railway at expense of Council. Maximum speed—on road, in Town 9 miles, not in town 12 miles; at road crossing, 5 and 4 miles; on other parts, 20 miles per hour. Tramway materials carried at half rates on Government railways
<i>Licensed Conveyances Act 1853, 1854</i> <i>Lights on Vehicles Act 1872, 1876, 1903</i> <i>Width of Tires Act 1867, 1868</i>	<i>Cart and Carriage Licensing Act 1876</i> <i>Width of Tires Act 1895</i>	<i>Police Act 1905</i> <i>Width of Tires Act 1913</i>
Council may make by-laws under <i>Width of Tires Act</i> Council may fix stands for licensed vehicles, and may make by-laws for regulating and licensing vehicles for hire, &c.	Council may make by-laws and may examine axle-arms and tires under <i>Width of Tires Act</i> . Council authorized to grant licences, and examine carts and carriages <i>Municipality.</i> —Council may fix stands for licensed vehicles	Council's officers authorized to measure wheels under <i>Width of Tires Act</i>
Council may fix stands for licensed vehicles Vehicles plying for hire to be licensed by police. Speed not to exceed 9 miles per hour. Licences for six months— with one horse, 10s.; with two horses, 15s.; with three or more horses, £1	All carts and carriages to be licensed. Vehicles for hire or for passengers to have name of owner, number of licence, and number of persons marked on them. Licence-fees— two wheels, 10s.; four wheels, £1 per annum	Coaches, omnibuses, and cabs plying for hire to be licensed by Town Clerk or Clerk of Petty Sessions; annual fees— coach, £1; omnibus, £1 10s.; cab, not exceeding £10, as fixed by Council. Driver's licence, 5s. Carts plying for hire within Town to be licensed; fee, not exceeding £1
Vehicles to carry lights from half-hour after sunset to half-hour before sunrise within City of Adelaide and 50 miles radius thereof, and within any corporate Town or proclaimed Township	Vehicles to carry lights from sunset to sunrise	All vehicles to carry lighted lamps from half hour after sunset to half hour before sunrise

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
52. <i>Vehicles</i> —continued. (v) Width of Tires		Applicable after proclamation. Two-wheeled vehicle 4 cwt., four-wheeled $4\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. for each half-inch width of tire, including weight of vehicle. Weight of vehicle to be painted on	Council may make by-laws regarding the width of tires of wheels of vehicles used in the area
(vi) Penalties	Not to exceed £5 for breach of Ordinance	Excess weight, maximum 40s. per cwt. Refusal to allow weighing, maximum £10. Unauthorized person measuring wheels, maximum £10. Neglecting to have weight painted on, maximum £2	Placing distinguishing number on unlicensed vehicle, allowing other than servant of owner to drive, or being unlawfully in possession of licence, maximum £20. Allowing person without knowledge of English to work on tramway or omnibus belonging to Council, £1 per day for each person
53. <i>Water Supply.</i> (i) Acts relating to Water Supply	<i>Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act 1880</i> (applies to Sydney and Suburbs only) <i>Hunter River Water Supply and Sewerage Act</i> (applies to Newcastle and District) <i>Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Act 1890</i>	<i>Water Act 1915</i>	<i>Water Authorities Act 1891</i> <i>Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Act 1903, 1915</i> (applies to Brisbane and Suburbs only)
(ii) Water Boards and Areas	Works constructed by Government and when completed handed over to Council Council to manage works, levy rate, &c.	Council applies to Minister who appoints Waterworks Trust to construct and maintain waterworks. Districts to be defined. Commissioners of Trust elected by Council and ratepayers. Trust may levy rates and charges Governor may constitute a Council a local governing body to construct and maintain waterworks	Governor constitutes Water Areas and appoints Boards, with power to construct and control waterworks, and make and levy water rate, or may sell water by measure Water Authority may borrow money from Treasury
(iii) Powers of Councils	Council may acquire powers to provide water for Villages and Towns not supplied by Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage with or without reticulation	Council may construct, manage, and control waterworks with consent of Governor, and make water rate All waterworks for gratuitous supply of water to be maintained by Council. Council may make and maintain dams, tanks, and reservoirs. Council may contract for water supply for period not exceeding ten years	If water area is co-extensive with the area under the control of a Council, the Council is constituted the Water Authority
54. <i>Wharves and Jetties.</i> (i) Acts relating to Wharves and Jetties	<i>Wharfage and Tonnage Rates Act 1902</i>		
(ii) Powers of Councils	Council to have control and management of wharves, &c., which are vested in them under section 3 of the <i>Wharfage and Tonnage Rates Act</i> Council may exercise powers for the construction and maintenance of wharves, &c.	Where wharves, &c., vested in Council, it may levy tolls, &c.	Council may let wharves and jetties for ten years, or, with consent of Governor, up to 21 years, Council may let frontage of road abutting on river for period not exceeding 21 years

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—continued.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<p>Limit, 9 cwt. for each inch of width of tire. Name of owner and weight of vehicle to be painted on vehicles, except private passenger vehicles</p>	<p>No waggon, cart, &c., to be built, imported, or driven, unless when the diameter of the axle arm is 2 inches, the width of tire is 3 inches; or axle 2½ inches, tire 3½ inches; axle 2¾ inches, tire 4 inches; axle 2⅞ inches, tire 4½ inches; axle 3 inches, tire 5 inches. Diameter of axle arms to be painted on vehicle</p>	<p>Limit, 3½ cwt. for each inch of tire. Governor may reduce weight or declare weight by measurement</p>
<p>Carrying greater number than licensed, minimum £2, maximum £10 or maximum two months' imprisonment. Plying for hire without licence, maximum £5 or 30 days' imprisonment. Driving at excessive speed, maximum £10 or one month. Excess weight, 1s. per cwt. Not having name and weight painted, minimum 5s., maximum £5, per day. Refusal to allow weighing, minimum £2, maximum £10. Vehicle not carrying lights, maximum £2</p>	<p>Falling to take out licence, maximum £10. Using vehicle for hire with name, &c., painted and without licence, maximum £10 in addition. Not having name, &c., painted on vehicle for hire or cart, maximum £2. Not having diameter of axle painted on vehicle, minimum 5s., maximum £5. Carrying excess weight, maximum £5. Using tires not of prescribed width, maximum £5</p>	<p>Excess weight, maximum £2 per cwt. Refusal to allow weighing or unauthorized person weighing, maximum £10. Unlighted vehicles, maximum £2. Keeping or using unlicensed vehicle, maximum £20. Not having name, &c., painted on vehicle, maximum £5</p>
<p><i>Waterworks Act 1882, 1888</i></p>	<p><i>Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage Act 1909</i> (applies only to districts of Perth, Fremantle, Claremont, and Guildford) <i>Water Boards Act 1904</i> <i>Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage Act 1912, 1913</i></p>	<p>Various local Acts</p>
<p>Water Districts are proclaimed and placed under the control of the Commissioner of Waterworks Rates may be struck</p>	<p><i>Water Boards Act.</i>—Governor constitutes Water Districts and appoints Boards, constituted by election or appointment, which may construct and control waterworks, make rates, &c. <i>Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage Act.</i>—Government Department created to have charge of constructing works until vested in Board</p>	<p>On petition of Council, Water District may be constituted under control of Council or joint Council</p>
<p>Commissioner may, with consent of Governor, lease waterworks to any Council except those within the Water District of Adelaide</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Council may reserve water-courses, and construct dams, reservoirs, &c., but not at cost of more than £500 without consent of Governor; may contract with owner of waterworks for three years, or longer with approval of ratepayers, and with same approval may purchase waterworks <i>District.</i>—Council may construct and maintain tanks, wells, dams and reservoirs, and may bore for water</p>	<p>Council may borrow, levy special loan or water district rate, fix charges and maximum supply; may, with sanction of Governor, contract for supply of surplus water for one year, and may agree with owner of land for supply of water for fourteen years</p>
<p><i>Harbours Act 1913</i></p>	<p><i>Jetties Regulation Act 1878, 1912</i></p>	<p><i>Marine Boards Act 1889</i></p>
<p>Council may build and let landing places, boathouses, &c. Council may lease ends of streets for wharves for not exceeding 21 years</p>	<p><i>Municipality.</i>—Council may make maintain, &c., wharves and jetties; may lease ends of streets for wharves for period not exceeding 30 years <i>District.</i>—Governor may place public jetties under control of Council. Council may construct and maintain jetties</p>	<p>Council may construct and maintain wharves, jetties, and embankments, and make by-laws regulating same</p>

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
54. <i>Wharves and Jetties</i> —continued. (iii) Construction, &c.	Public wharves and jetties are deemed to be public works under the <i>Public Works Act 1912</i> and may be constructed by Government	Council may make, improve, and maintain levees or jetties	Council charged with construction and maintenance of all wharves and jetties unless excepted by proclamation of Governor
55. <i>Workers' Dwellings.</i> (i) Acts relating to Workers' Dwellings	<i>Housing Act 1912</i>	..	<i>Queensland Government Savings Bank Act 1916</i>
(ii) Administration	Board of three members appointed by Governor	Council	Commissioner of the Queensland Government Savings Bank
(iii) Provisions of Acts	Land may be resumed under <i>Public Works Act</i> subdivided, and built on. Board may lease for seven years or sell with area not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Only males over eighteen, and unmarried females over 21, who are not owners of land having a building thereon, are eligible to lease or purchase	Council may purchase or take compulsorily land suitable for erection of dwelling houses and lease to persons in receipt of less than £200 per annum who are not owners of dwelling houses in Victoria. Council may borrow up to £50,000 for the purpose	Funds obtained by issue of debentures Board may advance up to 15s. in £1 or £350 for erection of house to owner of land not possessing a dwelling house and whose income is not more than £200, interest 5 per cent. Security, mortgage on house and land. Repayment at rate of 13s. 3d. monthly for each £100 advanced
56. <i>Miscellaneous Powers of Councils.</i>	Council may acquire administration of public watering places, and may lease same for ten years, renewable for five years	Council may establish hospitals, asylums, and other institutions for the relief of the poor, and may contribute to the maintenance of public, agricultural, technical, district high and higher elementary schools, and workingmen's colleges, may provide baths, wash-houses, and sheep dips <i>Weights and Measures Act 1915.</i> —Council may apply for standard weights and measures and appoint inspector	Council may bury destitute persons, erect statues, clocks, &c., promote Bills in Parliament, arrange for telephone lines, subscribe not more than £10 to association, distribute plants and seeds, establish omnibus services, may maintain or aid hospitals and technical schools When Area controlled by a Council is declared a District under <i>Weights and Measures Act</i> , Council may, and, when required by Minister, shall appoint an inspector Under <i>Railless Traction Act 1914</i> Council has power to purchase undertaking after 25 years
57. <i>Joint Authorities.</i> (i) Constitution	Councils to unite for the purpose of maintaining boundary roads, &c.	Councils bound to unite in making or repairing roads, bridges, &c., on common boundary	Constituted by Governor after report by inspector, notices in <i>Gazette</i> and three times within one month in newspaper, and poll, if demanded by ratepaying owners with twenty votes, three-fifths of owners voting necessary for rejection. Members appointed by Council for two years. Meetings in March, two or one-third of members to be a quorum
(ii) Powers and Duties of Joint Authorities	..	..	Construction, &c., of boundary roads and bridges, main roads, ferries, sewerage, drainage, tramways, destruction of noxious weeds and ponds, regulation of traffic, licensing porters, &c., and making by-laws

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<p>Wharves, jetties, &c., within the limits of a harbour may be acquired by Governor, and those previously vested in a Council are vested in the Harbour Board</p>	<p>Governor may make regulations concerning jetties, wharves, &c., vested in him</p>	<p>Control, management and maintenance of all jetties vested in Council on requisition to Minister, except those vested in Marine Boards, whose consent must be obtained Council may prescribe wharfage rates</p>
<p><i>Advances for Homes Act</i> 1910, 1911, 1912, 1916</p>	<p><i>Workers' Homes Act</i> 1911, 1912, 1914</p>	<p>..</p>
<p>Board of Trustees of the State Bank of South Australia</p>	<p>Board of three civil servants, appointed by Governor to apply moneys appropriated by Parliament. Board to acquire land and houses, and erect houses, cost of latter not to exceed £550</p>	<p>..</p>
<p>Treasurer sets apart fund not exceeding £300,000 in any one year from loan money Person desiring advance must not be in receipt of over £300 per annum, maximum advance £600. Loan for from 20 to 42 years according to materials of building, interest 5 per cent.</p>	<p>Applicant must be a worker, and not owner of a house in Western Australia. Land let on a perpetual lease at 3 per cent. Cost of house, with 5 per cent. interest, to be paid by instalments over 30 years, in addition to rent. Board may advance money for homes on first mortgage, but not to exceed £550</p>	<p>..</p>
<p><i>Guns and Firearms Act</i> 1876.—Council to issue licences for guns to persons over fourteen years of age for sport, fee 2s. 6d. per annum <i>Lodging House Act</i> 1877.—Council to register lodging houses when district proclaimed under Act <i>Meters and Gas Act</i> 1881.—Council of Municipality may appoint inspectors of meters <i>Weights and Measures Act</i> 1885.—Council to appoint Inspectors, and provide proper means for verifying weights and measures <i>Municipality.</i>—Council may license hide and skin marts, bazaars, sand and gravel, establish fountains, baths, and washhouses <i>District.</i>—Council may subscribe to public hospitals or charitable institutions, or provide salary or subsidy for medical practitioner</p>	<p>..</p>	<p><i>Weights and Measures Act</i> 1916.—When a Municipality is a District for the purposes of the Act, Council may, and, when required by Minister, must appoint an inspector of weights and measures</p>
<p>Associated District Council Road Board.—Four or more Councils abutting upon continuous portion of main road each nominate one member annually. Governor proclaims Board for three years, but may continue same for further periods</p>	<p>Councils bound to unite in making or repairing roads, bridges, &c., on common boundary</p>	<p>Constituted by proclamation of Governor Governor may require two or more Councils to act together for prevention of epidemic disease, destruction of pests, eradication of noxious weeds or other matters</p>
<p>All main roads in the Districts are vested in the Associated Board</p>	<p>..</p>	<p>Waterworks, sewerage, rabbit-proof fencing, and other work of permanent character One Council may contract with another by special resolution for construction of works for joint use or benefit, contributing to expenses of same, and employment of officers</p>

2. CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

PARTICULARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
57. <i>Joint Authorities</i> — continued. (iii) Expenses of Joint Authorities	..	..	Expenses defrayed out of a common fund contributed by Councils, limited to a rate of 2d. in the £1
58. <i>Municipal Associations.</i>	Municipal Association of New South Wales.—Established 1883. Objects: Watching over and protecting rights and privileges of Municipalities, taking action regarding subjects affecting Municipal bodies or legislation. Annual subscription, £3 3s. per Council	<i>Municipal Association Act 1917.</i> —Incorporated the Municipal Association of Victoria with power to establish a Municipal Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund	Local Authorities Association.—Objects, establishment of Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund, Workers' Compensation Fund, &c. Councils pay premiums, and if insufficient, contribute <i>pro rata</i>
59. <i>Legal Proceedings.</i> (i) Courts of Jurisdiction	Two Justices in Petty Sessions	Court of Petty Sessions	Two Justices or Police Magistrate, appeals allowed to District Court
(ii) Authority to prosecute	The Mayor, President, or any person authorized by the Council may prosecute	Clerk or any officer appointed by Chairman may prosecute. Summons to be signed by two Councillors or Clerk	Clerk or any person authorized by Chairman may prosecute
(iii) Service of Notices	Notices served personally or by post. If absent, to agent or occupier or inmate over sixteen years of age, or posted in a conspicuous place	Notices served on owner or occupier or on adult inmate. If owner unknown, served on occupier, or if no occupier or occupier unknown, posted upon building. Notice of injury to be given in Borough within ten days, and Shire 21 days. One month's notice of action to be given	Notices served by delivering, leaving at abode, forwarding by post, delivering to some person on premises, or affixing to premises. If unknown, publishing in <i>Gazette</i> and three times in newspapers. If owner absent, serving on agent; if unknown, advertising once in <i>Gazette</i> and newspaper
(iv) Period within which actions must be commenced	Within six months	Claim for compensation within two years	Actions for damages.—Notice to be given within one month and action commenced within six months or in case of death twelve months. Other actions, one month's notice
(v) Limit of Damages	..	..	Death or permanent disability, £1,000; temporary disability, £500. Council may limit amount of liability as to injuries, &c., to persons using bridges and ferries
60. <i>Evidence.</i>	Ordinance or Regulation.— <i>Gazette</i> Street or Footpath.—Proof that it is a thoroughfare Proceedings of Council.—Signature of Chairman thereto	Ordinances, &c.— <i>Gazette</i> or copy of by-laws, &c. Levy of Rates.—Rate Book Proceedings of Council.—Minutes signed by Chairman	Name of Council.—No proof needed Appointment of officers.—Presumed By-laws.— <i>Gazette</i> Voters.—Voters' Roll Rates.—Rate Book Proceedings of Council.—Records and documents signed by Chairman

GOVERNMENT NOW IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—continued.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
Board entrusted with expenditure of moneys voted by Parliament for construction and maintenance of main roads	..	Expenses contributed by Councils in proportion to their rateable value
..	..	<i>Municipal Association Act 1916.</i> —Association represented by one member from each Council. Objects, insurance against fire and on lives of employees, workers' compensation, and security guarantee. Contribution, one-tenth of 1d. in £1 on rateable value, or more if assets not sufficient to meet liabilities
<i>Municipality.</i> —Two or more Justices, who may state case for Supreme Court <i>District.</i> —Special Magistrate or two Justices. Appeal to Local Court at Adelaide, which may state case for Supreme Court	Two Justices of Peace in Petty Sessions	Justices of the Peace or Police Magistrate Appeals to Supreme Court
Clerk, Treasurer, or officer of Council appointed by Chairman	Town Clerk or other officer appointed by Chairman	Clerk or any officer or Councillor authorized generally
Notices served by post or otherwise, or posted up on land if owner unknown	<i>Municipality.</i> —Served on owner or occupier, or left with adult inmate. If owner not known, served on occupier, and if occupier not known, posted up on land <i>District.</i> —Notices delivered, left at usual place of abode, or forwarded by post. If unknown, posted up, and advertised three times in <i>Gazette</i> and newspaper	Notices served by delivering, leaving at last place of abode, posting by registered mail, delivery to some person on premises, or posting up on conspicuous spot. If unknown, by advertising three times in two newspapers
<i>Municipality.</i> —To try title three months, to try validity of action two months, others six months <i>District.</i> —Six months	<i>Municipality.</i> —Actions against Council to be commenced within six months, and notice given at least one month before commencement of action Notice of accident to be given within 21 days, of action within one month	Actions for negligence.—Notice to be given within three months, and action to be commenced within six months, or twelve months in case of death
..
Preliminaries, elections, and resolutions.— <i>Gazette</i> Proceedings.—Minute Book Assessment.—Assessment Book, and <i>Gazette</i> containing notice By-laws.—Certified copies	<i>Municipality.</i> —By-laws, <i>Gazette</i> or certified copy Documents.—Signature of Chairman, Clerk, or Surveyor Rates.—Rate Book Proceedings.—Minutes signed by Chairman Preliminaries, appointments, &c., no proof needed <i>District.</i> —Documents requiring authentication by Board, to be signed by Chairman or Secretary	By-laws or resolutions.— <i>Gazette</i> or copy of by-laws Rates.—Rate Book Proceedings.—Certified copy of Minute Book

SECTION VII.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

1. General.—The following table shews for each State the dates at which the various Acts and Consolidated Acts relating to Local Government have been passed. Amending Acts are not included.

2. CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ACTS RELATING TO

YEAR.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
1833	Improvement of Roads	..	..
1834	Building	..	..
1835	..	..	..
1837	Sydney Building	..	..
1838	..	..	..
1839	..	..	..
1840	Parish Roads	..	..
1841	..	..	..
1842	District Councils Incorporation of the City of Sydney	Incorporation of the City of Melbourne	..
1844	..	..	..
1846	..	..	..
1847	..	..	..
1848	Sydney Suburban Roads	..	..
1849	..	Incorporation of the Town of Geelong	..
1850	Sydney Corporation	..	..
1851	..	..	..
1852	..	..	..
1853	..	Roads	..
1854	..	Municipal Institutions	..
1855	..	..	..
1857	..	..	..
1858	Municipalities	..	..
1860	..	..	..
1861	..	..	..
1862	..	..	..
1863	..	Local Government	Brisbane Waterworks
1864	..	..	Municipal Institutions Provincial Councils
1865	Drainage Promotion	Public Works Statute	..
1867	Municipalities	..	..
	..	Shires Statute Boroughs Statute	..

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA (EXCLUDING AMENDING ACTS).

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
..
..
..	..	Pure Water for Hobart Town
..
..	Management of Roads and Streets	Police ..
..	Towns Improvement	..
Municipal Corporations	..	Roads ..
Great Eastern Road	Towns Improvement Roads and Streets	..
..
..	Ratepayers in Towns Alignment of Streets	..
..	..	Hobart Town Commissioners
..	Roads ..	Hobart to Launceston Main Road Cross and Bye Roads
..	..	Hobart Town Water
Main Roads Municipal Corporations	..	..
..	Towns Improvement	..
..	Building	Cross and Bye Roads
Main Roads District Councils	..	Hobart Town and Launceston Municipal Councils Launceston Water Supply
..	..	Launceston Building
..	..	Launceston Building Hobart Town Rivulet Improvement
Water Supply and Drainage for Adelaide	..	..
..	..	Hobart Town and Launceston Police Hobart Town and Launceston Powers Hobart Town Corporation. Hobart Town Improvement Property Valuation Marine Boards
District Councils Adelaide Waterworks	City of Perth Improvement	Rural Municipalities Hobart Town Building Launceston Corporation Launceston Improvement Rates Collection and Recovery Hobart Town Water
..	..	Cross and Bye Roads Hobart Town Water
Municipal Corporations	..	..
Fire Brigades	..	..
..	..	Rates Relief Waste Lands
..
Roads	..	Rural Municipalities Police
Fire Brigades	..	Rural Police Rate Local Public Works
..	..	Launceston Paving

2. CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

YEAR.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
1870	..	..	..
1871	..	..	..
1872	..	..	..
1874	..	Local Government	..
1875	..	..	Rockhampton Waterworks
1876	..	Melbourne Harbour Trust	Fire Brigades
1877	..	..	..
1878	..	..	Local Government
1879	Sydney Corporation	..	Divisional Boards
1880	Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage	..	..
1881	..	Victorian Water Conservation	Fire Brigades
1882	..	..	Tramways Act
1883	..	Water Conservation	..
1884	Fire Brigades	..	..
1885	..	..	..
1886	..	Irrigation Waterworks Construction Encouragement	..
1887	..	Water Conservation	Divisional Boards
1888	..	..	..
1889	Wollongong Harbour Trust	..	Brisbane Water Supply
1890	Wentworth Irrigation	Local Government Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Water Fire Brigades	..
1891	..	..	Water Authorities Irrigation
1892	Hunter River Water Supply and Sewerage Hay Irrigation	..	Harbour Boards
1893	Balranald Irrigation	..	..
1894	..	..	..
1895	..	Mallee Tanks Mildura Irrigation Trusts	..
1896	..	..	Electric Light and Power
1897	Municipalities	..	..
1898	..	..	..

GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA (EXCLUDING AMENDING ACTS)—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
..	..	Cross and Bye Roads Waste Lands
..	Municipal Institutions District Roads	Rabbits Destruction Roads Loans
..	..	Local Public Works
Main Roads	..	Launceston Noxious Trades
South-Eastern Drainage	..	..
District Councils	Municipal Institutions	..
..	..	Rabbits Destruction
South-Eastern Drainage	..	Launceston Water
..
Municipal Corporations	..	Main Roads
Building	..	Branch Roads Construction Roads Maintenance Local Bodies Loans
Places of Public Amusement	..	Rabbits Destruction
Fire Brigades	..	Fire Brigades
Roads	Building	Roads Town Boards Rural Voting
..	..	Public Health
Water Conservation	Public Health	Hobart Building Hobart Municipal Council Powers
District Councils	..	Codlin Moth Rabbits Destruction Sanitary Rate
..	Roads	Codlin Moth Rabbits Destruction Public Recreation Grounds
..	Waterworks	Rabbits Destruction Public Health Appropriation in Aid of Road Rates Marine Boards
Municipal Corporations District Councils and Corpora- tions Subsidy Fire Brigades	..	Local Public Works Loans
Gas and Electric Lighting	..	Town Boards Metropolitan Drainage
..
Renmark Irrigation Trusts Land Values Assessment	..	Hobart Corporation Hobart Water
..	..	Launceston Corporation Launceston Building
..	Municipal Institutions	Launceston Water and Light
..	Metropolitan Waterworks Coolgardie Goldfields Water Supply Loan	Town Boards Hobart Light
..
Free Libraries	Health Goldfields Water Supply Con- struction Fire Brigades	Assessment Aid to Road Rates Metropolitan Drainage

2. CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE PRINIPCAL ACTS RELATING TO LOCAL

YEAR.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
1899	..	Water Supply Advances Relief	..
1900	..	Water	..
1901	Drainage Promotion	..	..
1902	Sydney Corporation Water and Drainage	..	Local Authorities
1903	..	..	..
1904	..	..	..
1905	Local Government (Shires)	Water Geelong Harbor Trust	Charters Towers Water Board
1906	Local Government Extension Local Government	..	..
1907	..	Geelong Municipal Water- works	..
1908	..	..	..
1909	Fire Brigades	..	Metropolitan Water and Sewerage
1910	..	..	Rights in Water and Water Conservation and Utiliza- tion
1911	..	..	..
1912	Water	Country Roads	..
1913	..	..	..
1914	Local Government (Shire Loans)	Rating on Unimproved Values Workers' Dwellings	..
1915	..	Local Government Water Fire Brigades	..
1916	..	Municipal Rates Recovery	..
1917	..	..	..
1918	..	..	..

GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA (EXCLUDING AMENDING ACTS)—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
..
South-Eastern Drainage	Municipal Institutions Land Drainage	Assessment Fire Brigades
..	..	Leven Harbor Trust
..	Roads Goldfields Water Supply Fremantle Harbor Trust	..
..	..	Public Health
Tramways Electric Traction Fire Brigades	Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Water Boards	..
..	..	Health Rate Police
Municipal Tramways Trust Reclaimed Swamp Lands Trusts	Municipal Corporations	Local Government Launceston Tramway Aid to Road Rates
..
Metropolitan Abattoirs Irrigation and Reclaimed Lands	..	Launceston Tramway Aid to Road Rates
..	Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage Bunbury Harbor Trust District Fire Brigades	Smithton Harbour Trust
..
Abattoirs	Perth Municipal Gas and Elec- tric Lighting Roads Health	Annual Values Assessments
..	Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage	Hobart Corporation Tramway Hobart Sewerage
Fire Brigades Roads Supervision and Works	Electric Light and Power Agreement	North Eastern Harbour Trust
District Councils Irrigation and Reclaimed Lands	..	..
..	..	Aid to Road Rates
..	Fire Brigades	Municipal Association
..	..	Drainage Promotion
..	..	Main Roads Maintenance Hobart Building

Date	Description	Amount
1850	[illegible]	[illegible]
1851	[illegible]	[illegible]
1852	[illegible]	[illegible]
1853	[illegible]	[illegible]
1854	[illegible]	[illegible]
1855	[illegible]	[illegible]
1856	[illegible]	[illegible]
1857	[illegible]	[illegible]
1858	[illegible]	[illegible]
1859	[illegible]	[illegible]
1860	[illegible]	[illegible]
1861	[illegible]	[illegible]
1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
1863	[illegible]	[illegible]
1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
1866	[illegible]	[illegible]
1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
1869	[illegible]	[illegible]
1870	[illegible]	[illegible]
1871	[illegible]	[illegible]
1872	[illegible]	[illegible]
1873	[illegible]	[illegible]
1874	[illegible]	[illegible]
1875	[illegible]	[illegible]
1876	[illegible]	[illegible]
1877	[illegible]	[illegible]
1878	[illegible]	[illegible]
1879	[illegible]	[illegible]
1880	[illegible]	[illegible]
1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
1882	[illegible]	[illegible]
1883	[illegible]	[illegible]
1884	[illegible]	[illegible]
1885	[illegible]	[illegible]
1886	[illegible]	[illegible]
1887	[illegible]	[illegible]
1888	[illegible]	[illegible]
1889	[illegible]	[illegible]
1890	[illegible]	[illegible]
1891	[illegible]	[illegible]
1892	[illegible]	[illegible]
1893	[illegible]	[illegible]
1894	[illegible]	[illegible]
1895	[illegible]	[illegible]
1896	[illegible]	[illegible]
1897	[illegible]	[illegible]
1898	[illegible]	[illegible]
1899	[illegible]	[illegible]
1900	[illegible]	[illegible]



